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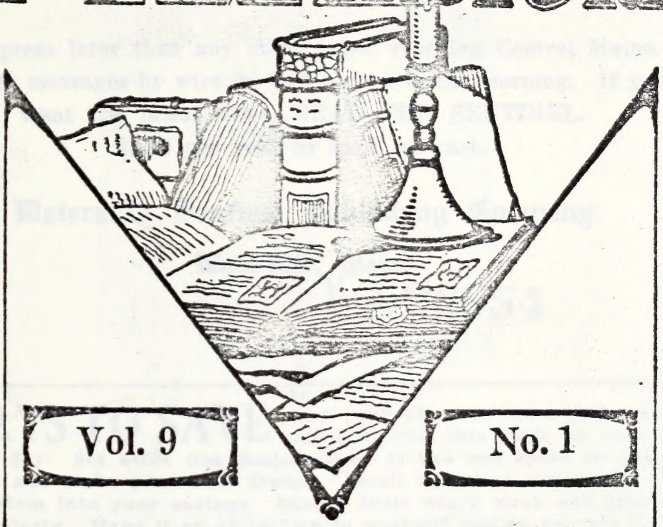
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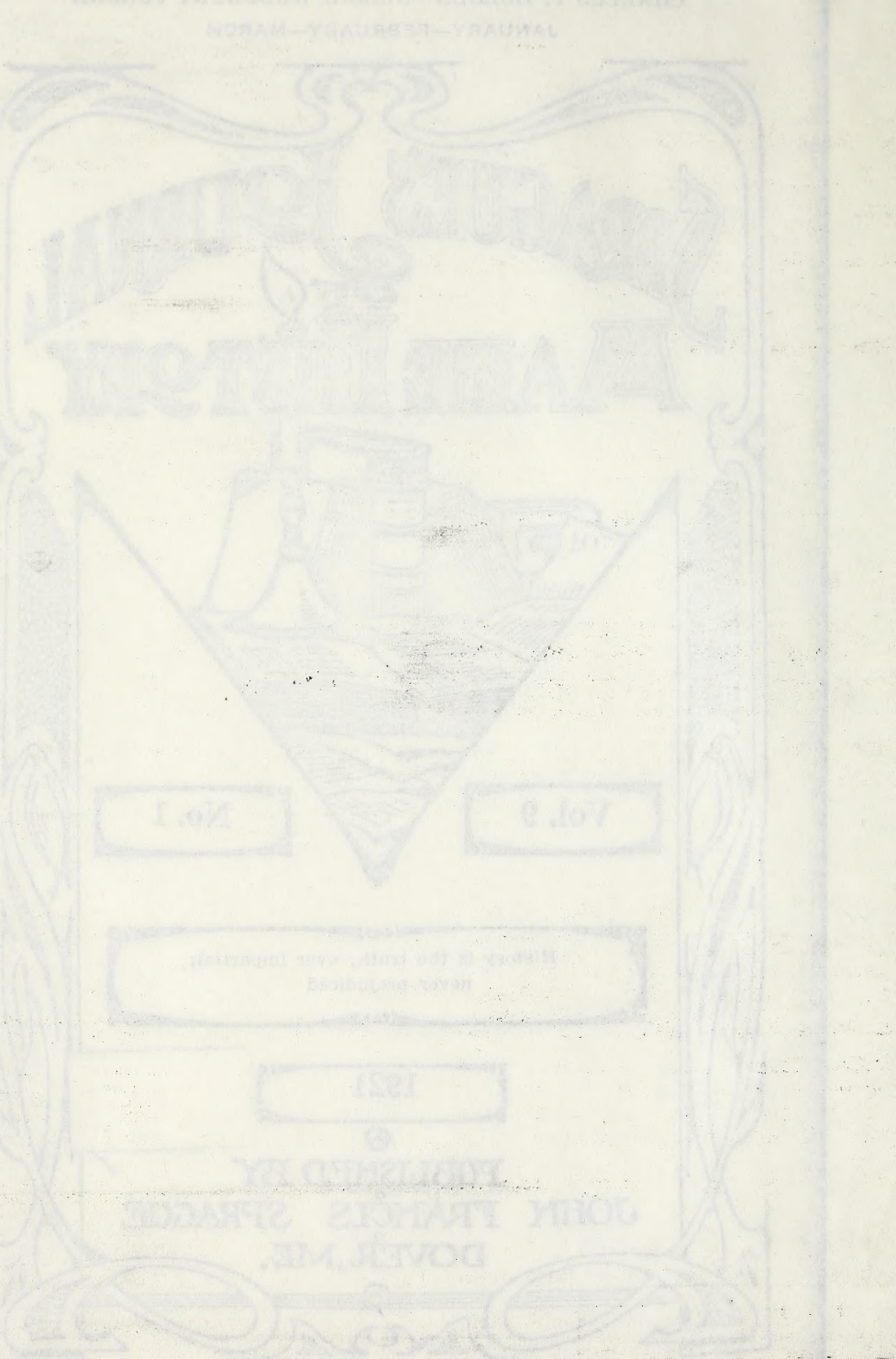


Vol. 9 No. 1

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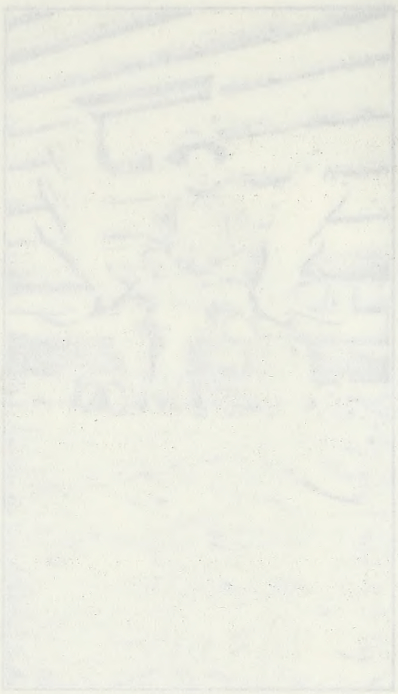
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The following is from " *Who's Who in America* **":**

HALE, Clarence, Judge; b. Turner, Me., Apr. 15, 1848; s. James Sullivan and Betsey (Staples) **H.;** brother of Eugene H. (q. v.); A. B. Bowdoin Coll., 1869, later A. M. and LL. D.; m. Margaret Rollins, of Portland, Me., Mar. 11, 1880. Admitted to bar 1871, and practiced at Portland. City solicitor, 1879–82; mem. Me. Ho. of Rep., 1883–86; U. S. dist. judge, Dist. of Me., 1902—; Republican, Congregationalist, Pres. bd. overseers Bowdoin College; afterwards Trustee of Bowdoin College. Clubs: Cumberland (Portland); Union, University (Boston). Address, Portland, Me.



Sprague's Journal of Maine History

VOL. IX JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, 1921 No. 1

THE STATE OF MAINE

An address delivered by Honorable Clarence Hale of Portland, Maine, before the Maine Society of New York, March, 1920.

The State of Maine is a hundred years old. It is a memorable thing to be a hundred years old. But Maine history is almost three hundred years old. A hundred years ago Maine was a new State with an old history. "While New England is spoken of as a new country," says John Fiske, "its record is, in fact, that of an old country. Its towns have a history which dates back to the times of James the First." The year James First came to the throne, 1603, Martin Pring sailed Penobscot Bay. The year before that, while Elizabeth was still Queen, Gosnold saw the shores of Maine. In 1605, Captain George Weymouth set up a cross on Monhegan in token of the sovereignty of James the First; and the dimness of time does not prevent the island of Monhegan and Pentecost harbor, and the hard adventure of the Popham colony, from taking their place in Maine history; and all these ventures in discovery were long before the Mayflower, long before Massachusetts history began. A generation later, in the last years of Charles the First, came the permanent settlement under the Gorges patent, the proprietorship of which extended from the Piscataqua to the Penobscot, to which was given the name "The Province of Maine." These men came to Richmond's island and made homes, set up English civilization and the English church and English politics. They were the king's men; they were aristocrats; they hated Puritans and Puritanism; they hated Massachusetts and all her works. Their chief, Ferdinando Gorges, at 70, fought for Charles the First at the Siege of Bristol, and died two years before the death of his king.

It was not until 1652, under Cromwell, that Massachusetts began to extend her sway over the Maine province. Then followed poli-

tics between the rule of Massachusetts and the rule of the Royalists. Charles the Second took Maine away from Massachusetts, as Fiske and Parkman have so well told. Again, in 1665, Massachusetts took possession. After the death of Gorges, the Massachusetts Bay colony bought out his interests, paying 1250 pounds; and it was not until 1692 that the province charter finally fixed the status of Massachusetts in control of Maine, and called it the District of Maine.

With all the politics Maine has had, I suppose there has been nothing so full of stress as those English politics of the seventeenth century, translated to Maine shores. It is interesting to note that the first politicians of Maine were English Royalists. The first minister who made a career in Maine was Robert Jordan, the English churchman, land-owner and politician, the precursor of a large body of sturdy men and women all over the country; for all the Jordans are his descendants; and they combine the blood of English churchmen and Royalists with the blood of those who came to Massachusetts Bay and laid the foundation of English representative government in America. And so, I repeat; that one hundred years ago Maine was a new State with an old history.

The two early histories of Maine are histories of the Maine Province and the District of Maine. Williamson's two volumes,—of great value and of great detail,—printed in 1839, bring Maine down only to the year 1920, the time of the separation. Twenty-five years before Maine became a State, its story induced Governor Sullivan to write its history, one of the best early State histories. Governor Sullivan appreciated the Maine mind and character; he says that while "the soil of the seacoast was hard and reluctant to the plow, its leading type of men were like Julius Caesar; they knew how to distinguish difficulties from impossibilities." James Sullivan was a philosopher as well as a historian. He shows how the Maine character partook of its history. He says: "The mind of a nation seems to be well represented by the ocean, which is forever in motion and turbulent, with but short intervals of calmness; and yet, by the nature of its specific weight, tending to a state of quiet." When he wrote that sentence he must have had his eye upon his map. There was the District of Maine spread out before him; York, Cumberland and Lincoln counties. There was the long stretch of shore. It is three hundred miles from

Kittery to Calais, but in that contour of coast are many and deep indentations; so that the sailor man can sail his boat in the network of bays and make a voyage along three thousand miles of Maine seacoast. The people who lived there at that time got their living and their character from hard contests with the forest and the sea; those two inherent sources of life; those two grim destroyers of all that is false.

With the character which Maine men inherited, both on the conservative and on the progressive side, it was as inevitable as the tidal march of the ocean on her shore that her citizens should have the sturdy qualities which have made Maine history. The expected happened; the old District has an heroic story. Liberty was something more than a gesture. It had to be fought for. At the outbreak of King Philip's War, in 1675, Williamson records that there were about six thousand souls constituting the population of Maine Province, and about three times that number of Indians in the Maine forests. From that time to 1754 there were six distinct Indian wars. In other words, this devoted band of pioneers were almost constantly fighting savages for eighty years. In 1745, Sir William Pepperill, of Kittery, led Maine men on the modern crusade which captured Louisburg, the stronghold of America; so bold a project that Parkman gives to it, in his history, the simple heading: "A Mad Scheme." A generation later, in 1775, one of the most heroic incidents of the American Revolution happened on Maine soil. A thousand sturdy men under Arnold endured the terrible privations of the Maine forest and the rigors of advancing winter, in an attack upon Quebec, which barely failed of success, and of thus changing American history.

I have pointed out these incidents to illustrate the spirit of early Maine. I have not tried to tell its story. Mr. Baxter and Dr. Burrage have done that in enduring form. They are historians of whom Maine is proud—of whom any State would be proud.

The District of Maine, then, before she became a State, had a distinct history apart from Massachusetts. She had a character, she had a college—for Bowdoin is twenty years older than the State. There was reason, then, a hundred years ago, for Maine people to have the courage to start out to become a State.

In the quaint old volume of the Record of the Constitutional Convention, in 1819, I find a fund of history. In it is recorded a letter of ex-President John Adams to Daniel Cony of Augusta, in

reply to a letter of Judge Cony asking the ex-President's advice in the matter of Maine becoming a State. Adams' reply was clear and sharp and typical of an Adams. He referred to the debt of gratitude which Maine owed to Massachusetts; but he said that sometime some bold, daring genius would arise in Maine who would inspire her people with his own ambition, and, he added: "He will tear off Maine from Massachusetts, and leave her a State below mediocrity in the Union." When Mr. Adams gave this advice he undoubtedly had her great past in mind. He thought it would be better that Maine and Massachusetts should continue to have one history, even though, generations before, they had two histories. But the world will say whether he was right in prophesying for Maine a future 'below mediocrity." The debates of the Constitutional Convention do not show Maine intellectual character below mediocrity. They compare well with the debates in the great Constitutional Conventions of Virginia, Massachusetts and New York. They show appreciation of the conditions of the country and of the State. They are a valuable and fitting preface to Maine history. They are well worth reading today by the men of Maine.

I need not speak of the men in that convention. They were men who rank high with the other great men of Massachusetts. They furnished a fitting forecast of the men of Maine who were to succeed them, in politics and statesmanship, in literature, in commerce and in industry, in every sphere of human interest and labor.

The span of a hundred years, after all, is not long. I have known one of the descendants of Robert Jordan who voted for every President from Washington to Lincoln. As a young man I knew old men who, when young, participated in that convention. They have been followed by men like them in character, attainments and ability. I cannot pretend that I am unprejudiced in speaking of the men of Maine who followed. They are splendid figures in the generations just past. They made the State famous forever. Longfellow and Hawthorne would make any state or nation famous. I hardly dare trust my voice to speak of Fessenden, Hamlin, Morrill, Blaine and many who have followed. The world has known them; the Nation today feels the impress of their work and the impulse of their memory.

The strenuous—the heroic—spirit of the old District has endured. Witness Maine's record in the Civil War, we witness Howard and Chamberlain, and a score of other great military chieftains. Wit-

ness such an incident as this: On a summer night in 1863, a Confederate privateer stole into Portland harbor and took out the Revenue Cutter "Caleb Cushing," a sailing vessel. The next morning the mayor, Jacob McLellan, did not wait for the Army and Navy. He, together with the collector, Jedediah Jewett, mobilized the citizens of Portland into a fighting force. They rigged up steamers and followed and caught the rebel craft. They captured the privateersman and his crew, and held them in prison until the war was over. This Maine incident is said to be one of the most dramatic of the Civil War. It was little noted though it will be long remembered in Maine.

I am not giving a Homeric recitation. But no man can refer to Maine heroism without pointing to the most famous man of the generation, in Maine, and perhaps in the Nation. We can never forget the thrill the world felt when the message was flashed through the air: "The Stars and Stripes are nailed to the North Pole"; and we knew that what men had long thought impossible had been accomplished by Peary of Maine—of Bowdoin '77.

I have talked to you about the forests, the seashore, and the politics of the old District. They are still there. The unresting sea can never change or fail. The forest, too, is not vitally changed by the busy axe of industry. Maine is still two-thirds forest.

The total acreage of Maine is 19,132,800 acres. The acreage of forest lands of the State is, today, over fifteen million acres. The Forest Commissioner says that, so far as can be gathered from all sources, it is safe to say that the forest lands of Maine have not become less since 1870. In 1902 the Forest Commissioner made the report that there were 31,500 square miles of territory; and of this 21,000 square miles were forest. The forest lands appear to have increased somewhat. In many parts of northern Maine the forest acre is worth more than the farm acre; many old farms are becoming young forests; in the improved methods of forest culture and wild-land management, the percentage of acreage is apparently increasing. Of course forest values are greatly growing. The report of the Board of State Assessors shows that the assessed value of forest lands in Maine, in 1870, was $5,156,356; in 1900, $19,631,755; in 1920, $61,922,567. The facts from official records afford complete answer to the charge that the forests of Maine are disappearing and are losing their actual and relative values. Be of good cheer. You may still come to Maine and find

her forests. Some of them full of game. You will find her politics, too; some of them, too, it is said, full of game.

The record of Maine in shipbuilding and fisheries tells the story how the men of Maine have used the sea. The use of the forests and of the water power, in the pulp and paper industry and other great labors, show how the men of Maine have drawn upon the forest, and how they have added value to it.

They have added value to the hand of labor as well as to property. Maine has never believed in some of the modern philosophy of labor. She has followed the doctrine taught by Abraham Lincoln to the Workmen's Association in 1864: "Let not him who hath no house tear down the house of his neighbor; but rather let him strive diligently to build a house for himself."

The fat lands of the West have been called the garden spot of America; but Maine has well attained her repute as the summer Paradise of the world. Her forests and sea make their greatest appeal to the world of busy men and women who here, in summer, renew the strength which the busy year has taxed.

If I am permitted to give a toast, in these dry times of prohibition, (in which also, by the way, you must remember that Maine leads), I will recall an old toast which I heard Tom Reed give at a great Maine meeting in the earlier and wetter days of the republic:

"Here's to the State of Maine; settled mostly by the blood of Old England, always preferring liberty to ancestry; a strong old Democratic State, yet among the first to help give liberty to the slave; may her future be as noble as her past. Here's to the State of Maine; the land of bluest skies, of greenest earth, of richest air; of strongest and sturdiest men, of fairest and truest women under the sun."

A MAINE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT PRINTED AND CIRCULATED IN 1829

(Contributed by George E. Minot of Belgrade, Maine)

THE LAST BULLETIN REFUTED

The deposition of one Delia Bodge, containing the most indecent charges against Mr. Hunton, has been published in an Extra from the office of the Bangor Republican, and the substance of it vaunt-

ingly set forth in the Argus under the head of "MORE EVIDENCE." It may seem superfluous to notice her statements; but we are unwilling any falsehood of the slanderers should go uncontradicted, be it ever so base and contemptible, particularly as the means of refutation are at hand. As further evidence of the character of this Delia Bodge, it may be mentioned that while her father by his last will made a handsome provision for each of his other children, he bequeathed her ONE DOLLAR. To what disgraceful and abominable means will an unprincipled and desperate party not resort!

DEPOSITION OF THE NURSE

I, Margaret Chandler of Winthrop in the County of Kennebec, of lawful age, do testify and say, that I was in the family of Jonathan G. Hunton[1] for the last three weeks previous to the death of Mrs. Hunton, and that I saw nothing unkind or improper, but on the contrary he was very kind and attentive to her in her sickness. I was the nurse in the family; and I further say that I never told Delia Craig, who afterwards married a Cottle, and then run away with a man named Bodge, anything of the kind, which she has stated in her deposition of September the eighth, A. D. 1829, taken before Nathaniel McMahon, Justice of the Peace. I further state that the said Delia Bodge was generally considered a woman of loose character, and whose word would not go far where she was known. I further state that previous to the three weeks above mentioned I had lived in the family of Mr. Hunton for the space of seven months, during all which time he was kind and attentive to his wife and family.

MARGARET CHANDLER.

Kennebec ss.—Sept. 11, 1829.—Then personally appeared the above-named Margaret Chandler, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing deposition by her subscribed.

Before me, SETH MAY, Justice of the Peace.

[1] Jonathan G. Hunton of Readfield was Governor of Maine 1830-31.

Winthrop, Sept. 11, 1829.—We the subscribers, having been acquainted with the above-said Margaret Chandler for a long time, are satisfied that she is a woman of truth and veracity.

SAMUEL WOOD,
SETH MAY,
ALEX BELCHER,
JOHN MAY,
H. B. FARNHAM,
SAMUEL CORDIS,
SAMUEL WOOD, JR.

REGISTER'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that it appears by the records in my office that Rachael Craig, the widow of Thomas Craig dec'd, was appointed sole Executrix, of his will, and that subsequently George Waugh was appointed administrator of the goods and Estate of said Craig, not administered upon by said Executrix with the will annexed, and returned an inventory August 5, 1817; and I find no evidence on my records of any other Executor or Administrator on the Estate of said Thomas Craig dec'd.

WILLIAMS EMMONS,
Register of Probate Co. Kennebec.

A LETTER FROM GEORGE POPHAM TO KING JAMES I., WRITTEN DEC. 13, 1607

The Lewiston Journal Magazine recently published the following, its editor saying that it is "an exact copy of an interesting paper, found among the treasures of a Bath attic." The paper was written at the settlement of the Popham Colony in the Province of Maine, when all of the territory now comprising what Captain John Smith later named New England, was known as Northern Virginia.

THE FIRST STATE PAPER WRITTEN IN AMERICA

GEORGE POPHAM TO KING JAMES I., 13 DECEMBER, 1607

At the feet of his Most Serene King, humbly prostrates himself George Popham, President of the Second Colony of Virginia. If it may please the patience of your devine Majesty to receive a few things from your most observant and devoted though unworthy servant, I trust it will derogate nothing from the lustre of your

Highness, since they seem to redound to the Glory of God, the greatness of your Majesty and the utility of Great Britain.

I have thought it, therefore, very just, that it should be made known to your Majesty, that among the Virginians and Moassons, there is none in the world more admired than King James, Sovereign Lord of Great Britain, on account of his admirable justice and incredible constancy, which gives no small pleasure to the natives of these regions, who say, moreover, that James, under whoes rule and reign they would gladly fight. Tahanida, one of the natives who was in Great Britain, here proclaimed to them your praises and virtues. What and how much I may avail in transacting these affairs and in confirming their minds, let those judge who are well versed in these matters at home, which I wittingly avow that all my endeavors are as nothing, when considered in comparison with my duty towards my Prince.

My well considered opinion is that in these regions the glory of God may be easily evidenced, the empire of your Majesty enlarged, and the welfare of Great Brittain speedily augmented. So far as relates to commerce, there are in these parts, shagbarks, nutmeg and cinnamon, besides pine wood and Brazillian cochineal and Ambergris, with many other products of great value, and these in the greatest abundance.

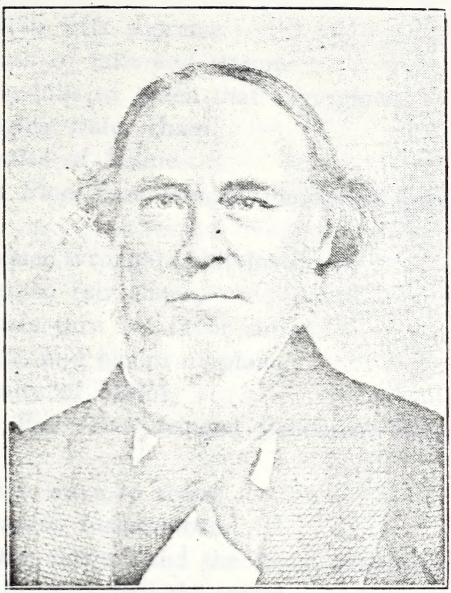
Besides, they positively assure me that there is a sea in the opposite or western part of the Province, distant not more than seven days' journey from our fort of St. George in Sagadahock; a sea large, wide and deep, the boundaries of which they are wholly ignorant of. This cannot be any other than the Southern Ocean, reaching to the regions of China, which unquestionably cannot be far from these regions.

If, therefore, it may please you to keep open your devine eyes on this matter of my report, I doubt not but your Majesty will perform a work most pleasing to God, most honorable to your greatness, and most conducive to the wealth of your kingdom, which with ardent prayers I most vehemently desire. And may God Almighty grant that the Majesty of my Sovereign Lord, King James, may remain glorious for ages to come.

At the Fort of St. George, in Sagadahock of Virginia, 13 December, 1607.

In all things your Majesty's devoted servant

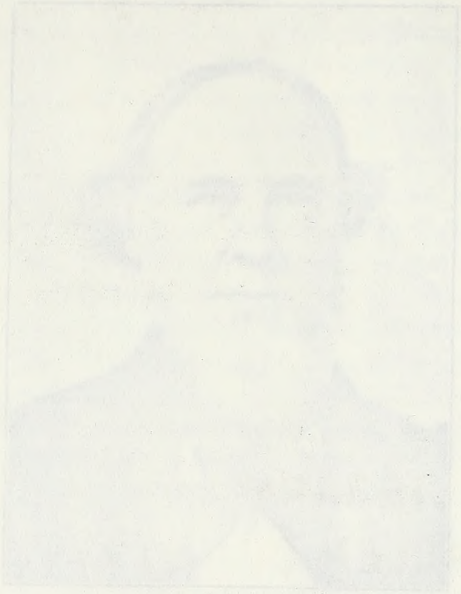
GEORGE POPHAM.



FRANCIS ORMAN JEFFERSON SMITH

One of the most brilliant lawyers and versatile minds at the Cumberland bar was Francis Orman Jefferson Smith. He was born in Brentwood, N. H., Nov. 23, 1806, and died in Deering, Maine, October 15, 1876.

Of positive convictions regarding all subjects of importance which commanded his attention, possessing a natural aggressiveness in advocating and acting upon them, as a lawyer, political leader, Congressman and publicist, the name of F. O. J. Smith was, for a lifetime, very much in the public eye in both state and nation.



WHERE THE PINE TREE FRINGED PENOBSCOT RIVER FLOWS

There Katahdin lifts supreme
O'er the link of lake and stream
That bind the hills of green that ever glows,
With a mighty water chain
In the intervales of Maine
Where the Pine Tree fringed Penobscot River flows.

Here the Master wrought with love
In the skies so fair above,
At every vista's turn his favor shows,
Castled rock, and bloom of plain,
In the intervales of Maine
Where the Pine Tree fringed Penobscot River flows.

Blest the water ways to roam,
Blest the sacred forest gloam,
Where the twin flower, and the loved arbutus blows.
Sweet the thrush's twilight strain
In the intervales of Maine,
Where the Pine Tree fringed Penobscot River flows.

Other skies may be as fair,
Other scenes may be as rare,
But 'tis here a lasting memory ever goes.
With a love that ne'er can wane
For the intervales of Maine,
Where the Pine Tree fringed Penobscot River flows.

GEO. A. CLEVELAND.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF DAVID RAY, AND THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF OTISFIELD, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND

(By Charles F. Holden.)

David Ray, the subject of this sketch, was born in Wrentham, Mass., September 7th, 1742, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth, and the oldest of nine children. His mother's maiden name was Tuel.

November 15th, 1770, David married Eunice Whiting, the daughter of a prominent Wrentham family. At the breaking out of the war of the Revolution he belonged to a company of Minute-men and was ordered into action on the day of the battle of Lexington. He served in the Ticonderoga campaign under Gen. Gates, and in what was known as the "Secret Expedition to Rhode Island." In all a service of about five years, during which he received an officer's commission.

The Continental money he received for his service had depreciated till forty dollars would bring but one dollar in specie, and a pair of boots cost five to six hundred. (Barnes' School History.)

Mr. Ray at the time of leaving the army was 38 years of age and had a wife and two young daughters—Eunice and Polly. A company of men in Boston and vicinity owned at that time a township of land in the Province of Maine, and held out inducements for families to go there and settle. Mr. Ray made a journey of exploration and concluded to move his family to the new district, which he did in the spring of 1780, locating at first on the west side of Crooked River near what is now Ede's Falls, in the town of Naples, then a part of Otisfield; he made a clearing and built a house in which he lived for about three years, and where his third daughter—Betsey Whiting—was born.

Before leaving Wrentham Mr. Ray had agreed with the proprietors of the town to build a grist-mill for grinding corn and rye, if a suitable site was found; he discovered such a site at the outlet of Saturday Pond, and in the year 1781 had a mill in operation; this proved a great public benefit not only to the few people who had settled in Otisfield, but others who for many years came from Norway, Paris and Hebron (now Oxford); the mill being situated several miles from where he lived, Mr. Ray set aside two days each week, when he staid and ground for whoever came.

At the end of two years he built a log house near the mill and

moved his family into it May 6th, 1783—moving by ox-cart or sled over what was but a bare semblance of a road. A few years later Mr. Ray built on the same stream, a saw-mill, also by contract with the town proprietors, entered into at Groton, Mass., Sept. 6th, 1786. For building these two mills Mr. Ray received deeds to about three hundred acres of land in the immediate vicinity of Saturday Pond.

David Ray was not the very first of the Otisfield pioneers, a few families having preceded him by short periods. These were George Pierce, Esquire, Benjamin Patch, Daniel Cobb, Joseph Spurr, Jonathan Moors, and Samuel Reed; these were all located at various intervals south of where Mr. Ray established himself and his mills, beyond which to the north was still an unbroken forest.

By the year 1787 various other families had come to the new township, and Mr. Ray started a movement to organize some sort of local town government, and a petition was drawn up and signed as follows:

> To George Pierce, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, Commonwealth of Massachusetts:
>
> We the subscribers, being five of the inhabitants of the Plantation of Otisfield, do hereby apply to your Honor for a warrant to call a meeting of the inhabitants of said plantation at the dwelling-house of Dea. Stephen Phinney, in Otisfield, on Tuesday, ye 15th day of May next, at ten o'clock, A. M., to act on the following questions, to wit:
>
> 1st, to choose a Moderator.
>
> 2nd, to choose a Plantation Clerk.
>
> 3d, to choose Selectmen.
>
> 4th, to choose Assessors, and to do such other business as may be thought necessary.
>
> (Signed) DAVID RAY,
> BENJAMIN PATCH,
> JOSEPH HANCOCK,
> JOHNATHAN MOORS,
> SAMUEL GAMMON.
>
> Dated April 23, 1787.

This was the first public meeting for town purposes held in Otisfield. At that meeting David Ray was chosen Moderator; Joseph Wight, Jr., clerk; David Ray, Benjamin Patch and Noah Reed, Assessors; and Johnathan Moors, Collector.

Though assessors were elected, no money tax was assessed for several years. They made assessment for highway taxes to be worked out on the roads, which at that time meant felling trees, cutting away stumps and moving the larger stones to make a chance for ox-carts.

From the time of this first meeting Mr. Ray served the town in some official capacity for twenty-five consecutive years. In 1794 he was chosen its first treasurer; in 1810 he was elected to represent his district in the General Court of Massachusetts.

In 1812—Sept. 2—a convention was called to meet in the town of Gray, "to consider the distressed condition of our country," and Mr. Ray elected as delegate, and the following were chosen as a committee to draft resolutions: Dr. Silas Blake, Grinfill Blake, Esq., Captain Daniel Holden, Benjamin Wight and David Ray. Just what resolutions were reported by this committee or what action was taken by the convention at Gray I am not informed.

As Mr. Ray was now about seventy years of age this was probably about the last of his public service; I will therefore take up again the more personal side of his life. After moving into his log house near the mill his fourth daughter—Abigail Mann—was born, and in 1795 he built a frame addition to the log house for a schoolroom, and employed Major William Swann at his own expense, to teach. The school was intended for the benefit of his daughters, and though the eldest was then married, she was a regular attendant, as were several others from families living within reasonable distance. An interesting fact incident to this primitive school, was the making from birch bark by the Ray daughters, of copy books for the schoolroom, from which they learned to write—paper being very scarce and expensive.

The first valuation of the town was made in April, 1795, and Mr. Ray's name was highest on the list, so that in those days of small values he was considered as in good circumstances. He was a public-spirited man in the sphere in which he moved. He gave an acre of land for the site of the first meeting-house built in town, and a large lot adjoining for a public burial-ground.

In January, 1795, he entered into a contract at Groton with the proprietors of the town, to build the first meeting-house; this was situated on the summit of "Otisfield Hill," afterward known as "Meeting-House Hill," and in later years as "Bell Hill"; Mr. Ray was so much interested in this undertaking that he furnished needed

material and money, and when the house was completed he took six of the pews.

During this same year he built for himself a new two-story frame house near the log house in which he was living; this new dwelling was a fortress for strength. The timbers were mostly eight inches square, and it was boarded with two-inch oak plank firmly pinned to plates and sills with oaken pins. The heaviest winds never shook it. The chimney was a marvel in itself—fifteen feet square in the lower story, with three open fireplaces and two brick ovens; the largest fireplace would take wood six feet long, and each of the ovens was large enough for a village bakery. In this house the "First Congregational Church" was organized and the Rev. Thomas Roby installed as pastor.

Mr. Ray was a man of benevolent and kindly character. If people whom he knew to be poor came to his mill with grain to be ground, he took no pay; if a man was down, he did not pass him by on the other side, but gave him a helping hand; he instructed his daughters to be kind and courteous to strangers, telling them they might be entertaining angels unawares.

I have previously omitted to state that Mr. Ray was, for that day, a skilful physician—the first in Otisfield—having studied in earlier life with Dr. Mann of Wrentham, and possessing quite an extensive medical library; his services were of great value and were much sought for many miles about. He died December 1st, 1822, aged 80 years and 84 days.

Mrs. Eunice Ray was a woman of genial and sunny disposition, who made those around her cheerful and happy. Of settled religious convictions, she brought up her family in the fear and admonition of the Lord. She was an excellent horsewoman and rode much in the saddle, as did all her daughters; there were no wagon roads for twenty years in their section, and all travel was on horseback; Mrs. Ray made frequent trips to Portland, and twice went as far as Wrentham in the saddle. She was a skillful weaver, and wrought many curious fabrics for the use of her family, and for bedding and table use; her well-trained fingers could spin the finest quality of linen thread. This remarkable woman never grew old in her own mind—at the age of ninety-five she would walk a third of a mile to a neighbor's and back. She died July 4th, 1843, lacking but a few days of 97 years. She was buried by the side of her husband, on Meeting-House Hill, in the cemetery donated by him for public use.

A few years subsequent to the coming of David Ray and family, there came to Otisfield the family of John Holden, from Groton—probably about 1785—and later that of Captain Daniel Holden, both of whom had served in the Army of the Revolution. In this connection it is a matter of pride with me to state that from Massachusetts alone no less than 147 Holdens took part in that fateful war which was destined to become so important an epoch in the world's history. These were descendants of Richard and Justinian Holden, who came from Suffolk, England, in the brig Francis, in the year 1634, and landed at Watertown.

In John Holden's family were four sons—John, George, Jesse and Henry. Two of these sons married daughters of David Ray—John choosing Polly, the second, and Henry taking Abigail Mann, the youngest; this latter couple making their home with their father and mother Ray, and caring for them in their old age, receiving in return the larger portion of David Ray's estate.

Henry Holden and his wife raised a family of eight sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to adult age, and several to unusual advanced age. This large family was born and reared in the large frame dwelling house previously referred to as built by Mr. Ray in 1795. With the assistance of his growing sons he cultivated many acres of the farm land, and operated the grist-mill and saw-mills; the writer, a grandson of Henry Holden, well remembers the remarkable old homestead which was almost as much home to the grandchildren as their own.

I recall the big open attic with its various objects of interest—a great hand-made cradle in which every Holden of that family, and the children of many visitors, had been rocked; old-fashioned beds on which one could lie through storm or shower and listen to such soothing music as can be heard only from the rain upon the roof; among other things were three swords, each of a different style of blade and hilt—these had belonged to David Ray and used by him during his service in the army.

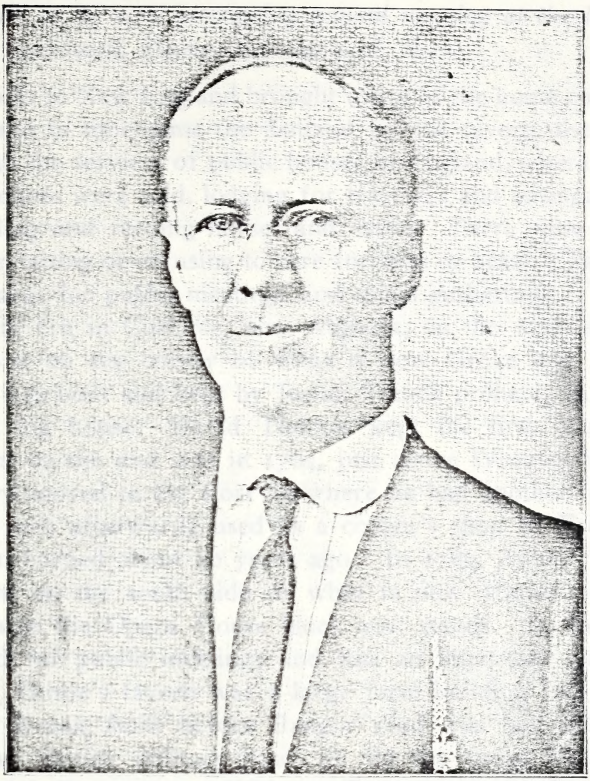
In a room below was the weaving and spinning equipment of my great-grandmother Eunice Ray—the old loom with its heavy hard-wood frame, the spinning wheel and reel, and a smaller wheel for flax. All these were also used by my grandmother in the earlier portion of her married life. In the large square living-room on the lower floor was the immense fireplace with its long swinging crane and an assortment of iron cooking utensils of varied shapes and sizes, and on either side a great oven built into the massive

chimney; these ovens were filled every Saturday with quantities of the wholesome foods which nourished the stalwart sons and healthy daughters of our New England ancestors. Before my own day an addition had been connected with the big house, and this contained a large pantry, a feature of which was the "meal chest"; this was a long covered chest with four divisions, each holding several bushels, in which was kept flour and meal of wheat, corn, rye, and barley, ground in the grist-mill nearby, from grains raised on the farm.

At a later period—probably about 1820—the town having become more closely populated, another meeting-house was built under the hill, and known as the "Free-Will Baptist" house; this site was also taken from the Ray estate, and here for many years the "Free-Willers" met and listened to the vigorous expounding of that doctrine by various preachers from round about. This meeting-house was situated a few minutes' walk from Henry Holden's home, and every Sunday the Holdens literally kept "open house," and I might add, "open barn," for here came the minister often on Saturday, to remain perhaps till Monday—sure of a welcome and good fare for himself and horse—and here came various friends and relatives who lived several miles away to "bait" their horses, and during the hour and a half between sermons, to partake of the generous hospitality of the Holden house; the big round family table was always filled, often a second time, while others found their way into the pantry and freely helped themselves to pie and cheese which was abundantly set out upon the broad shelf. Mr. Holden himself was a reserved sort of man, and little given to conversation, yet this open hospitality was one of his chief pleasures, and I mention it as illustrative of the sterling type of citizens who were among the earlier settlers of the old State of Maine.

Nearly fifty years later still, the old Free-Will house was remodeled and became the "Union Meeting-House," to which came those of any and every denomination and creed, and where some of the descendants of the earlier generations still meet for worship.

Across the level road, directly opposite this little church, in the peaceful quiet of the beautiful country cemetery, is the last resting place of Henry Holden and all of his children; several grandchildren—great-grandchildren of David and Eunice Ray—are yet living, but their number is small, and they too must soon "cross the road."



CHARLES ALCOTT FLAGG

Was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, October 1, 1870. Graduated from Bowdoin College in 1894. Soon after this he commenced his life work as librarian by entering the New York State Library School at Albany. In 1896 he became assistant and later sub-librarian in charge of history and genealogy at the New York State Library at Albany. In 1900 he resigned this position to accept the charge of American History in the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. He remained there until 1913 when he was called to assume charge of the Public Library of Bangor, Maine, where he remained until the time of his death.

He received the degree of B. L. S. in 1899 from the New York State Library School, and in 1902 the George Washington University conferred on him the degree of M. A. He was a member of the American Library Association, the Maine Library Association, the Maine and the Bangor Historical Societies, the New England Historic and Genealogical Association, the American Historical Association, an honorary member of the Piscataquis Historical Society. His church was the Unitarian and his political party the Republican. He died in Bangor, March 28, 1920.

He was compiler and author of "An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Soldiers Living in Maine" which has recently been published as a serial in the Journal. It is one of the most valuable Maine historical items ever presented to the public and is the only complete authentic collection of the names and data of Maine Revolutionary Soldiers now existing.



EARLY KENNEBEC TAVERNS

(By W. Scott Hill.)

Read before the Maine Writers' Research Club by Mrs. Mabel Goodwin Hall, at its very interesting annual meeting at the Hallowell House, Hallowell, Maine, February 18, 1921.

The colonists to New England brought many of the home customs with them, and in time came the demand for the tavern, the combination of all the services of public houses in England, where food, wines and liquors were sold, lodging for travelers and strangers, as well as stabling and feeding horses and cattle. There were stringent laws for failing or refusing to care for man or beast. Taverns were also places for public meetings and social gatherings.

The first tavern in Cushnoc, now Augusta, on the west side of the river, was on the corner of what is now Grove and Green streets, and was built and kept by Josiah French probably in 1763. This was a log house. David Thomas kept the first house of entertainment on the east side in 1764, just above Whitney Brook. He afterward moved to the Fort lot where he had another tavern. I think this was afterwards used as a cooper's shop by Freeman Barker when burned about 40 years ago. In 1784, Amos Pollard had a tavern on the south side of what is now Market square, probably where the Opera House block now stands. It was frequently used for public meetings and was an important place in the village. Hilton's tavern was a large farm building just north of Whitney Brook, built before Bangor road was laid out, and faced on the Shirley military road, as did the Great House of Col. Howard built in 1770. Whitney Tavern was another early tavern at the corner of Clark street and Bangor street. The brass knocker was taken from its front door. This tavern had a two-story piazza like the old Cushnoc House. It was torn down many years ago. Reed's tavern was a later one, and stood on the site of 40 and 42 Bangor street, into which it was remodeled a few years ago.

Currier's tavern in Hallowell was a noted tavern when Hallowell was the center of trade on the Kennebec. The site was on that part of Water street known as Joppa, a large square two-story house. It was torn down years ago after being used as a boarding house known as the Granite House.

Gage's tavern was one of the early taverns before the laying out

of the present Western avenue. This was on the farm formerly owned by James R. Townsend. At the time this tavern was built, all the teaming from Farmington and intervening towns to Hallowell, then the seaport, was over the road near here, long since discontinued, which ran in a direct line from the Whitman corner to Hallowell. The shack built for the Italians a few years ago and still standing was on this abandoned roadbed. The tavern was burned about twenty years ago, and the old sign "Gage's Tavern" stored in the cellar was destroyed with it. It was a two-story frame house.

Norris's tavern is still standing on the old road from Hallowell to Manchester Cross-Roads. It was a finely built house, the inside finish being much better than most houses built at that time, which was in the early years of 1800. This, like Gage's tavern, was for travelers west of there going and coming from Hallowell. It is, or was occupied by Italians and a sad wreck of its former self. The large barn connected with it was struck by lightning and burned a few years ago.

The business of the Norris, Gage and Currier taverns was ruined by the building of the back route railroad from Lewiston, through Greene, Leeds, Monmouth and other towns, to Waterville, and the Leeds and Farmington railroad, and Hallowell lost its prestige as a commercial center.

Piper's tavern, still standing on upper Water street, was a noted tavern. Water street was originally laid out from this house. The handsome wrought-iron sign frame is still in place, but the sign long since disappeared. The Fuller tavern on Maintop, built and kept by the late John J. Fuller, was a favorite house for the traveling public from the country north of Augusta. It was moved to the west side of Northern avenue, and is now occupied as a farmhouse by C. Wesley Cummings. The old Cushnoc House was built by Amos Partridge in 1803. For eighty-five years it bore a conspicuous part in the business life of Augusta, especially the period of the Civil War, 1861-1865. It was ruined by fire Dec. 1, 1888, and one week later sold with the two stables adjoining to the Lithgow Library Association for the site of Lithgow Library.

One of the reminders of stage coach days is the house at Brown's Corner, built for a tavern by Samuel Homans more than a century ago, and occupied more than sixty years by the late Howes Robbins and his son, Prescott. It was a finely built house, still standing

and now used as a farmhouse. The long bowling alley still remains, though used for other purposes. This was a favorite resort for pleasure parties in days long gone by, as well as for travelers.

Bachelder's Tavern, in Litchfield, still standing, was a noted tavern in stage coach days from Augusta to Portland. It was a station for changing horses, and for many years after the passing of the stage coach a favorite house for merry-makers in that section.

GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS IN THE KENNEBEC REGION, INSCRIPTIONS COPIED IN 1921

(By Mrs. Mabel Goodwin Hall, Hallowell, Maine.)

Joseph Abbot—Died Nov. 30, 1832, and is buried at Strickland's Ferry. He was private and corporal. He served as corporal in Capt. William Smith's co., Col. Abijah Pierce's regt., enlisting from Lincoln Co.

Samuel Adams—Died Jan. 7, 1828, aged 67. Buried at Greene, beside wife Susanna, who died Sept. 6, 1852, aged 85. She rec'd pension in Greene in 1840, giving age as 72.

Thomas Agry—Born in Barnstable, Aug. 6, 1756, came to Hallowell in 1781, died April 25, 1821, and is buried at Hallowell. Corporal in Capt. Oliver Colburn's co., Col. Arnold's regt., 1775.

John Allen—Died Dec. 22, 1834, aged 74, and is buried at Greene, beside his wife Cynthia, who died Sept. 6, 1844, aged 85. He was on the Rev. pension rolls July 1834. Cynthia was on the pension list, 1840.

Thomas Allen—He died at Winthrop (later Manchester), Jan. 31, 1814, aged 74 yrs. He is buried in the small cemetery at Monk's Hill, Manchester, beside his wife Rachel. His headstone is broken and the inscription destroyed. His tax was remitted by the town in 1778 on account of military service in 1775.

Samuel Ballou—Died March 2, 1819, aged 61, and is buried in small cemetery on State road near No. Monmouth, beside his wife Hannah, who died Sept. 8, 1841, aged 78. Hannah was on the pension list, 1841.

John Beeman—Died March 1, 1827, aged 72, formerly of Deerfield, Mass. He served in Capt. Alexander's co. in the march to Canada, March, 1776. He is buried at Hallowell.

Batchelder Bennett—Born in 1743, died March 7, 1820. Buried at Winthrop. He served as corporal in Capt. Abiel Pearce's co., which marched from Middleborough, Mass.

Squier Bishop, Deacon—Born Nov. 4, 1733, died Sept. 6, 1801; buried near Stanley's at Winthrop. He served as private in Capt. John Blunt's co., Col. Samuel McCobb's regt., and was wounded, receiving a pension in 1793.

Zadock Bishop—Born in Rehoboth, April 24, 1749. He died after 1840 and is buried at Leeds, having a gov't stone. He served as private in Capt. John Wood's co., Col. Paul Dudley Sargent's regt.

John Blake—Died Jan. 20, 1848, aged 90, and is buried in Gardiner. He was on the Rev. pension rolls in 1833 and 1840.

Benjamin Brainerd—Born in Haddam, Conn., Jan. 25, 1747-8. Died Dec. 16, 1788, and is buried near Stanley's, Winthrop. He was allowed 12s. by vote of the town for military service.

Reuben Brainerd—Born in Haddam, Conn., Apr. 13, 1752, died May 31, 1824. Buried at East Winthrop. He served as private in Capt. Edward Eell's co., Col. Comfort Sage's regt.

Josiah Brown—Born Nov. 5, 1761, probably in Epping, N. H. Died Oct. 15, 1816, and is buried at Monmouth, beside his wife Mary, who died May 3, 1847, aged 81. Mary rec'd a Rev. pension 1840.

Ichabod Burgess—Died Dec. 17, 1834, aged 82 yrs., 8 mos., and is buried between Wayne and Strickland's, beside his wife, Keziah, who died Sept. 5, 1842, aged 82 yrs., 4 mos. He served 3 yrs. in Capt. Chas. Church's co. and re-enlisted for during the war.

Isaac Case—Born in Rehoboth, Mass., Feb. 25, 1761, was ordained a Baptist preacher, 1783; came to Maine and gathered the first church in Thomaston, 1784, and was its pastor 8 yrs.; came to Readfield, 1792, gathered a church, and officiated as its pastor till 1800. Died Nov. 3, 1852. He is buried at Monk's Hill, Manchester. He enlisted from Swanzey, in Capt. Peleg Shearman's co., Col. John Hathaway's regt.; also, same Capt., Col. Thomas Carpenter's regt.; also served in 2 other companies.

Joel Chandler—Born New Ipswich, N. H., Sept. 10, 1757. He died Apr. 19, 1794, and is buried at Winthrop. Served as private in Capt. Nathan Smith's co., Col. Samuel McCobb's regt., also in Col. Henry Jackson's regt. in 1781 for 3 yrs.

John Chandler—Born New Ipswich, N. H., Nov. 17, 1754. He died Nov. 7, 1837, and is buried at Winthrop. He came to this town in 1769, then a wilderness. Served as 2d Lieut., Capt. Timothy Foster's co., Col. Joseph North's regt. Commissioned July 23, 1776. He was at Ticonderoga in 1776.

Nathaniel Chase—Died June 3, 1850, aged 90, and is buried at Litchfield. He served as private in Capt. Nathan Merrill's co., in a detachment raised in Cumberland co., on Penobscot Expedition.

Jonas Childs—Born Apr. 15, 1761-2. He died Feb. 14, 1815, and is buried at Hallowell. Served in Capt. Hastings' co., Col. Jackson's regt., enlisting from Watertown. Rec'd a pension.

Isaac Clark—Born in Attleborough, Aug. 16, 1741, died June 30, 1824, and is buried at Hallowell. Served in Castine Expedition.

Benjamin Clough—Born Oct. 7, 1764, died June 12, 1840; buried at Monmouth. Enlisted from Winthrop; is on pension rolls in 1835 and 1840.

Thomas Colby—Born 1762, died March 23, 1806, and is buried at Litchfield. He enlisted near the close of the war at the age of 16, from Amesbury. Served as private in Capt. Moses Nowell's co., Col. Titcomb's regt.

Samuel Cole—Died March 29, 1844, aged 88; buried at Barker's Mills, Lewiston. He served as private in Capt. Nathan Watkins' co., and was at Valley Forge, 1777-1778; also other service.

Saul Cook—Born in Marshfield, May, 1758; died Jan. 8, 1846; buried at Litchfield. He was a revered citizen. On pension rolls of 1835 and 1840.

John Coombs—Died Nov. 20, 1835, aged 76, and is buried at Readfield. He was formerly from Stratham, N. H. He served 5 yrs., 9 mos. in the Rev. war, one enlistment was in Capt. Richard Weare's co., Col. Scammell's regt.

John Couch—Born 1760 in Wiscasset, died March 14, 1830, and is buried in Hallowell. He enlisted from Hallowell, Capt. Cocks' co., Col. North's regt.

Hugh Cox—Died Nov. 17, 1835, aged 76, and is buried at Farmingdale. He served as private, enlisting from Bristol, Lincoln Co.

Thomas Davis—Died Nov. 16, 1844, aged 85; buried on Litchfield road, Hallowell-Farmingdale. "He was a Frenchman by birth and came to this country with Count De Grasse to assist our countrymen in fighting the battles of Liberty." He enlisted from

Falmouth, served as private in Capt. Joseph Palmer's co.

Simon Dearborn—Died July 17, 1853, aged 92; buried near No. Monmouth. He served in the 3rd N. H. regt. and enlisted from Epping as private.

John Dennis—Born May 10, 1741; died Apr. 30, 1816; buried in the Grant Neighborhood, Litchfield. He was a mariner, and was appointed Prize Master of the ship "Franklin" during the Rev. war.

Jeremiah Dummer—Born in Newbury; died Aug. 18, 1834, aged 71; buried at Hallowell. Private, Capt. Thomas Mighill's co., Col. Nathaniel Wade's regt., service 3 mos., 4 days. Pensioner, 1833.

Nathaniel Dummer—Born at Byfield, March 9, 1755; died Sept. 15, 1815, and is buried at Hallowell. Came to Hallowell, 1789. He was appointed Commissary of prisoners in Rev. war, stationed at Providence.

Richard Dummer—Born in Newbury, May 19, 1757; died Sept. 2, 1832; buried at Hallowell. Same military service as brother Jeremiah (Dummer).

Abijah Fairbanks—Born in Medway, Mass., Jan. 21, 1745. Settled in Winthrop, 1800. Died Aug. 13, 1830, and is buried near Stanley's. Served as Corp., Capt. Joshua Partridge's co., Col. John Smith's regt.

James Fillebrown—Died Apr. 4, 1838, aged 81; buried at Readfield. He served as corporal, enlisting from Mansfield, Mass., service 5 mos., 19 d.

Thomas Fillebrown—Born Woburn, Mass., Oct. 8, 1768; died June 14, 1844; buried at East Winthrop. Resided in Hallowell, removed to Winthrop, 1810. Served as private, Capt. John Berr's co., Col. Jacob Gerrish's regt., service 4 mos., 3 days.

Jirah Gish—Buried at Leeds, having a gov't stone. He served as private in Capt. Simeon Fish's co., Col. Freeman's regt.

Caleb Fogg, Rev.—Died Sept. 6, 1839, aged 78. Buried near No. Monmouth. He enlisted from Newburyport in Capt. Phineas Parker's co.

Enoch Greeley—Born, Kingston, N. H., Aug. 1, 1754; died Feb. 28, 1815; buried at Hallowell. Served in Capt. Phillip Tilton's co., Col. Enoch Poor's regt.

John Hains—Died May 16, 1809, aged 71. (He was born in Exeter, N. H., Oct. 6, 1738.) Buried in Hallowell. Came to H.

1785. Served in Capt. John Rice's co., service 3 days.

John Ham. Died Nov. 29, 1848, aged 90 yrs., 8 mos. He is buried at Monmouth. He enlisted June 24, 1779, from Newington, N. H., for duration of war.

Levi Harriman—Born Jan. 17, 1760, in Henniker, N. H. Died Sept. 2, 1832, and is buried in the Grant Neighborhood, Litchfield. He was assigned to Capt. Bagley's co., duty during the battle of Bennington. He enlisted again, Aug. 6, 1778, and joined the army in R. I.

Obadiah Harris—Born in Wrentham, July 7, 1736; died July 5, 1800; buried at Hallowell. Served in Capt. Samuel Fisher's co., Col. Ephraim Wheelock's regt., service 4 days.

Israel Herrick—Born Dec. 3, 1721; died Sept. 14, 1782; buried at Barker's Mills, Lewiston. He lived in Topsfield, Methuen, Boxford, and Lewiston, Maine. Entered the army as Lieut., 1745. Served in 19 campaigns; left army 1763, as brevet-major. Fought at Bunker Hill.

Thomas Hinkley—Born at Brunswick, Dec. 7, 1736, died Dec. 11, 1821; buried at Hallowell. Enlisted July 3, 1778, service 6 mos., 12 days.

Asa Hutchinson—Died June 26, 1848, aged 88 yrs., 7 mos., and is buried at Fayette. He was a native of Amherst, N. H., and served in the N. H. militia. He is on the pension rolls of 1835 and 1840.

Israel Hutchinson—Born in Amherst, N. H., March 3, 1765. He entered the army at the age of 14. Was chosen by Washington as one of his Life Guards, where he served 18 mos., till the army was disbanded. He drove the first team through the forest from Litchfield to Hallowell. He died June 12, 1850, and is buried on Litchfield road, Hallowell-Farmingdale.

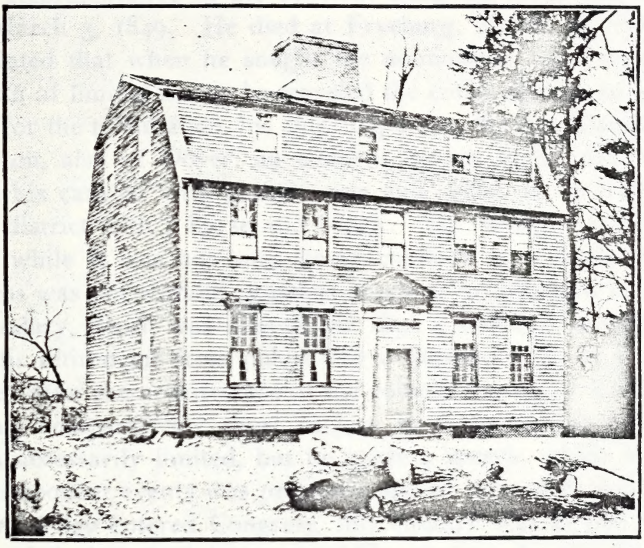
Bartholomew Jackson—Died Sept. 27, 1837, aged 89. Buried at East Wales. Rev. pensioner.

John Kezer—Died July 20, 1843, aged 80; buried at East Winthrop. Private, Capt. Samuel Huse's co., Col. Jacob Gerrish's regt., service 3 mos., 4 days.

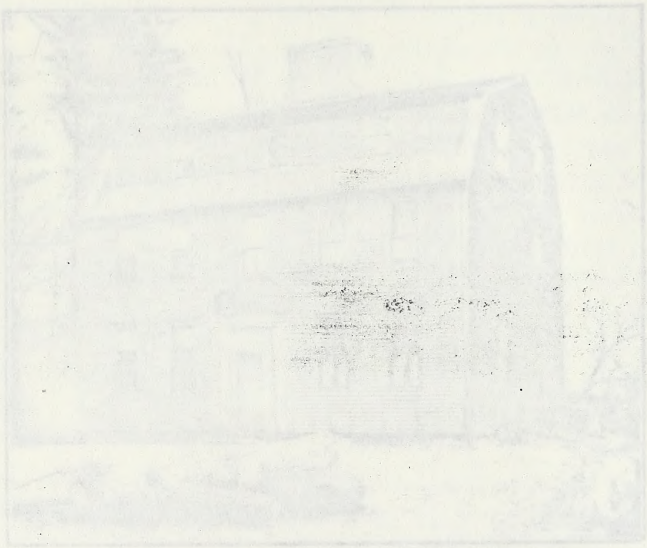
(To be continued.)

A MAINE COLONIAL HOUSE

(Contributed by Evelyn L. Gilmore, Librarian, Maine Historical Society)



House built by Capt. George Tate, mast-agent for George II, succeeding Col. Thomas Westbrook. Tate bought the land, near the Stroudwater river, in 1753; the house was completed in 1755. The timber for its frame came from the woods near by, but the fine carved work was brought from England. Fireplaces are in every room, including the slaves' quarters. The house was never painted and is entirely without closets.



A MAINE CONGRESSMAN FROM PISCATAQUIS COUNTY IN 1847

(By Frank E. Guernsey.)

Hon. James S. Wiley, a member of the Piscataquis bar, and for many years a practitioner at Dover, Maine, was born in the town of Mercer, Maine, January 22, 1808. When he first came to Dover he was an instructor in the Foxcroft Academy. In 1846 he was elected as a Democrat to the Congress of the United States, and served as Representative in the thirtieth Congress from March 4, 1847, to March 3, 1849. He died at Fryeburg, Maine, in 1891.

It is related that when he sought the nomination for Congress, being a man of limited means he traveled the entire district on foot, defeating for the nomination, his chief opponent, the late Alexander M. Robinson, also of Dover, an eminent lawyer in his day, who conducted his canvass with greater ease and speed, as he traveled about the district with a horse and buggy. Mr. Wiley's service in Congress, while it was not long, being confined to a single term, nevertheless was not without practical result as he managed to save from his salary, which was then $6 per day, a sufficient amount to build on his retirement from public life a splendid home at Dover, constructed after the architecture of the colonial houses of Virginia. Due to his comparatively short service in Congress his activity there was necessarily limited, but he made a speech, which in the light of subsequent events was prophetic and of interest to this day. When Mr. Wiley entered Congress, this country was at war with Mexico, and during the latter part of his services, the war having ended, terms of peace were under discussion in the United States, and questions of indemnity involving the ceding of New Mexico and California to the United States were under consideration. The most distinguished senator of the times, Daniel Webster, was uncompromisingly opposed to the policy of the acquisition of more territory by the United States on the grounds of the unconstitutionality of the measure and of the worthlessness of the territory involved, as he asserted. Webster stated on the floor of the Senate, "I am against the creation of new States." Again, "I say, sir, if I am asked today whether, for the sake of peace, I will take a treaty which brings two new States into this Union, on its southern boundary, I say No—distinctly, no. I have said on the southern boundary, because there the present proposition takes its locality.

I would say the same of the western, the eastern, or any other boundary. I would resist today, and to the end, here and everywhere, any proposition to add any foreign territory on the south or west, north or east, to the States of this Union as they are now constituted and held together under the Constitution. Sir, I hold this question to be vital, permanent, elementary, to the future prosperity of this country and the maintenance of the Constitution." And the distinguished senator added that the opposition on constitutional grounds, "if not the undivided was the preponderating sentiment of the whole North."

On the 16th day of May, 1848, Mr. Wiley in the House of Representatives made a speech replying especially to Mr. Webster's argument. In the course of his speech he stated, "No doubt the senator is correct in his opinion so far as the Federal States of the North are concerned, but, sir, I am confident that such is not the sentiment of New Hampshire. No, sir, the recent election there has told the story for the Granite State, and I know, sir, that such is not the sentiment of Maine.

"But, sir, opposition to the measure of acquisition is just what we should expect from Whig States, and Whig Representatives and Senators here. They have always been opposed to the enlargement of our border. Their policy has rather been to curtail and contract the area of freedom. Yes, sir, the Senator from Massachusetts is in principle opposed to the acquisition of any more territory, except a harbor or two on the coast of Massachusetts. There are some whale men from that State who pursue their occupation in the Pacific and they must be provided for of course, but no more new States must be added to the Union, for Massachusetts might not in that case, exert her due weight of influence in the councils of the nation. On the other hand when you come to the question of ceding away—selling out territory, inhabitants and all, for a mere nominal equivalent, why, then the Senator is not quite so scrupulous as to the right to do so—as the State which I have the honor in part to represent once had the misfortune to learn, to her everlasting regret."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Wiley, with prophetic vision, declared that the territory we would acquire was far from being worthless territory and only an Indian country, as Mr. Webster claimed. He predicted the development of California into a rich agricultural country, particularly Upper California. He predicted

the vast mineral wealth of the Pacific slope and rich deposits of gold within the territory to be acquired. This speech was made on May 16, 1848.

Gold in large quantities was discovered in 1848, and in the spring of '49 there was the greatest rush of peaceful migration westward that the world has ever witnessed. Upwards of 50,000 emigrants went by land and sea from the east to the region west of the Rocky Mountains to California, where many of them remained and laid the foundation of the development of one of the largest and richest States in the Union.

Had the views of Mr. Webster prevailed, California would have been a part of Mexico today and the development of the United States in the west would have been far different than at present. Instead of a nation reaching from ocean to ocean, the republic of Mexico, a far more populous and powerful nation, would have cut us off from the Pacific, and Japanese who are attracted to California by soil and climate, would have swarmed on to the coast unrestricted, and have presented to us a Japanese question that would have been of tremendous national embarrassment, rather than of local importance, as it is at the present moment.

The vision of the Down East Yankee was sound, though it was at variance with the ablest legislator of that day, Daniel Webster.

FLAGG'S ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN MAINE

This exceedingly valuable work compiled by the late Charles Alcott Flagg, was published as a serial in the last two volumes of the Journal. Only two hundred copies of this have been preserved in book form. It makes a book of 91 pages with 3 illustrations. It contains the names and data of fourteen thousand one hundred and sixty-one such pensioners. It is neatly bound in paper boards, schoolbook style with label titles. This is the only authoritative work of any extent upon this subject ever published in Maine and is invaluable to all interested in Revolutionary history and ancestry. Price, $3.00. Orders for this may be mailed to Sprague's Journal, Dover, Me., or to A. J. Huston, 192 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

THE EDES FAMILY

(By Edgar C. Smith)

Prominent in the Printing Industry for 170 Years

I recently had an interesting interview with Samuel D. Edes of Foxcroft, the veteran printer and former editor and publisher of the Piscataquis Observer. Mr. Edes retired from active labors many years ago and now resides at the old homestead on Edes avenue, Foxcroft. His physical infirmities confine him to the house, but his active mind is unimpaired and his reminiscences of his more than seventy years' residence in Dover and Foxcroft and of the printing trade in general are of much interest.

Mr. Edes comes from a race of printers. The name Edes has been prominent in the annals of the printing trade in New England for nearly one hundred and seventy years. The great-grandfather of Samuel was Benjamin Edes of Boston, who, with John Gill in 1754, founded the Boston Gazette and Country Journal. This paper was the official organ of the Massachusetts Bay Colonists before and during the Revolution and in those stirring times numbered among its contributors such men as John Adams, James Otis, Samuel Warren, John Hancock and many others of equal note.

The paper was the official gazette of the town of Boston as well, and all public notices of the town were printed in its columns.

Benjamin Edes besides being an editor and publisher was a man of considerable note in his day. When the Revolution of the colonists broke out he had acquired a comfortable fortune for those times. But the war ended and the Constitution of the new nation adopted, the interest in his paper waned; no longer those great men of the day contributed their able and patriotic articles to its columns, and its list of subscribers gradually fell off. Notwithstanding the loss of patronage, he continued the publication of his paper until September 17, 1798, and after that date maintained a small job printing office, up to the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1803.

Another notable member of the Edes family was Peter, the son of Benjamin, and a great-uncle of Samuel D. Edes of Foxcroft. He was born in Boston, December 17, 1756, and died in Bangor, March 29, 1840. Peter Edes was the first printer in Augusta and the first in Bangor. After attaining his majority he was in company with his father in the publication of the Boston Gazette. After withdrawing from the partnership he conducted a job printing

office in Boston for a time, then located in Newport, R. I., and published a newspaper called the Newport Herald.

In 1795 Mr. Edes located in Hallowell, in that part of the ancient town which is now Augusta, and commenced the publication of the "Kennebeck Intelligencer." He remained at Augusta until 1815, publishing his newspaper and maintaining a job printing office. The name of the paper was changed in 1800 to the "Kennebec Gazette," and in 1810 the name was again changed to the "Herald of Liberty." In 1815 Peter Edes removed to Bangor and founded the Bangor Register. He published the Register a little more than two years and then sold it out.

After disposing of his interests in Bangor, Mr. Edes went to Baltimore to live with his son Benjamin, who was a printer in that city. He remained there until his son's death in 1832, when he returned to Bangor and passed his few remaining years in the family of his daughter, Mrs. Michael Sargent. As a pioneer printer of Maine, Peter Edes is in the front ranks. From his press were issued many of the important, and now rare books and pamphlets connected with the founding of the printing trade in Maine.

George Valentine Edes, father of Samuel, was a pioneer printer of Somerset County, also the first printer to locate in the County of Piscataquis. He was born in Boston, February 14, 1797, and died in Foxcroft, November 26, 1875. His father died in 1805, when George was but eight years of age, and he was placed in the family of his uncle, Peter Edes. In 1810, when but thirteen years of age, he commenced his apprenticeship in his uncle's office at Augusta. In 1815 when his uncle Peter removed to Bangor, he remained with him and was employed at the printing office there until 1817, when Peter Edes sold out.

After this, George returned to Hallowell and worked for a time in the office of Ezekiel Goodale. In 1823, in company with Thomas J. Copeland under the firm name of Edes & Copeland, they established the first printing office in Somerset County at Norridgewock and commenced the publication of the Somerset Journal. This partnership continued only about a year and a half when Mr. Copeland purchased the Edes interest. Mr. Edes, however, continued as an employee until 1836. In 1838 when Piscataquis County was incorporated George V. Edes came to Dover and opened a printing

office and commenced the publication of the Piscataquis Herald, the first number being issued June 1, 1838.

This paper espoused the Whig cause and it is said to have been the first newspaper in the country to advocate the nomination of William Henry Harrison for the presidency. In 1842 the name was changed to the Piscataquis Farmer, and again, in November, 1847, the name was changed to the Piscataquis Observer, under which title it has ever since made its weekly appearance. From 1838 until some time in the early 70's George V. Edes was the sole proprietor and publisher of this paper, but at that time a partnership was formed with his son Samuel D. Edes, under the firm name of G. V. Edes & Son.

On January 1, 1875, Fred D. Barrows was admitted as a partner and the firm name changed to Edes & Barrows. After the death of the senior member of the firm, in November of that year, Samuel D. Edes took over his father's interest and the publication of the paper was continued under the firm name of Edes & Barrows until 1888, when the Observer Publishing Company was formed, and Samuel D. Edes retired from active interest in the Observer, although for a number of years he acted as editor of the paper. Another brother, George A. Edes, learned the printers' trade and when a young man located in a South Dakota town and established a newspaper there; after he removed to Morgan Hill, California, and twenty-two years ago established in the latter town the Morgan Hill Times, which is still published by Mr. Edes' successor in business, he having died about eleven years ago.

It is doubtful if another family in the State of Maine can boast of such a record. The founding of six New England newspapers, four of which were State of Maine publications; the establishing of four pioneer printing offices in Maine, in localities where none before existed, are achievements worthy of a permanent memorial. The last survivor in the State of this family of printers is Samuel D. Edes, above referred to. He learned his trade in his father's cases. Learned every phase of this business as those old-time printers always did, they edited the newspaper, were compositor and pressman and in many instances were printer's devil. They are a type of a bygone day and only a scattered few of these veterans like Mr. Edes remain to link the present with the past.

A NOROMBEGA ITEM

Y 693854

(Contributed by Nellie C. Dodge, Ellsworth, Maine.)

I find the following on page 52 of an old English book entitled: "God's Wonders in the Great Deep, recorded in Several wonderful and amazing accounts of Sailors who have met with unexpected Deliverance from Death when in greatest danger." "Gravesend; Re-printed by R. Pocock, and sold by the Booksellers in Paternoster Row, 1803."

"Rich[d]. Clark, of Weymouth, was master of a ship called the Delight, which in 1583, went with Sir H. Gilbert for the discovery of Noremberga; it happened that the ship struck on the ground, and was cast away. Of those that escaped shipwreck, sixteen got into a small boat of a ton and a half, and had but one oar to work with. They were seventy leagues from land, and the weather foul. The boat being over burthened, Mr. Hedley made a motion to cast lots, that those four who drew the shortest should be thrown overboard, provided if one lot fell on the master, yet he should be preserved for all their safeties. The master disavowed the acceptance of any such privilege, replying that they would live and die together. On the fifth day Mr. Hedley and another died, whereby their boat was lightened. Five days and nights they saw the sun and stars but once, so that they only kept up their boat with their single oar, as the sea drove it. They continued four days without sustenance, except what the weeds in the sea and the salt water did afford. On the seventh day they had sight of Newfoundland, and came to the south part thereof. All the time of their being at sea the wind kept south; if it had shifted she had never come to land; but it turned to the north in half an hour after. Being all come to shore, they gave God praise for their miraculous deliverance. There they remained three days and three nights, making a plentiful repast upon berries and wild pease. After five days rowing along the shore, they happened to meet a Spanish ship of St. John de Luz, who brought them to Biscay, where the visitors of the Spanish Inquisition came aboard, but by the master's favour, and some general answers they escaped; yet fearing a second search, by going twelve miles one night, they got into France, and safely arrived in England."

MAINE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

THIS DEPARTMENT IS OPEN TO CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALL TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

CONDUCTED BY AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, AUGUSTA, ME.

PROJECTS IN LOCAL HISTORY IN THE AROOSTOOK STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Maine's Centennial Celebration is over but not so its memories. They will continue to thrill with pride the hearts of her sons and daughters until another hundred years of achievement, greater even than the last, shall inspire those living in 2020 to prepare a better and more worthy commemoration.

Something like seventy towns and cities from Kittery to Madawaska, from Eastport to Upton, and a large number of schools have in some way contributed to the success of the Centennial and have given citizens in all parts of the State a renewed interest in its history.

History like charity should begin at home, and in order that our boys and girls may become the best American citizens they must know something of home affairs and local interests. No man or woman can be considered broad-minded or well educated who is indifferent to the conditions of the community of which he or she is a part.

In our schools then, the child must be taught that his town is a unit of the county, the county of the state, the state of the nation, in order to develop an intelligent and elevating civic patriotism and to put him more fully in touch with his local political, social and industrial environment. In doing this a long stride has been made toward teaching him to know and love his country.

Local history has received far too little attention in our land. We are careless of our relics and monuments, which to be sure are of a different kind from those of Europe but no less interesting and important to preserve. Let us trust that a deep appreciation of the value of Maine's splendid history shall be one lesson learned and remembered from the Centennial.

During the year Dr. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools, issued a booklet called "One Hundred Years of Statehood," which

contains many helpful suggestions for studying local history according to the "source" method.

This little book so fascinated me that I was seized with a desire to see how big a project could be worked out in my history class, so when the fall term opened, each student was given a copy and it was read aloud during the recitation period with a view to carrying out many of its suggestions.

There were thirty-four members in the class. They came from all parts of the county and from several towns outside of Aroostook. The variety of interest added zest to the problem and from that day until the project was completed, there was no lack of interest shown.

To describe fully each project would make this article too long, but in order to give an adequate idea of the scope of the undertaking, perhaps it is best to enumerate them and to state briefly the sources from which material was secured.

History of Railroads in Aroostook—Material obtained from old newspaper clippings and scrap-book.

History of the Presque Isle Public Library—Obtained from librarian and members of committee at time of establishment.

The Churches of Presque Isle—From past and present ministers and church records.

The Village Schools of Presque Isle—From Rev. G. M. Park, town historian; past and present superintendents of schools; town reports; school reports and catalogs.

The Rural Schools of Presque Isle—From History of Aroostook by Hon. Edward Wiggin; Supt. S. E. Preble; town reports 1883-1920; "Star Herald."

Our Service Flag—A story of Presque Isle's war service, from information secured from Col. Frank M. Hume; Capt. E. H. Cooper; Principal of P. I. H. S.; Ernest M. Libby, Y. M. C. A. worker; Y. D. Roster, and several ex-service men.

History of Madawaska—Pictures, data from old citizens.

Churches of Madawaska—From History of Madawaska, superintendent of schools, citizens.

History of Madawaska Training School—From Miss Mary Nowland, many years the principal.

Protection of Wild Lands—From Maine Forestry Department; Chas. L. Weeks, Chief Warden of Aroostook and Big Machias Rivers.

The Canning Industry in Maine—From E. M. Lang, Jr., Portland; Miss Alfreda Ellis, Assistant State Club Leader, Orono.

Northern Maine Fair—From secretary's reports; president of association.

Potato Industry in Aroostook—From F. P. Loring, Instructor in Agriculture; Maine Department Agriculture Year Book; school library; farmers.

An Aroostook Industry, Lime—From Mr. Dane Willard, promoter of the idea.

Automobiles in Presque Isle—From L. S. Bean and other dealers; papers.

History of Fort Fairfield—From Ellis' History; Census Book 1920; citizens.

Town Schools of Fort Fairfield—From Fort Fairfield Register; Public Library; Town Reports.

Churches of Fort Fairfield—From Ellis' History; Report of 1904; pastors; citizens.

Sports that Children Enjoy—From Playground Magazines, personal observation and experience.

History of Aroostook State Normal School—From Rev. G. M. Park; teachers in the school at its opening; school catalogs; "Salmagundi," the school paper.

Lumbering in Penobscot—From Thoreau's "Maine Woods"; E. B. Draper, Bangor; Delmont Emerson, Island Falls; Merrill Mill Co., Patten; Henry Prentiss, Bangor; Bangor Commercial, April 20, 1920.

Lumbering in Aroostook—From woodsmen, dealers in lumber.

History of New Sweden—From a book written about New Sweden in 1880 by M. E. Olson; citizens.

History of Maine Central Institute—Catalogs, reports, alumni.

The Starch Industry—From Rev. G. M. Park, H. E. Duncan.

History of Sherman—From a descendant of the pioneer settler and other citizens; town records.

History of Caribou—From A. W. Spaulding, a prominent citizen, newspaper articles, Public Library, Hon. Edward Wiggin's history.

History of Hartland—From Eastern Somerset County Register, selectmen, citizens, American Woolen Co.

Great Northern Paper Co.—From employees.

History of Houlton High School, 1899-1920—"North Star"; the school paper; pictures and information from alumni, teachers.

The Playground—From State Department of Education.

Sports in Maine—Pictures and information from proprietors of sporting camps.

This list shows that data was gathered from ex-town officers, present officers, pastors, school superintendents, oldest living citizens in the towns; from county, town, school and church records; from old diaries, newspapers, school catalogs, scrap-books, from the public libraries.

When the students had selected what they considered important and authentic material they proceeded to preserve it in books of their own making, which exhibit originality and artistic ability in arrangement and decoration.

Those who chose to write the history of a school finished the binding in school colors, and in one instance the school seal furnished the decoration for the cover.

From their research these students discovered the truth of the old adage, "where there's will there's a way," and pursued in the face of discouragement many voyages to obscure sources to be happily rewarded with the information they were seeking. Present day affairs were not forgotten and in some instances old and new methods are contrasted.

Nearly all of the books are illustrated with kodak pictures snapped by the girls themselves or solicited from their friends, and there are many beautiful Aroostook scenes as well as pictures of homes, schools, churches, barns, potato-houses and farm machinery.

Aside from the knowledge gleaned in local history, they have had practice in writing business letters to persons in responsible positions. I feel sure in every case they have courteously expressed their appreciation for the material and information given them. Several dedicated their booklet to the man or woman who gave them assistance.

They have learned something about the make-up of a book; its title page, table of contents, index, arrangement of illustrations and binding, and are convinced that art plays an important part in bookmaking.

More valuable than all this is the fact that these student-teachers are going out in all sections of the State to quicken an interest in history for Maine children. They have learned and will pass it on that our State has a local history worthy of study and that she

will continue to play in the future as she has in the past, an important part in the Nation's development.

We hope the interest aroused will continue to grow, and develop such a strong love for Maine that the priceless traditions of strength, manliness, patience, uprightness and confidence in God possessed by her pioneers shall continue to be exhibited in her posterity in order that she may be an "enlightened, cultivated, God-fearing, free democracy."

NELLIE WOODBURY JORDAN.

CATECHISM OF CONSTITUTION

(Published by arrangement with The National Security League.)

LESSON I

Q. What is the Constitution?

A. The Constitution is a written document providing a form of government for the United States.

Q. Who framed the Constitution?

A. Representatives of the people in Philadelphia in 1787.

Q. Who was the President of the Constitutional Convention?

A. George Washington.

Q. What made the Constitution necessary?

A. The Articles of Confederation, which preceded the Constitution, were inadequate to hold the States together.

Q. Why was the Constitution adopted?

A. The preamble of the Constitution declares that "we, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Q. How was the Constitution ratified?

A. By the people of the United States, acting through special conventions, "chosen in each State by the people thereof."

Q. When did it become effective?

A. On the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

Entered as second class matter at the post office, Dover, Maine, by John Francis Sprague, Editor and Publisher.

Terms: For all numbers issued during the year, including an index and all special issues, $2.00. Single copies of current and previous volumes, 50 cents. Bound volumes, $2.50 each.

Postage prepaid on all items, except bound volumes west of Mississippi River.

This publication will be mailed to subscribers until ordered discontinued.

OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

Preserve this issue of the Journal. You will then always have what will be of exceeding interest and worth to yourself and family. Hand it along to future generations! It will be of priceless value to them.

COLONIAL AND LOCAL HISTORY IN OUR SCHOOLS

During the past year, while Col. Edward L. Logan was commander of the Massachusetts department of the American Legion, he instituted a campaign there for stimulating and intensifying the study of American and local history in the public schools as a first step towards the promulgation of true Americanism.

The Boston Transcript in commenting upon this at the time, reached to the roots of the entire subject in saying:

"Colonel Logan finds, in his investigations through the Americanization committee of the Legion, that there are many schools which ignore our Colonial history altogether, beginning their instruction with the Revolution. To do that, it is needless to say, is to ignore the most interesting part of Massachusetts history, and really to leave the Commonwealth up in the air without any

underpinning. The secret of interesting children in history is the ability to vitalize it with personages and with incidents, and such vitalizing persons and incidents are comparatively rare after the Revolutionary period. By that we do not mean to imply that our post-Revolutionary history should be neglected. To leave out Webster, Sumner and the Yankee Division would be as grievous and stupid a fault as to leave out the Pilgrim Fathers. But all these later heroes stand on the Fathers' shoulders; it is through an interest in and knowledge of them that the boy or girl of today may readily acquire an interest in the history of the Commonwealth since it became a State of the American Union.

"Really to interest the young in historical study and knowledge is a gift on the part of a teacher, but it need not be so rare a gift as some suppose, because the interest is latent in every child, asking only to be intelligently met. Does not the dramatic appeal to the child? And what is history but a drama? The great trouble is that historical study is deliberately made a thing of rote, a droned rigmarole, in many of the schools. It wants the element of human interest; and if teachers do not know how to impart this element, they should be taught how. It may be a good thing for Colonel Logan and the committee to overhaul the normal schools in this regard."

What the Transcript urges regarding the study of the colonial history of Massachusetts, is of equal importance in this State, possibly more so, as our colonial period begins with the French settlement at St. Croix Island in 1604, sixteen years before adverse winds compelled the Pilgrims to begin the making of history at Plymouth Rock.

Moreover, there is yet another fact augmenting the value of all American colonial history—fully as cogent a reason for its study as any, and yet seldom referred to; and that is that when one begins its study on any line of research, from any angle whatsoever, one is at once in the most interesting part of European history. Our history is so intertwined with old world political convulsions of two and three centuries ago—momentous epochs in the world struggle of the ages between the forces of freedom and despotism, that it is impossible to read the one without a desire to more fully understand the other.

If a knowledge of the evolution of freedom and human rights from Magna Charta to the armistice of 1918 is essential in germi-

nating Americanism, the schools of this country have a grave duty to perform in this regard which cannot be doubted or ignored. To neglect it would be as illogical as for the Bible student to ignore the history of the Children of Israel.

Those who were privileged to listen to the address of Major William B. Dwight of New York, representing the National Security League, at the S. A. R. Washington Anniversary Banquet, in Portland, Feb. 22, 1920, will recall with what earnestness and eloquence he advocated an awakening along these same lines, if we in America are to successfully resist the Karl Marx peril. He criticised much of the present method of studying history in the schools, and very forcefully urged that it be localized and Americanized.

James Mathison, Superintendent of the Oquossoc Angling Association at Indian Rock, Maine, in the Rangeley region, contributes to the Journal the following copy of the records of that Association, dated May 24, 1884:

"James P. Baxter, Portland, Maine, May 24th to June 3rd, inclusive, six days' fishing with his son, Percival P., took fifty-two fish, four of which weighed twenty-four pounds. The largest was taken in Cupsuptic Lake June 3rd by Percival and weighed 7¾ pounds before being dressed. The guide made his weight 8 pounds when taken from the water. The weight of the four fish when caught was as follows: 8 lbs., 6½ lbs., 5 lbs., and 4½ lbs.—24 lbs.

Written by Mr. James P. Baxter."

A GEM AMONG MAINE TOWN HISTORIES

Minnie Atkinson of Newburyport, Mass., is the author of a neatly bound book of 122 pages and twelve illustrations, entitled "Hinckley Township or Grand Lake Stream Plantation," which is a real gem. Already we believe between eight and nine hundred Maine Town Histories have been published. So far as we know this is the second one of a Maine plantation that has ever been printed, the first one having been the historical sketch of Jackman and Moose River Plantation which appeared in the Journal, Vol. 3, No. 2.

Any true story of the developments of a town from its pioneer days to its time of maturity and prosperity as a municipality, is a

bit of history of the utmost value and interest to the student of the history and growth of a commonwealth; always a fascinating tale of human endeavor and ultimate achievement.

We recall many such items of Maine history which are classics, such as "Old Hallowell" by Emma Huntington Nason, "An Old River Town"—a history of Winterport—by Ada Douglas Littlefield, etc. None of these superior literary productions has surpassed and but few equal Miss Atkinson's book. She commences with much of importance relative to the Indians in the Passamaquoddy region prior to and during the Revolution, when Colonel John Allen, under General Washington, was the superintendent of all the Indian Tribes in eastern Maine, and follows the development of this plantation full of interesting, fascinating and important historical details to the present day. After a careful perusal of this book we do not hesitate in heartily recommending it to our readers.

AN OLD TOWN INDIAN WOMAN DESIRES THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE

The following was recently received by Governor Baxter:

Old Town, Maine, February 21, 1921.

Percival P. Baxter,
Governor of Maine,
Augusta, Maine.

Dear Sir:

Now that the women of Maine have full suffrage, we, the wards of the State of Maine, members of the Penobscot tribe, believe that we should have the right to vote in all tribal meetings. We are informed that the present agent of our tribe submitted the question of whether Indian women had such right to the last State administration but that Secretary Ball gave no definite answer. Local attorney advises that we always had the right to vote and that the agent cannot refuse to accept our votes at election time and sort and count the same, as provided by statute.

Will you not kindly refer this matter to the attorney general's office that our agent may be fully informed in the premises.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) MRS. PETER NICOLAR.

CHARLES ALCOTT FLAGG

Report Committee on Resolutions

The year 1920, so eventful historically, has for the Bangor Historical Society been notable necrologically, for among officials here one year ago and not with us today are Charles Alcott Flagg, Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, and also a valued member of the Executive Committee; Dr. Thomas Upham Coe, for nearly forty years Treasurer and also prominent on the Executive Committee; and William Warren Fellows and James Putnam Walker, both faithful and exceedingly useful members of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the Bangor Historical Society, assembled in annual session, and with a full realization of the great loss sustained, gives voice to heartfelt appreciation of the zealous and devoted services of our departed associates.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records, and copies be given to the press for publication.

Edward M. Blanding,
William C. Mason,
Fannie Hardy Eckstorm,
Committee on Resolutions.

Bangor, Maine, Jan. 4, 1921.

Adopted by Bangor Historical Society at annual meeting, Jan. 4, 1921.

Attest: Edward Mitchell Blanding,
Secretary.

MAINE CENTENNIAL TOWNS FOR 1921

The Maine Centennial towns for 1921 are Concord, Peru, Canton and Cumberland, rather less than the usual number. Concord is a little farming town far up the Kennebec valley, in Somerset County, bordering on the river. It does not appear in the records why it was named Concord, but its name may have suggested something to the late incorporators of the next town to the west, which was called Lexington. Concord was settled soon after the Revolution by Major Ephraim Heald, who came from Temple, N. H. There are people enough to have a celebration with the help of the neighbors.

Peru and Canton are adjoining towns in Oxford County, on the Androscoggin river, and may possibly have a combination celebration. If they don't it will be a rival affair, although the town with the Chinese name is somewhat larger than the other. Both are on the Rangeley division of the Maine Central Railroad. The towns are twins, having been incorporated on the same day, Feb. 5, 1821.

Canton is a lively town and will have a big centennial celebration some time in the summer. It has about 2000 people, three churches, an opera house, summer hotel, several garages and all the outfit of an up-to-date town. Peru with the villages of West Peru and East Peru has about 1000 people in its borders. The town was originally a grant of land to citizens of Falmouth who moved there, the Knight, Lunt, Brackett and Bradish families, followed by the Walkers, Trasks and Baileys. Peru will no doubt have a celebration.

Cumberland is a town on Casco Bay and may be a part of Greater Portland some time. It takes in numerous islands off shore, including Chebeague Island, where there's a postoffice, also Crow, Goose, Hope, Bangs, Sand, Sturdivant, Stave, Ministerial, Bates, Broken Cave and others of the 365 islands in the bay. Cumberland Center is the largest community in the town and Greeley Institute is an old preparatory school. Cumberland Foreside has numerous summer residences and on Chebeague Island there are half a dozen summer hotels and cottagers are numerous.

—Kennebec Journal.

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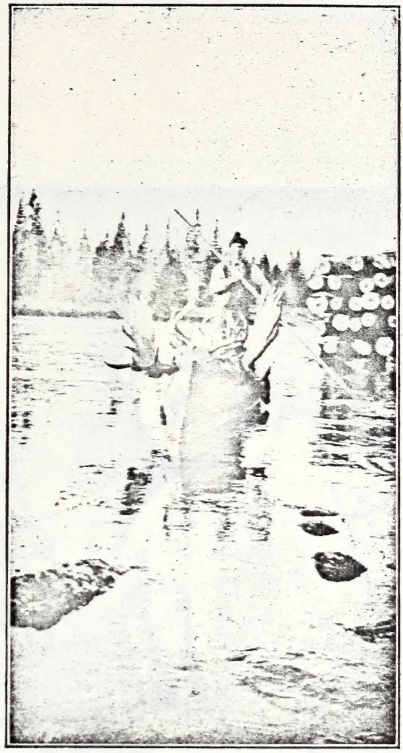
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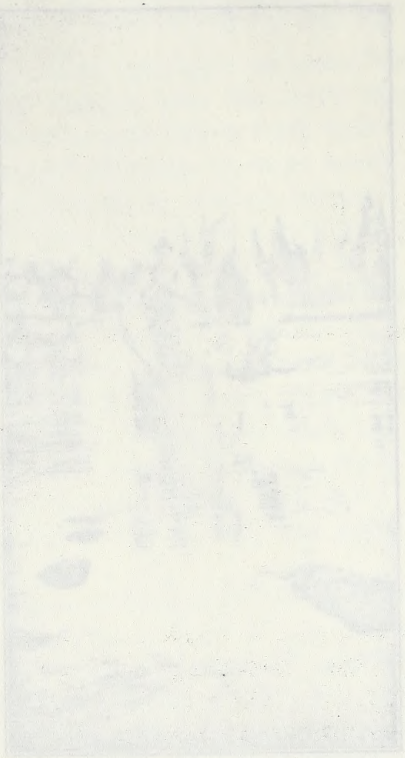
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JOHN GARDINER



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Sprague's Journal of Maine History

VOL. IX APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1921 No. 2

JOHN GARDINER, BARRISTER

(By Bertram E. Packard)

There are two houses still standing in Maine which are intimately associated with the subject of this sketch.

On the eastern bank of the Kennebec, a little way above, and opposite the little village of Richmond, stands a large, rambling, wooden structure, known as the Old Pownalborough Court House. It was built about the year 1753 by Major Samuel Goodwin, the agent of the Plymouth Company, as his official residence, and as a Court House for Lincoln County, at that time comprising the larger portion of central and eastern Maine. The old house is of great historic interest and is still occupied by the descendants of the original proprietor. Here the lawyers of that early period argued their cases and transacted their customary legal business. The voices of John Adams, James Otis, James Sullivan and David Sewall were often heard within its walls. Here the early Justices came on horseback to preside when on the Circuit. The building also served the purposes of an inn and was their temporary domicile. And here also, the able, eloquent and scholarly lawyer, John Gardiner, often appeared, clad in the wig and gown of an English barrister. Some three miles distant in the little hamlet now known as Dresden Mills, he resided in the two story farm house erected by his father, Dr. Silvester Gardiner, sometime prior to 1760, and still standing in an excellent state of preservation.

Although the family of Gardiner is one of the most prominent in our New England history, numbering among its members many who have been celebrated in our annals, yet history is strangely silent concerning John Gardiner. One of the most prominent men in Boston and Maine during the years immediately subsequent to the Revolution, and probably the most talked of man in the newspapers of that day, only the most fragmentary glimpses of his

life and career can be gleamed from our numerous historical and biographical records.

He was the oldest son of Dr. Silvester Gardiner and was born in Boston, December, 4th, 1731. The career of Dr. Gardiner is too well known to need more than passing mention. He was one of the most distinguished men of his time and was very wealthy for those days. He became the largest single owner in what was known as the Kennebeck Purchase, a corporation formed in 1753. He first established settlements in Pownalborough, and later in what was at that time known as Gardinerstown. He brought to this work of development an uncommon zeal and energy and was very successful. The city of Gardiner was named in his honor, and his decendants still reside in the beautiful old English manor house just outside the city on the banks of the Kennebec.

John received his early education in Boston, and in 1745, at the age of 14, he was placed in the office of Benjamin Pratt, afterwards Chief Justice of New York, to study law. He remained there three years, and in 1748 was sent to London to pursue his legal studies. Broader and more liberal ideas prevailed in England than were common in Puritan Boston and he found a wider field for his talents. The profession of law was looked upon with less aversion than was the custom in a community where church officials were also the legal officers. He studied at the Inner Temple, and was under the instruction of Sir Charles Pratt, who afterwards became Lord Chancellor Camden. In 1761, at the age of 30, he was admitted a barrister by the Honorable Benchers of the Inner Temple and the Courts of Westminster Hall. He practised before Lord Mansfield, and soon won his distinguished favor. He acquired a brilliant reputation and it appeared at one time that he was destined for very high legal honors. He also practised law on the Welsh Circuit, and while there married Margaret Harries of Haverford West, a woman of most excellent family. Here his oldest son, John Silvester John, was born in 1765. Of his private life in England but little is known. He frequented Drury Lane Theatre when David Garrick and Mrs. Cibber were famous there, and it is related that Jacob Bailey, the early pioneer missionary to Maine, when in London for ordination, was his companion to the theatre.

But while in London he became intimate with the poet Churchill, and the reformer John Wilkes, and when the latter was arrested

on a general Secretary of State's warrant, he was junior counsel for his defense. He also argued with success in the defense of Beardmore and Meredith, who, for writings in support of Wilkes, had been imprisoned on a general warrant. His pronounced Whig principles as opposed to the prevailing Tory sentiment in England at that time, greatly surprised Lord Mansfield, and blasted all hopes of his political success. In reference to his efforts in these trials, there now remains in the possession of Mrs. William R. Cabot of Boston, his great-great-granddaughter, a valuable and beautiful piece of plate, bearing this inscription: "'Pro libertate semper strenuus.' To John Gardiner, Esq., this waiter is presented by Arthur Beardmore, as a small token of gratitude, for pleading his cause and that of his clerk, David Meredith, against the Earl of Halifax, then Secretary of State, for false imprisonment, under his warrant, commonly called a Secretary of State's warrant, that canker of English liberty — 1766."

It is of more than passing interest to consider a little more in detail Mr. Gardiner's connection with this celebrated case, for it illustrates forcibly that in most of his ideas he was far in advance of his age and generation. Wilkes, although a rake and a prodigal, unfaithful to his wife, whose fortune he wasted, lacking in generous devotion to any political ideal, nevertheless by sheer pluck and impudence led in the fight to establish in the law of all English speaking countries five great principles of political freedom: the immunity of political criticisms from prosecution; the publicity of legislative debates; the abolition of outlawry which condemned a man in his absence; the protection of property of houses from unreasonable search and seizure; and the right of the duly elected representative to a constituency to sit in the legislature, unless disqualified by law. No matter what personal objections his colleagues may have had to his opinions and writings, so great were his achievements that his name became a household word in America. In the eyes of our forefathers, he was one of the most conspicuous combatants against the doctrine so obnoxious to them: that men might be maltreated, imprisoned, exiled and disfranchised for the supposedly evil tendencies of their political opinions. Lord Camden said of the warrant: "If such a power is truly invested in a Secretary of State, and he can delegate this power, it certainly may affect the person and property of every man in this kingdom, and is totally subversive to the

liberty of the subject." The law of the case with which Mr. Gardiner was connected, namely, that search must be by warrant, describing the property to be seized, is embodied in the Constitution of the United States.

At a time when party feeling ran high it can readily be seen that his espousal of such a cause would seem nothing less than heretical to the prevailing Tory influences. It was probably a political move to tender him the Chief Justiceship of the province of New York in 1766, which he promptly declined. Two years later, however, in 1768, he accepted an appointment as Attorney General of St. Kitts, one of the West India islands. It is probable that this was a position which he would have hardly chosen for himself save for necessity, for it was virtually a political banishment. Here he became so active as a Whig that it was found expedient for him to leave the island, and after remaining in Jamaica for a time, he went to Martinique, where he successively held office under the British and French governments.

The following letter to his father, dated St. Kitts, January 8th, 1783, well illustrates his political principles: "I am a staunch Revolutionary Whig, you know, and abhor all king craft and priest craft. Such have been my principles since I could judge for myself, and such, I trust, will be the principles I will carry with me to the grave. I have borne a place here under his most Christian Majesty which I have discharged the duties of with the utmost fidelity and integrity, and without the least view to gain, and in such a manner as I would have served his Brittanick Majesty, had I been entrusted. And it is with gratitude I mention it, I have received every protection and every mark of friendship from His Excellency, Count Dillon and the French officers here, insomuch so that time shall not obliterate my regards to them."

In the early summer of 1783, at the instance and through the efforts of James Sullivan, he returned to Boston, and in a letter to his father, dated Boston, July 14th, 1783, he writes: "Governor Hancock, Samuel Harris, and Dr. Cooper have all received me with the greatest cordiality, and General Washington, in consequence of letters from the French Ministry, overwhelmed me with civility during the four days I stayed with him."

He immediately resumed the practice of his profession, and induced his brethren to resume the legal costume, which had been laid aside. The custom, however, was not of long continuance,

and it was said to have been given up from a countryman hearing one of the judges, in his gown, using most profane language towards a man from whom he was purchasing wood, and expressing his astonishment to his friends as to how the Boston parsons would swear.

That he visited Maine during the year of his return to Boston is evidenced by a letter written by Major Goodwin of Pownalborough to Jacob Bailey in Nova Scotia, under date of September 9, 1783, in which he says: "John Gardiner is with his brother William, looking after his father's interests." Rev. Samuel Parker of Trinity Church wrote to Bailey, December 22nd, of the same year, saying: "Your old friend, Dr. Gardiner, has a son returned from the West Indies, who in order to ingratiate himself with the ruling party, does little else than curse and damn his father as an old fool. . . . However, it won't do. He will not get his father's estate by this conduct."

In October, 1783, he petitioned the General Court, "Although the Father hath eaten sour Grapes, yet your Petitioner's Teeth have not been set on edge, — his political opinions have been, and are in total, the very reverse of his said Father's," and prayed not to be "visited for the political sins and offences of his said Father."

But that he was held in high esteem in Boston is evidenced by the fact that he and his family were recognized as citizens of Massachusetts by a special act of the Commonwealth passed February 13th, 1784, reading: "An act declaring and confirming the citizenship of John Gardiner, his wife, and of Anne, John Silvester John, and William Gardiner, their children.

Whereas, the said John Gardiner was born in Boston, the metropolis of this Commonwealth, and while a minor was, by his father, sent to Great Britain for his education, where for a succession of years he remained a distinguished friend to, and through a vicissitude of fortune, hath continued an avowed and inflexible assertor of the rights and liberties of his native country, and a bold opposer of the enemies thereof; and having lately returned to reside in the said metropolis, and soon expecting his said wife and children, he and they ought to be declared free citizens of this said Commonwealth."

On July 4th, 1785, he was selected as the town orator and dedicated his oration "To the First Citizen of the World, The Most

Illustrious George Washington, Esq., late Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the free United States of America, with the most affectionate respect. By his most obliged fellow citizen, The Author." It contains the following allusion to Bunker Hill: "Again the battle bleeds; nor do fair freedom's sons give way till their whole stock of ammunition's quite expended. Regardless of his precious life, disdaining shameful flight, the illustrious Warren falls, his country's hero, and his country's pride! What though within these hallowed walls his mouldering relicks lie, without a sculptured stone to mark the spot, yet shall his fame be known, his memory live, to latest ages!"

It is not strange that there should have been violent and often times bitter controversies between John Gardiner and his father. Dr. Gardiner was an avowed Loyalist, spending the years of the Revolution in England because of his political beliefs. He was also a zealous and consistent believer in the forms and doctrines of the Church of England. John, on the contrary, was as we have seen, a Whig in political belief, and at the same time was a Unitarian as to religious belief. He took an active part in the alteration of the liturgy of King's Chapel, of which his father had been for many years warden and an active member, and was largely instrumental in its becoming the first Unitarian Congregational Church in the United States. He would attend services at Trinity Church, where his son, adhering to the ancient faith, was assistant minister, for he said he must hear Jack preach, and would make the responses from his altered book while the people were repeating from the Book of Common Prayer.

It was in consequence of these disagreements that Dr. Gardiner devised the bulk of his property to his second son, William, bequeathing "To John Gardiner, Esq., Barrister at Law, late of the island of St. Christopher, now resident at Boston, New England (as 'tis said) I give only the sum of one guinea." He relented however, and in a codicil made the same year, 1786, gave him one thousand pounds, and devised to him his house and lot on Marlborough Street and one half his Pownalborough farm. While it may be observed that these estates were without limitations, while the estates devised to William were entailed, yet it is clearly evident that Dr. Gardiner intended that the bulk of his property should pass to William, and in event of his dying without issue, to his grandson, Robert Hallowell.

In 1786, his wife having died, John Gardiner removed to Pownalborough with his three children. It might seem strange that a man possessed of his brilliant talents and accustomed to move in the best society, should have moved to what must have been at that time nearly an unbroken wilderness. But we must remember that he was nearly sixty years of age, and here was a valuable property which he had just inherited; he might have seen the opportunity to represent the town in the General Court, which position he later occupied; furthermore he was near the bulk of his father's estate, and at one time it seemed very uncertain that it would descend as his father had planned. But these are mere suppositions, and no reliable information can be ascertained as to his real motives. He took an active part in the affairs of the town and in 1788 was the moderator of the town meeting. Among his gifts to the town was a lot of land for church purposes, provided the minister kept a school for instruction in English. He often appeared as counsel in cases tried in the nearby Pownalborough Court House, where he invariably attracted attention from his copious learning, his polished manners, and his attractive elocution. He was easily the most learned and cultivated lawyer in Maine; and no one at the bar of Massachusetts excelled him as a general scholar, or in the variety of his information.

Possibly the most important case in which he appeared as counsel was that of the Frenchman, Louis Porronveau, from Penobscot, 1791, for murder. The judges were Increase Sumner, Robert Treat Paine and Nathan Cushing. Mr. Gardiner and William Lithgow, Jr., were the counsel for the defense, and secured an acquittal. It is claimed, however, that strong prejudices favoring the French influenced the verdict. The case was of sufficient importance, so it is said, that the French Consul came down from Boston for the trial.

In 1787 he was elected as a representative to the Massachusetts General Court from Pownalborough. During his five years in the Legislature he achieved his greatest eminence because of his decided stand concerning many important questions of the day. His ripe scholarship, rare wit, and ability as a strong and vigorous writer, caused him to be one of the best known men in New England. In debate he was fearless, and exceedingly sarcastic and vituperative toward his opponents. The writer is indebted to an unpublished manuscript of the late Charles Allen, Esq., for a valuable summary of the measures he advocated while a member of the

General Court. He pleased his friends and irritated his enemies by advocating: —

1. A removal of the restrictions on theatres. This was in direct opposition to the current public opinion. Among his opponents on this question were Governor John Hancock, Samuel Adams and Harrison Gray Otis. His famous speech on this subject was delivered of date January 22nd, 1792, and while the measure failed of passage at that time it was finally passed in 1794.

2. He was strenuous in his advocacy of laws to prevent the entailment of estates and tor abolishing such as might then be in existence. He aided effectually in abolishing the law by which the oldest son inherited a double portion of his parent's estate; and another to abolish the clumsy process of common recovery, so that a tenant in tail could by deed dock the entailment.

3. He opposed the formation of certain associations by lawyers, whereby they made a sort of close corporation of law and conspired to injure the people in their rights. By these organizations called by him the "Bar Call," none but those especially favored were admitted to practise.

4. He attacked lawyer-made law generally and wished for its reform, winning for himself the title of the "Law Reformer."

5. He advocated the abolition ot special pleading, so as to simplify the practise in the courts. He was zealously opposed in this by the celebrated Parsons and other lawyers, and the measure failed of passage. Forty years after, however, this measure was adopted to general acceptance in both Massachusetts and Maine.

6. He opposed the custom of permitting men who held office under the United States government to be officials under the state government also. David Sewall was a federal judge, and while such was chosen a member of the General Court. Mr. Gardiner held that the federal government, was in its relation to the state government, a foreign government. He was sustained in his contention both by the legislature and public opinion.

7. He repeatedly favored and labored for the separation of Maine from Massachusetts.

8. He early proposed establishing a college in Maine, and Bowdoin College was chartered in 1794, a year after his death.

9. He advocated the granting of land to soldiers of the Revolutionary War.

10. He favored putting a gallery into the House of Representa-

tives, for the convenience of the public, which might thereby be enabled to observe their proceedings.

11. He repeatedly derided the common application of the principle expressed in the Latin saying: " De Mortuis nil nisi bonum," declaring that if it were obeyed both the pen of the historian and the voice of the orator would be stopped.

12. He introduced and advocated a bill creating a lottery to build what is now known as the upper bridge over the Eastern River in Dresden.

For his opinions the papers of that period at times reported him approvingly, and at other times criticised, ridiculed and abused him. Correspondents wrote about him over fantastic and fictitious signatures, at times calling him eloquent and learned and at other times referring to him as a fool. But from the character of the measures he advocated and opposed, it may be gathered that he was from his earliest years, in the uncomfortable but none the less commendable position of being far in advance of his generation. While, as was natural, he failed in passing most of his measures, yet it must be conceded that he was a man of genius and marked ability.

In October, 1793, he started for Boston from Pownalborough on the packet Londoner, which carried a heavy deck load of lumber. A severe storm came up and the vessel went down off Cape Ann, October 15th, 1793, and all on board were lost. Later his chest of clothing floated ashore which confirmed his fate.

He had dreamed of being drowned on the trip; but he laughed at such superstitions. Homer would have told him that " dreams proceed from Jove."

Mr. Gardiner was one of six lawyers in Maine raised to the degree of barrister, the others being William Cushing, David Sewall, Theophilus Bradbury, David Wyer, and William Wetmore. The rule for a barrister in England was that this degree should not be received unless the candidate had resided three years in one of the Inner Courts, if a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and five years provided he was not a graduate of either of these colleges. Although Mr. Gardiner was not a college graduate, he received his Master's Degree from the University of Glasgow in 1755, and from Harvard University in 1791. In 1791 he appears to have been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston. His nephew, Hon. Robert H. Gardiner, in his autobiography, says of him: " He had an astonishing memory,

was an admirable belles-lettres scholar, and particularly distinguished for his wit and eloquence. He was a very fine classical scholar, and could repeat entire books from his favorite Greek authors." The same writer records his recollections of "his short, stout person; his hair tied up in a silk bag, and his quick, loud, commanding voice."

His son, Rev. Dr. John Silvester John Gardiner, was a marvelous scholar in the classics, and was prominent as the rector of Trinity Church for twenty-five years. Phillips Brooks refers to him as the most eloquent and influential clergyman in Boston during those years.

His speech on the theatre constitutes probably the most masterly defense of theatrical representations ever made in America. This speech was never delivered, as he was told that it would be wholly above the comprehension of his audience, and he acceded to the advice, printing it instead of delivering it in the House of Representatives. It fairly bristles with Latin and Greek quotations, the notes are more copious than the text itself, and it makes an octavo volume of some one hundred sixty pages. He finds Biblical authority for his contention, stating that "whoever is read in the history of the Drama, must know that the ancient drama took its rise in religion." He cites St. Paul as borrowing whole sentences and quoting several passages from the Greek writers of comedy. He supports his argument by the Song of Moses, the Psalms of David, the Songs of Solomon and the Revelations of St. John the Divine. He goes at great length into the early development of the Greek and Roman theatres and presents an elaborate sketch of the early Greek stage. He then comes down to more modern times making an exhaustive argument as to dramatic representations in Italy, France, Spain, Holland, Germany and England. He brings out many specific advantages to be derived as to improvement in speech and pronunciation, ease and grace in public speaking, and thinks the theatre would have a very beneficent effect on young clergymen. Referring to Whitefield, he says: "Whitefield, Sir, if I have been rightly informed, was originally a stage player; he carried the oratory and the action of the Theatre into the Pulpit, and from the tones of his voice, assisted by gestures and action, (although his eye was against him) he captivated and carried away the multitude!"

The writer recently ascertained the fact that there is in the possession of Harvard University, a Bible presented by John Gar-

diner. It is a Latin Bible, perfect in the fine type of 1514. The following inscription in the handwriting of Mr. Gardiner is found pasted inside the Bible: "This Bible was delivered to John Gardiner upon his return from Great Britain in October, 1755, by his father. Dr. Silvester Gardiner, who informed him that in his last illness the preceding year, Dr. Charles Brockwell, who was then the King's Chaplain at the Chapel in Boston, delivered this to him, saying 'Doctor, you have been very kind at all times to me and my family, and have attended us, and administered medicine to us from time to time, without charging or taking anything from me, therefore: I have nothing to recompense you with, but to show my respect and gratitude as far as I can, permit me to request you to take care of this Bible, and in my name to present it to your son, John, when he returns from Glasgow. I value it very much. It was given to my father by King Charles the First, who presented it to him with his own hand, after having taken it down from a shelf in his library when my father was there with the royal martyr.'"

Relative to the unknown reasons which actuated Mr. Gardiner in removing from Boston to Pownalborough, the writer has recently discovered a letter written by Mrs. Robert Hallowell Gardiner from Oaklands in 1863, to Mrs. Margaret Elton, in which she says: "Distinguished as a scholar, his associates were of the aristocratic class, into which he also married, an accomplished Welsh lady of family. He returned to his own country at the close of the Revolution, when wise men were striving to allay excitement and promote tranquillity. His position was peculiar, and it was probably in disgust of manners to which he would not conform that he retired to the estate his children had inherited from his father."

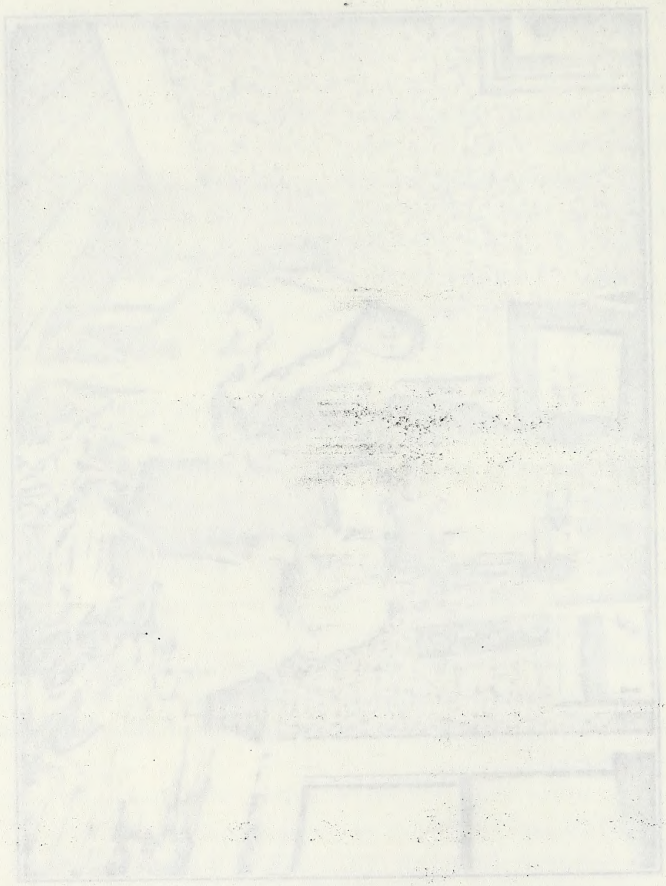
In this letter Mrs. Gardiner seems to convey the impression that although an enthusiastic advocate of democratic principles, yet Mr. Gardiner by birth, education and environment was essentially an aristocrat. Upon coming to Boston he found a new democracy, where all men were free and equal regardless of birth or education. While he firmly believed in the principles of this democracy, yet he found it impossible to conform with dignity to their manners and customs. This explanation may throw a little light upon his reasons for removing to Pownalborough.

Note — The writer wishes to express his indebtedness to the unpublished autobiography of Hon. Robert Hallowell Gardiner, 1st, of Oaklands: to an unpublished manuscript written by the late Charles Allen, Esq., of Wiscasset: to Foote's "Annals of King's Chapel: "Updyke's "History of the Narraganset Church:" and to the Journals of the Massachusetts Legislature from all of which he has freely drawn for information contained in this brief sketch.

Sanford, Me., Feb. 24, 1921.



INDIAN WOMEN MAKING BASKETS
(Indian Island, Old Town, Me.)



THE MAINE INDIANS, AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE WHITE SETTLERS

(By Ethel M. Wood)

I. *Aboriginal Tribes of Maine.* — The aborigines of the state of Maine, comprising something less than one-third of the Indian population of New England, belonged to one of the four nations of the greatest of the native races of North America, the Algic or Algonquin. The Algonquins occupied a large territory, their domain extending along the eastern coast from Newfoundland to Virginia and westward to the Mississippi River, and this people played a much more important part in the early history of the United States than any of the other aboriginal nations. Those of the Algonquins who occupied the territory included in the present state of Maine separated into two distinct families, although they trace their descent from a common ancestry. These two divisions are the Abenakis[1] and the Etechemins. The very derivation of the name Abenakis our ancestors of the East),[2] as well as their legends and traditions in regard to their creation by the Great Spirit, tends to give us the impression that they were an original people. They inhabited the land from Mount Agamenticus in the extreme south-western part of Maine, as far east as the St. George River.

Of the Abenakis, there were four tribes: the Sokokis or Sockhigones, the Anasagunticooks, the Canibas or Kennabas,[3] and the Wawenocks. The Sokokis were a large tribe living along the Saco River with two principal villages, one at Pegwacket, the site of the modern Fryeburg, and the other about twenty miles below on the Great Ossipee River. The powerful and warlike Anasagunticooks had their habitation along the Androscoggin River, claiming jurisdiction over the valley of the Androscoggin from its source to the sea. Their favorite meeting place was at Pejepscot situated by the lower falls of the Androscoggin, later known as Brunswick Falls, and here they often held councils with members of other tribes. In the Kennebec Valley the Canibas held sway, — a numerous people made up of four subordinate tribes, the Sagadahocs, the Cussenocks, the Ticonnets, and the Norridgewocks, all under

1 This name is also found in the following forms: Abenakis, Abanaquis, Abanaquois, Wabanaki, Wambanaghi, and Abenaques.

2 Vetromile's "History of the Abenakis," page 26.

3 Called also Cannibas and Kanibals.

the leadership of the great chief, the Bashaba,[4] as they called him, who dwelt upon Swan Island, a small island in the Kennebec between the present towns of Richmond and Dresden. The Bashaba of the Canibas held a nominal sway over the other Maine tribes, and his influence extended even beyond the borders of the province. The most easterly of the great tribal divisions was that of the Wawenocks, inhabiting the country from the Sagadahoc to the St. George River. These Indians were particularly strong and athletic, unsurpassed in bravery, and were faithful allies of their neighbors, the Canibas. The principal tribes of the Etechemins were the Tarratines, the native inhabitants of the Penobscot region, and the Openangos, or Quoddy Indians, to be found about Passamaquoddy Bay and the Schoodic River. It has been estimated that the Abenaki warriors numbered in 1615 about five thousand and the Etechemins, six thousand, making a total of eleven thousand. From this it may be inferred that the whole native population, men, women, and children, numbered not more than thirty-six or thirty-seven thousand.

II. *Indian Life.* — From a physical standpoint the Algonquins were the best of the aborigines. They were of medium height, very erect in bearing, and never among them was one found to be deformed or ill-proportioned. Their features were finer and more regular than the races of the North and West. Their eyes were black and brilliant, their teeth ivory-white, and their beardless faces of a reddish copper hue. They were quick, alert, keen, and acute of perception. Accustomed to all manner of hardship from childhood, they were possessed of great strength and marvelous powers of physical endurance and were noted for longevity.

The dress of the Maine Indian consisted mostly of skins, especially of deer and sable, being worn with the fur in winter, while the skin shorn of the fur was the garment for summer. Some of these mantles were painted, or elaborately embroidered with beads. Others were made by interweaving threads and feathers. Both men and women were fond of bright colors. The warriors painted their faces and all delighted in ornaments of plumes and shells. Their particular admiration was for anything that glittered, and they adorned themselves with brooches, bracelets, and ear-rings of bright silver. The Indians near the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers were even more gaudy in their personal adorn-

4 "Bashaba" is generally considered an official title, although some authorities regard it as the name of an Indian chief. This latter view does not agree with that of Southgate who speaks of "Madockawando, Sagamore of Penobscot, and Bashaba of the Indian Tribes." History of Scarborough, page 102.—[Coll. Me. Hist. Soc. Vol. III, p. 102]

ment than those further west. Weymouth, the early voyager, says of them, — "They painted their faces very deep, some all black, some red, with stripes of excellent blue over their upper lips, nose and chin, and wore the white-feathered skins of some fowl round about their head, jewels in their ears, and bracelets of little, white, round bone fastened together upon a leather string."[5]

Their homes were fashioned of boughs and bark. The best wigwams were oblong, from twenty to forty feet in length and one story in height. They were supported on crotched posts and thatched with bark. A fur rug hung at the entrance in place of a door and there were no windows. Inside platforms were built around the walls for seats and the floor was strewed with fragrant hemlock boughs.

For temporary habitations they often used conical wigwams less firmly built and smaller, being only about twelve or fifteen feet in diameter. The fire was built in the center and the smoke escaped through an opening at the top. The Indians were extremely hospitable and always glad to welcome strangers to their homes where they would share with them their meals, consisting of fish or game and such vegetables as they could raise with their scanty knowledge of agriculture. An exception should be noted in the case of the Etechemins, however, for they did not till the soil,[6] but depended for food solely upon what they obtained by hunting and fishing.

Although in a state of barbarism, the industrial life of the Indian is worthy of note. The Abenakis were more or less skilled in agriculture and made rude tools for themselves. They ingeniously planted their corn and beans in the same hills in order that the corn-stalks might serve as poles for the beans. They well knew how to boil the sap of the maple tree into sugar and syrup, but it was not until after the advent of the white man that the Indian learned how to make his maize into bread. The tradition of the proverbial indolence of the Indian warrior does not seem to be borne out in the life of these tribes.

Their government was very simple in character, permitting great freedom to the individual and exacting little political subordination. As has been said,[7] the Bashaba was the great monarch of the region. The natives were divided into tribes in accord-

5 Weymouth's True Relation, p. 146.
6 Parkman, Jesuits in America, page xxii.
7 See page 62.

ance with the totemic clan system. In other words, the clans traced their origin to a common ancestor, the mystical bird or animal, and traced descent through the maternal line. Each tribe had its sagamore or chief and council of wise men known as sachems. It was their business to determine all questions pertaining to war and peace. The sagamore was chosen for life and was generally succeeded by his son or a near relative. Chiefs of the larger nations had under them subordinate chiefs who conducted the affairs of small tribes, and at stated seasons of the year special meetings of all the chiefs were held for the purpose of settling questions affecting the whole nation.

The Abenaki Indian was famous for his gentleness and docility, and indeed he did lack that instinct of cruelty which was so evident in the Iroquois and others. He was scrupulously honest with his neighbors, and was never given to unfair or treacherous dealings. He had a social code emanating from custom which was his law. His morals were generally good. His gratitude for favors received was deep and lasting, but just as deep and lasting was his remembrance of an injury, — for "an Indian never forgets." He was jealous and revengeful and felt it perfectly right to return evil for evil. Cruelty for its own sake he did not practice, but only in revenge or retaliation. He was very brave and daring, the result of a severe early training and he was wont to boast of his valorous deeds. Patience was one of his virtues, even in the face of real abuse. Although naturally silent, yet in the Indian councils he was often an impassioned orator. He was ambitious of power and would strain every nerve in order to gain some coveted position. His thirst for intoxicating liquors was intense and the white man's "fire water" proved a great curse to him.

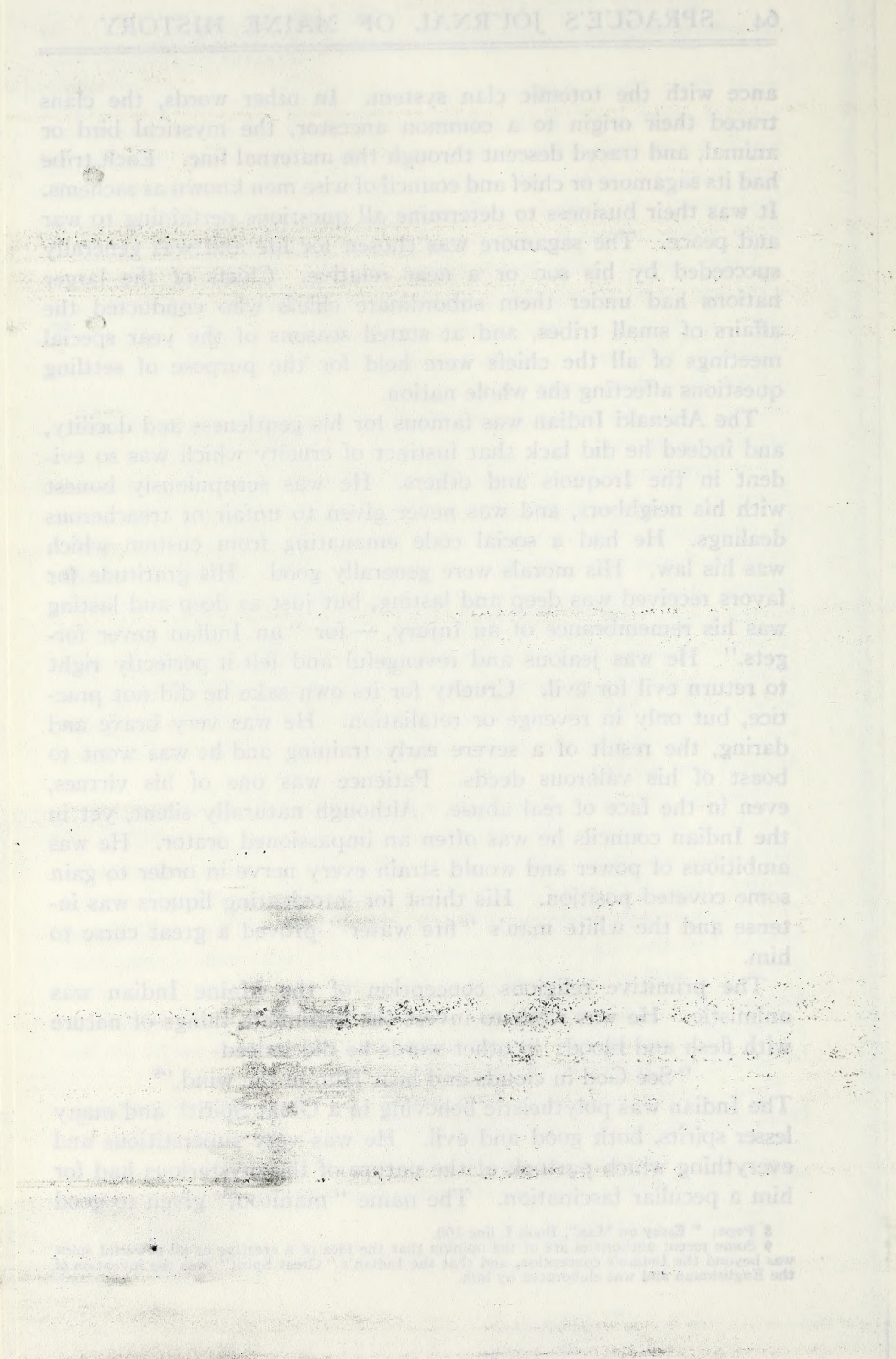
The primitive religious conception of the Maine Indian was animistic. He was wont to invest the inanimate things of nature with flesh and blood; in other words he did indeed

"See God in clouds and hear Him in the wind."[8]

The Indian was polytheistic believing in a Great Spirit[9] and many lesser spirits, both good and evil. He was very superstitious and everything which partook of the nature of the mysterious had for him a peculiar fascination. The name "manitou," given to good

8 Pope; "Essay on Man", Book I, line 100.

9 Some recent authorities are of the opinion that the idea of a creative or all-powerful spirit was beyond the Indian's conception, and that the Indian's "Great Spirit" was the invention of the Englishman and was elaborated by him.



spirits, in itself signifies *mystery*. The Indian's God was hardly more than a personification of mystery for the Indian does not ascribe to his God an ideal character since he regards him as little better than his worshippers. He had his dwelling in a remote region somewhere in the West where he received the good Indian after death to enjoy immortal life in this blest abode. The unworthy ones were given over to be scalped by their enemies. The good spirits or tutelar deities were thought to have their abode in some tree, rock, or animal, which was venerated accordingly almost to the extent of idol worship. There were also many evil spirits, the most baleful of which was a female spirit, who was regarded as the dispenser of death. By the performance of many rites and sacrifices the Indian sought to appease the wrath of such enemies and to avert their evil influence. Among the Penobscot Indians there was a strong belief in an evil spirit called Pamola who dwelt on Mount Katahdin. They feared to approach this place lest he devour them and nothing could induce them to overcome their fear. Interesting legends were handed down among them relating the experiences of luckless Indians whom he had spirited away to his wigwam in the interior of the mountain. Another evidence of the superstitious nature of the Indian is the powerful influence exerted over him by his Pow-wows, a sort of combination of priest and physician. In his eyes these men were vested with marvelous and supernatural powers, and were supposed to hold communion with spirits and demons. Great was the veneration in which these men were held, and this part of their religion seemed to be the most firmly grounded, for it was the last to surrender to the teachings of Christianity. — Such, in brief, was the life of the Maine Indian when first the European invaded these shores.

III. *Early English Relations with the Indians.* — The British government, encouraged by the glowing reports of the pioneer voyagers, Gosnold and Pring,[10] and stirred with jealousy by rumors of French expeditions to the New World, sent out George Weymouth in 1605 to explore the region along the coast of Maine and take possession in the name of the king. From this voyage dates almost the first knowledge we have of intercourse between the Maine Indians and the English. The policy followed by Weymouth in respect to the natives was unfortunate enough when viewed in the light of subsequent history, and his action is to be regretted.

10 Bartholomew Gosnold and Martin Pring had explored the coast of Maine in 1602-3.

The beginning of the acquaintance of English and Indian, however, was most auspicious, for friendliness was manifested on both sides. After exploring the coast for some distance Weymouth anchored in Penobscot Bay and his men hunted, fished, and planted vegetables on the fertile shore. The movements of the strangers soon attracted the natives and a party of the Indians encamped on the shore nearby, in order that they might better observe the men on the vessel. Three of the natives in a canoe approached to within a short distance of the ship but no amount of coaxing or of bribing with trinkets would induce the timid savages to come on board. A few knives and beads were thrown to them in the canoe and they departed seemingly much delighted. In the morning they returned and this time ventured on board. They were kindly received, and the white men told them by means of signs that they wished to open trade with them. This evidently pleased them, and after being bountifully fed, they paddled away. From this time on more Indians were attracted to the strange ship and an extensive trade was opened, the natives exchanging skins of beaver, otter, and sable for the beads, knives, combs, and hatchets of the white men.

The Indians would remain on deck for hours in the most friendly way and often the hospitable captain would invite them to a meal. They were particularly fond of peas, and on one occasion asked that they might take some to their squaws. The peas were given them in a pewter dish. That they were honest is shown by the fact that they carefully returned the shining pewter dish, which, because of their inherent love of glittering things, we know they must have coveted. The white men in turn visited the Indians on shore where they were most hospitably entertained. One Owen Griffin remained over night with the natives, three of their number having been sent on board as hostages. All went well for a time and trade flourished, much to the advantage of the English, who, for trinkets of the value of five shillings, could obtain sometimes as many as forty valuable skins. One day a canoe approached the ship and its occupants made known to Weymouth that their chief and his men were at a little distance inland, where they had many furs for sale. Weymouth, suspecting treachery as usual, sent Griffin on shore to reconnoitre. He found two hundred and eighty-three men with the chief, and their bows and arrows, dogs and trained wolves so terrified him that he was sure of foul

dealing on the part of the innocent red men. He returned to the ship with his tale, and that night three Indians were decoyed on board by offers of the peas of which they were so fond, and locked into the cabin. Later the captain sent out a boat and two others were kidnapped by treachery and deceit. Hardly had they been hidden when royal messengers from the Bashaba drew near the ship, ignorant as yet of the fate of their friends. They were conveying a very gracious invitation from the great chief, asking the strangers to visit him, but the guilty Weymouth, thinking it best to depart immediately, did not accept. When the kidnapping of their warriors was discovered, friends of the prisoners came piteously begging that they be returned, but the captain was inexorable and set sail with his prey.

Nahanada, one of the kidnapped men, was a sagamore while his companions, Skitwarroes,[11] Assecomet, Tisquantum, and Dehamida were men of high rank. They were kindly treated, but the act of Weymouth had made the name of Englishman a synonym for treachery and consequently the English settler was hated and feared by the native upon the coast of Maine. The captives were taken to England where they attracted much attention. Three of them were given to Sir Ferdinando Gorges who taught them English and learned from them much concerning the land from which they had come. By the information thus obtained he learned that this must be a goodly land, and, as a result the Plymouth Company was formed for the purpose of colonizing it. Gorges himself says of the kidnapping of the Indians, — "This accident must be acknowledged to be the means of God of putting on foot and giving life to all our plantations."[12]

Two years later the Popham colony was sent out and Skitwarroes, with them, returned to his native shores. They anchored off Stage Island, and the Indians soon began paddling about them in their canoes. These natives had probably not heard of the treachery of Weymouth, for they gladly began to trade with the Englishmen and seemed to rejoice at their coming. As Popham approached Pemaquid, however, the attitude of the natives changed and they fled from the white men in terror. It happened by some chance that Nahanada had found his way back to his home and he recognized Skitwarroes who had for so long a time been his companion

11 Other spellings of the name are Skidwarroes and Shetwarroes.
12 Drake's Book of the Indians: chap. 2, p. 2.

in captivity. They embraced with great joy, and Popham's welcome was assured. The natives invited them to visit the Bashaba, and Gilbert sailed eastward toward his abode until forced by unfavorable weather to return. The chief, when he heard of the effort which had been made, sent his own son to open negotiations with reference to establishing trade. Gilbert received the envoys kindly, and on the following day, which was Sunday, they attended public worship with the white men, conducting themselves with dignity and reverence.

These Indians farther toward the East were more approachable and kindlier in spirit than those on the Sagadahoc and the Popham colonists carried on a flourishing trade with them. It is a recognized fact that this trade was a great stimulus to further colonization. In addition to the other hardships which the little band of Englishmen suffered during the following winter, they in some way became involved in a quarrel with the Indians. After the death of Popham, there was little law and order in the colony and the Indians were ill-treated and insulted. There are various stories concerning their relations with each other during the winter, but the authenticity of these stories is uncertain. At any rate the Popham store-house was burned, whether by accident or by incendiary Indians, and the discouraged Gilbert with his remaining colonists abandoned their fort and returned to England where they painted the character of the Maine Indian in the blackest of terms.

The English still visited the Maine coast for the purpose of trade, and two of the captains, Edward Harlow in 1611, and Thomas Hunt in 1614, had kidnapped several Indians and were more cruel than Weymouth because they sold them into slavery. John Smith, in 1614, and Thomas Dermer, in 1619, attempted to revive the settlements at Sagadahoc, and Hubbard says in his "Narrative:" "By Dermer's prudence and care, a lasting peace was effected betwixt the natives of the place and the English; and mutual confidence was restored so that the plantation began to prosper."[13]

By reason of this peace the settlements of that region had an unbroken existence until the outbreak of the First Indian War. Traders from the Plymouth colony established a post at Cushenock, the site of Augusta, in 1628, and a peaceful traffic was carried on for thirty-four years. During this whole period of comparative friendliness they did nothing to improve the condition of the

13 Hubbard, Narrative of Indian Wars: p. 289.

Indians and provided them with neither teachers nor preachers. When trade ceased to be profitable they left them. Many of the coast settlers were a reckless, almost godless class of people, who dealt in all ways treacherously with the Indians. Suffering from the lack of a clergyman in their midst and the habit of Sabbath observance they gave themselves over to license and dissipation and inspired little respect and much terror in the hearts of their red neighbors.

(To be continued)

TO THE PINE TREE STATE

(Arthur W. Stewart)

I Hail Thee, Pine Tree State,
The land that gave me birth;
There is no fairer spot to me
On God's green earth.

I Hail Thee, Pine Tree State
And my heart with rapture thrills
As I look upon thy rivers, lakes
And pine clad hills.

I Hail Thee as a state
Conservative 'tis true,
But sure to reach success
In whate'er you try to do.

I Hail Thee for thy statesmen
Who have helped to place thy name
High among thy sister states,
High in the halls of fame.

I Hail Thee for thy writers,
And the good that they have done
In all the evils we've attacked,
And the victories we have won.

I Hail Thee for thy sires and dames,
Of sturdy stock were they;
We little know what they endured
For this enlightened day.

I Hail Thee for thy soldiers,
Foremost in every battle fought
To uphold the honor of their state
And bring tyranny to naught.

I Hail Thee for thy foremost place
When of champions there is need;
As ever may your motto be
Dirigo — We lead.

I Hail Thee Pine Tree State,
I hail thee once again,
And may your star forever shine,
Great State of Maine.

Augusta, Me., May, 1921.

A BIT OF MAINE

(Helen L. Worster)

With a box of bulbs to an absent friend
I send a little bit of Maine,
A shallow box can hold,
To sprout upon your Jersey plain,
And 'neath warm skies unfold.

But if the magic power I had
To make my wish come true,
The sunset dream that last night clad
Our hills, I'd send to you.

The rain wet breeze to you should bear
The Mayflower's breath, the lark's refrain,
For your true heart, where'er you fare,
Is still a bit of Maine.

Bangor, April, 1921.

THE WASHBURN FAMILY OF LIVERMORE, MAINE

Mr. R. M. Washburn, in a recent issue of the Boston Sunday Herald, referring to this family of famous sons of Maine, says in part:

Its cradle, now in a private family museum at Livermore, Me., in the 11 children of Israel and Martha Benjamin Washburn, has rocked more renown, in quality and quantity, together, than any other, I believe. Their lives ought to teach the kind of mothers we know, however complacent now, in their own fancied triumphs, a lesson of humility. These lives are now recorded by me with more propriety than apparent, because I have been unable, as yet, to establish a kinship with them.

. . . . . .

These are the facts and figures of the 11 children, in the order of their birth, of Israel and Martha Benjamin Washburn, of whom I write.

1 — Israel of Portland, Me. 1813–83. State representative; congressman; Governor.

2 — Algernon Sidney of Hallowell, Me. 1814–79. Banker.

3 — Elihu Benjamin of Chicago, Ill. 1816–87. Congressman; Secretary of state under Grant; minister to France.

4 — Cadwalader Colden of Madison, Wis. 1818–82. Congressman; governor; Washburn–Crosby Flour Company.

5 — Martha Benjamin Washburn Stephenson of Mandon, N. D. 1820–09.

6 — Charles Ames of Morristown, N. J. 1822–89. Elector from California; minister to Paraguay.

7 — Samuel Benjamin of Avon, N. Y. 1824–90. Sea captain; naval officer, civil war.

8 — Mary Benjamin Washburn Buffum of Louisiana, Md. 1825–67.

9 — William Drew of Minneapolis, Minn. 1831–12. Clerk of Congress; state representative; congressman; United States senator; Washburn–Pillsbury Flour Company.

10 — Caroline Ann Washburn Holmes of Minneapolis, Minn. 1833–20.

11 — William Allen Drew of Livermore, Me. Died at 1 year.

To sum up, the average age of these 11 children is 64. The last of them, a daughter, died in 1920. It is significant that the seven brothers who lived made their mark in six different states and

were not borne on by the inertia of family in one state. They include two great business men. In the public service, where they have been best known, they include two state representatives, four in Congress at the same time, one being clerk; two governors, two foreign ministers, one in France at the time of the Commune; one secretary of state and one United States senator. The Field family was a great family in quality, but yields to this in quantity of quality.

. . . . . .

Maine, to me, has not seemed alive enough to her great sons who are now dead. I once asked, in a town library there, for a life of Blaine. The attendant, dazed, inquired what Blaine. I replied that it was my wife who wanted the book, but that I would return with the full name, which I had stupidly neglected to get. What state has greater names than Hale, Frye, Dingley, Reed and Blaine?

A monument should be erected in Portland, where it can be easily reached and seen, on the Reed Esplanade, looking toward Mt. Washington to the west, by the mothers of Maine, to Martha Benjamin Washburn. It should be a shaft with her figure upon the top. It should be octagonal, and should bear upon its seven sides the names of these seven sons, and upon the eighth the infant boy and the three daughters. While fathers often live in history, the mothers, who mould the characters of the children, are too much forgotten.

Of such has the great family of Washburn, of Maine, in quantity and quality, together, excelled.

LETTERS

Saint Cloud, Florida, March 21, 1921.

I have been greatly interested in your articles[1] on the Bench and Bar of Maine, but as a native of Waldo County I feel like calling your attention to the omission of names of men who were the peer of any lawyers at any other county bar. You placed Joseph Williamson the most prominent, giving E. K. Smart and A. G. Jewett casual notice. I do not for an instant suggest by design, for I know by experience in a small way the trials of a historian.

1 The writer refers to an address on a Century of the Bar of Maine, delivered by the editor of the Journal, before the Maine Bar Association in January of the present year, and later published in the Lewiston Journal Magazine.

Jonathan G. Dickerson, who died a Judge, Nemiah Abbott, member of Congress in 1860, W. G. Crosby, formerly Governor, Enoch K. Boyle, County Attorney, W. H. Folger, Colonel in Army, later judge, Frank O. Nickerson, a general in the army, who died in Roslindale, Mass., four years since, at age of 91, a strong lawyer and persuasive advocate. A. G. Jewett was a classic scholar and fine gentleman, well read in the law, away back in 1840, when he contested with Hannibal Hamlin for the Congressional nomination and nearly defeated him, afterwards minister to Peru. In later years Belfast was his home. During the last twenty years of his life he lived on a farm, gave but little attention to law books, but appeared in court in a short faded jacket, the terror of all lawyers; most courteous to the trial judge but a bulldozer to his opponent. He went to Rockland and tried cases against Gould, to Houlton, and went right to the marrow in the Powers case, to Portland against Judge Webb in a railroad damage suit, terribly embarrassing Webb by his personal attacks. Abbott was a great lawyer and advocate. When Jewett was lambasting him on one occasion the judge interfered. Abbott replied: "Don't stop him, Judge, for we shall never have one like him again." Dickerson was a leader of the wild cat faction of democracy and E. K. Smart of the Wool Head. Dickerson developed in law later. Smart never was great in the law, but one of the strongest and sturdiest politicians Maine ever had. Had he been with the majority party, his career the last twenty years of his life, would have left a name to be remembered. Enoch K. Boyle was a waif, an orphan from the poor farm, an orator and advocate. He lived on his will for years, having hemorrhage of the lungs at intervals, and could be tracked from his office to his home by blood. A fellow of fine preserve. Most genial in his association, most courteous to all. He had about ten years of successful practice, and then was taken away, less than 40.

Col. N. H. Hubbard of Winterport would take fair rank with Joseph Williamson. Learned in the law, but not an advocate. They both prepared cases for some more brilliant fellow to present to the jury. Folger was a fine fellow, a good lawyer and fair advocate.

I know you will pardon me for this letter, written from an impulse after returning from Tampa, after an absence of some weeks to find an accumulation of Lewiston Journals, that paper that has prevented me for 39 years from obtaining a divorce from the

State of Maine. I, too, was a Statesman of Maine. As a follower of old Solon, and Senator from Waldo County in 1879. My room-mate being Chase of Sebec, with whom I corresponded to the day of his death. A good practical, solid, sensible gentleman. I now notice that his son has also represented the County in the Senate.

W. W. Thomas and (I think) Judge Morrison of Franklin County and myself, are the only survivors of that Senate of 79, the last of the Mohicans. Moody of the Council is back as representative from York. Nor must I forget Wm. H. McLellan of Belfast, Attorney General. Cool, learned in the law, an ingenious builder of all sorts of arguments in his mastery address to juries. Waldo County regarded him as one of her best. When A. P. Gould advised that the Court had business to be referred to the Supreme Court, he said to the Conference they cannot revise their opinion in the Madigan Case. McLellan who opposed strenuously such reference exclaimed Mr. Gould, they will revise and find the law to do it.

Well I will bring this incoherent epistle to a close. I was 76 March 5, and have fully recovered my health in Florida, where I came a paralytic and physical wreck three years ago.

I resided in Boston from 81 to 83, and in Chicago for 33 years where I edited the Chicago Opinion for 14 years. Have written some on old timers for Belfast Journal, occasionally for Lewiston Journal.

Yours truly,

Cassuss Clay Roberts.

JOHN BURROUGHS

Mr. Freeman F. Burr of Augusta, Maine, geologist, employed by the Central Maine Power Company, contributes the following letter from the late John Burroughs, the great American geologist.

In a note accompanying it he says:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from John Burroughs, and is one of several letters received from the great naturalist, all equally cordial and sincere, and all testifying to the simple, unassuming humanity of the man. In the date, I find that the year is omitted: it would not be a serious error to say that it was written in 1911.

The son, Julian, was a college mate of mine at Harvard. The alphabetical arrangement in classes placed us side by side in the

philosophy course referred to in the letter, and it was through this accident that I first came in personal contact with Mr. Burroughs himself. This must have been in 1899.

It may be worth while to recall another incident. It was on the occasion of a reception to M. Henri Bergson, the distinguished French philisopher given in one of the halls of Columbia University. Entering the hall, I looked for the lion of the occasion, and discovered him standing in the midst of a small group of earnest men and women. On the other side of the room was a much larger group, gathered about some person whom I could not at first identify: in a moment this person turned, and I found that the center of attraction was John Burroughs.

West Park, N. Y., June 2d.

Dear Mr. Burr:

Yes, my son remembers you in Phil, 1 a at Harvard, & I recall being with him at one of the lectures. He is the Julian Burroughs to whom you refer. He is married & has two charming little girls. He lives here & runs the fruit farm.

I do not think the gray & red squirrels ever cross. Last summer I heard of two gray red squirrels such as you describe not far from here. I tried to see them but only caught a glimpse of the tail of one of them as it ran into a hole under the eaves of a house. Its tail was decidedly gray. The nest of oak leaves to which you refer is more like the work of the gray squirrel. I think you might shoot one of those squirrels for purposes of identification. Maybe a new species has suddenly appeared.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) *John Burroughs.*

(From Prof William Otis Sawtelle, at Haverford College.)

Haverford, Pa., March 21, 1921.

My dear Mr. Sprague: —

Realizing that all the nice things that can honestly be said about your Journal and the work that you are doing for Maine doesn't really help much, unless your subscription list is thereby increased I am enclosing check for four dollars and am asking you to send me two copies of the Journal.

There are not many people in this part of the world who are interested in Maine history so I am unable to add any new names to your list of subscribers; but I am most anxious to show you

in some tangible form, how much I appreciate what you have done and what you are doing for the State and what your Journal means to me personally.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. Otis Sawtelle.

(Ernest L. McLean, Augusta.)

I am certainly glad to do my bit towards the support of a periodical of the merits of Sprague's Journal.

(From Honorable Henry E. Dunnack, State Librarian, Augusta, Maine.)

Flagg's "Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine," is one of the finest pieces of work that has been carried out under your direction. I hope you will soon start some other items.

PATTEN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BATH STARTED IN 1847

The Patten Library Association in Bath was started by George F. and John Patten with 132 citizens, who, on October 9, 1847, signed a paper of agreement to become subscribers to a stock joint library and organized in the office of Israel Putnam, Bath's "war mayor," the doctor presiding, and the late E. S. J. Nealley, collector of customs for this port for many years, acting as secretary.

The meeting in Dr. Putnam's office was November 8, 1847. Mr. Nealley continued as secretary until 1876 when he was followed by C. B. Lemont until his removal to Boston, when James S. Lowell became the secretary and has held the office since. George F. Patten was elected first president, holding the office until 1857. Caleb S. Jenks presided up to 1862; Amos Nourse, a leading physician of Bath and for a term U. S. senator from Lincoln county, to 1865; Rev. S. F. Dike, D. D., to 1870; Israel Putnam to 1876; E. S. J. Nealley to 1882; John Patten to 1887; Galen C. Morse until his death; Hon. Harold M. Sewall became president and is still the executive head.

August 6, 1852, George F. and John Patten purchased at auction sale for $300 the King library, all the books, cases, maps, globes that had been collected and used by Maine's first governor, William King, and presented the property to the Library association on condition that "the same revert to the donors in event the

association should ever be dissolved and also on condition that a suitable room be obtained for the whole library."

It was May 6, 1878, that John Patten, one of Bath's grand old citizens executed a deed of trust to the association, giving to it a house and lot on Center street and providing that whenever the city established a public library and appropriated not less than $300 yearly for its maintenance, the property should be transferred to the city. The following week the trust was accepted and the books were transferred from the hall in the top story of the building in which the Johnson bakery is located on Front street in January, 1880, to the Center street building where the library had its home until the present structure on the park was presented by Galen C. Moses in 1887.

This gift of Mr. Moses was on condition that a site be provided, he agreeing to pay $10,000 for the construction of a suitable building thereon. Time went on and the city government took no action toward providing a site, nor did it ever thank the generous donor for his gift. Finally, when it seemed that the offer would lapse, ladies and gentlemen came to the Bath Independent and requested that it would aid in obtaining, by one of its popular subscription efforts, money for the site. Even then, nothing was done for several months when those interested returned and again begged the Independent to act, saying that unless it did, " no one else would and that the offer of Mr. Moses would lapse." The Independent acted and a subscription movement was started like one of the recent war drives; the Torrey mansion on the present site of the library was purchased; then the Snow building on the extreme point of the park was bought with its land adjoining the Torrey grounds, thus making a complete square of the park; George Edward Harding, for his part of the enterprise, had his firm of architects in New York city provide the plans of the building, which he presented the association. Roughly estimated, the total cost of the purchase of the properties on that corner of the park and the grading amounted to $8500. Then Mr. Moses made good his offer and laid out more than $10,000 in the construction of the library structure. December 29, 1890, he transferred the property to the city and January 1, 1891, the library was opened to the citizens of Bath, free for all time.

The above is a clipping from a newspaper If any of the statements are inaccurate, or im portant facts have been omitted, will the Patten Library kindly furnish them to the Journal? Editor.)

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER

(By the Editor)

A brilliant human light was extinguished, when, on Sunday, May 8, 1921, at his home in Portland, occurred the death of James Phinney Baxter, father of Governor Percival P. Baxter. It is only the truth to say that he was one of the greatest of Maine's eminent men of the present generation. He was born in Gorham, Maine, March 23, 1831, the son of Dr. Elihu and Sarah (Cone) Baxter. When nine years of age his parents moved to Portland which was ever after his home. At that time there was in Portland a far famed school for boys known as "Master Jackson's School." He was a scholar there until thirteen years of age when he attended the Lynn Academy four years. At first his parents were desirous of his becoming a lawyer and he entered the office of Rufus Choate in Boston for this purpose, but failing health compelled him to return to Portland, and his legal studies thus interrupted were never resumed. He entered into the business of importing dry goods with the late William G. Davis who was later prominent in the affairs of the Maine Central Railroad. Baxter and Davis were pioneers in the canning and packing business and Maine owes them much for successfully developing this great industry in our State.

Possibly his experience as a boy in the Portland schools convinced him that the opportunities for improving educational conditions there were vast. But from whatever source his inspiration may have come he was for a lifetime a consistent and persistent advocate of whatever would advance the cause of education in his city and his State.

Successful in all of his undertakings he acquired a large fortune, but wealth did not narrow his vision, shrivel his manhood, or dry up his milk of human kindness. His benevolence and philanthropy as a private citizen and his activities in organized charities are known to all men.

To his native town and his adopted city he has donated public libraries, and has made other munificent gifts in other directions of a public nature. The city of Portland and the State of Maine have in innumerable ways been benefited by his life efforts.

A publicist of strong convictions, fearless in his positions when believing that he was right, he was long an important factor and a moulder of thought in political and public affairs. And yet political management as such never appealed to him. He never

held but one important office, so far as we are aware, which was when the people of his city demanded his services as mayor which position he held for six years.

He was at the time of his death president of the Portland Public Library, the Baxter Library of Gorham, the Benevolent Society and since 1890 of the Maine Historical Society, also an overseer of Bowdoin College. He was connected with the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Old Colony Historical Society. He also held the office of secretary of foreign correspondence of the American Antiquarian Society.

But this many sided man will be best known in the field of literature and historical research, and as an authority on New England history, especially that portion of it pertaining to Maine's colonial period. In this regard he has left monuments for himself which will last through the ages.

His intellectual activities for the past century have amazed those of his friends who fully realized what a busy life he led along other and diverse lines. In his younger days Mr. Baxter contributed poetry to literary journals like The Home Journal, Shillaber's Carpet Bag, Godey's Lady's Book, the Portland Transcript, etc. We have not the necessary data at hand to enumerate all of his labors as an author. Williamson's Bibliography of Maine, published in 1896, has a list of twenty-seven at that time. Among his most important works are The Trelawney Papers, George Cleve and His Times, The British Invasion from the North, Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine, The Pioneers of New France in New England, The Voyages of Jacques Cartier, Journal of Lieut. William Digby, 1776–1777. Only six years ago (1915), he contributed to the literature of the world an important and learned study of the Bacon–Shakespeare controversy. This was published under the title of "The Greatest of Literary Problems" and elicited much discussion among reviewers and men of letters.

Twenty-four volumes of the Documentary History of Maine, have been published all of them part of the Collections of the Maine Historical Society. The first two volumes were edited by William Willis, and Charles Deane, and the two volumes of the Farnham Papers, were edited by Mary Frances Farnham. The other twenty volumes which include the Trelawney Papers, were

edited by Mr. Baxter. The nineteen volumes of the Baxter Manuscripts represent one of the greatest feats of historical research ever performed by any one person that we have knowledge of. Mr. Baxter, at his own expense visited and personally examined all of the records, letters, deeds, or writings of any description pertaining to the history of Maine, in the archives of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Montreal, Quebec, London, and Paris, and procured copies of them. These are what constitute the "Baxter Manuscripts." They are invaluable to all students of Maine history. No accurate story of Maine's Colonial and Revolutionary periods, or of any parts thereof, can ever in all the fulness of time, be written or compiled without reference to them.

It is truly a large footprint on the sands of time. It is the record of a great and worthy achievement.

TABLET TO THE LATE SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN

It has been the custom of the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations, which comprise most of the agricultural organizations in Maine, to erect, every alternate year, in the Maine College of Agriculture a bronze tablet in memory of someone who has distinguished himself promoting agriculture in this state. Recently in connection with the Farmers' week activities at the college, a tablet was erected and dedicated in memory of Samuel Lane Boardman, who died in 1914, and who was well known as an agricultural editor and writer.

Mr. Boardman was born in Bloomfield, now the town of Skowhegan, in 1836. He was assistant editor of the Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y., in 1859; editor of the Maine Farmer from 1861 to 1878; editor of the American Cultivator, Boston, in 1873; editor and publisher of the Home Farm, Augusta from 1880 to 1886; agricultural editor of the Kennebec Journal from 1889 to 1892; secretary of the Maine State Agricultural Society, 1855 to 1874; member of the Maine Board of Agriculture from 1872 to 1874; trustee of the Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 1874 to 1879; member of the board of managers of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, 1885 to 1887.

The dedicatory exercises were followed by a meeting of the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations.

EARLY CHURCHES IN PORTLAND

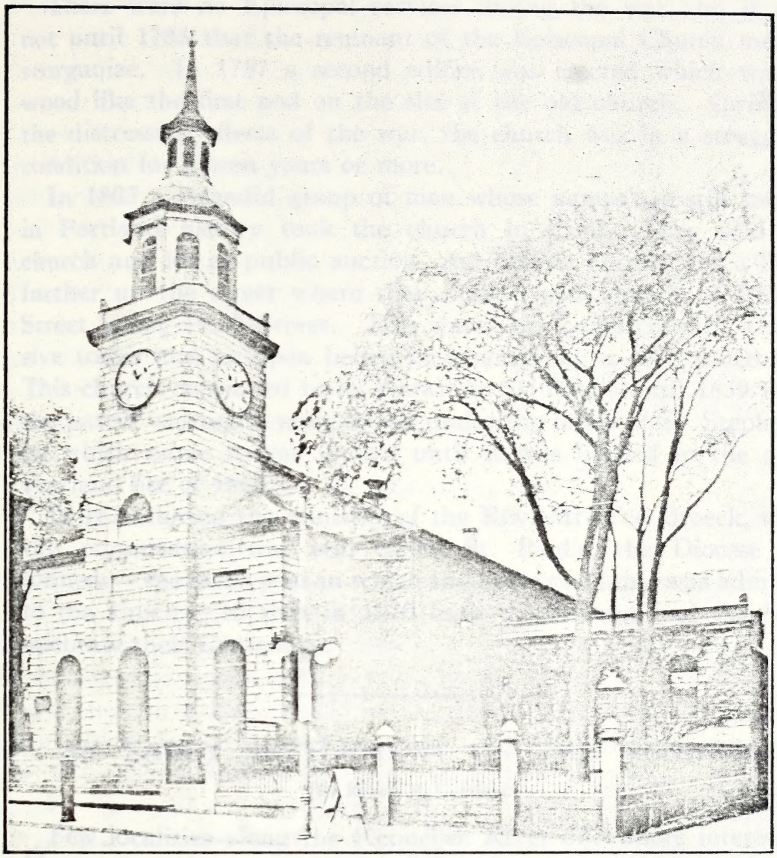
(By Florence Whittlesey Thompson)

Prior to the Revolutionary War there were but two churches in that part of Falmouth which is now Portland. One was the old First Parish, a rough log house on India Street near Middle Street, in which Parson Smith began his noted pastorate in 1727, and which was replaced in 1740 by a new wooden structure on the site of the present First Parish Church on Congress Street. The other was Old St. Paul's, an Episcopal Church on Middle Street at the corner of Church Street. This, also a wooden structure, was built in 1765. Old St. Paul's was an off-shoot of the First Parish, but not its first one, for there were others in neighboring villages, but St. Paul's was the first that was not trinitarian Congregational.

There were many reasons why certain of Parson Smith's parishioners sought another church. Some did not like his preaching. Some objected to paying the salaries of two ministers, those of Parson Smith and his new colleague Rev. Mr. Deane, but many were of English birth and had been brought up in the Church of England and had only been attending the First Parish Church because there was no other church. In 1763 the break came. Forty men, many of whom were men of affairs and position in the town, organized themselves into a parish and asked the Rev. Mr. Wiswell of the Congregational Church of New Casco to be their minister. He accepted their call, went to England for Episcopal ordination, and returned to be the first minister of Old St. Paul's where he remained until the church and Portland were burned in 1775 by the British.

Those members of the new parish who had been members of the First Parish continued to be taxed for the support of the mother church, but after 1772 the First Parish returned to Mr. Wiswell the money that had been collected from St. Paul's and two years later joined St. Paul's in a petition to the General Court in Boston to abolish the tax. In the meantime, the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts contributed twenty pounds a year towards the support of the minister of St. Paul's.

The Revolutionary War had a most disastrous effect upon both the First Parish and the Episcopal Church, but especially upon the latter. As most of its members were royalists, many, including

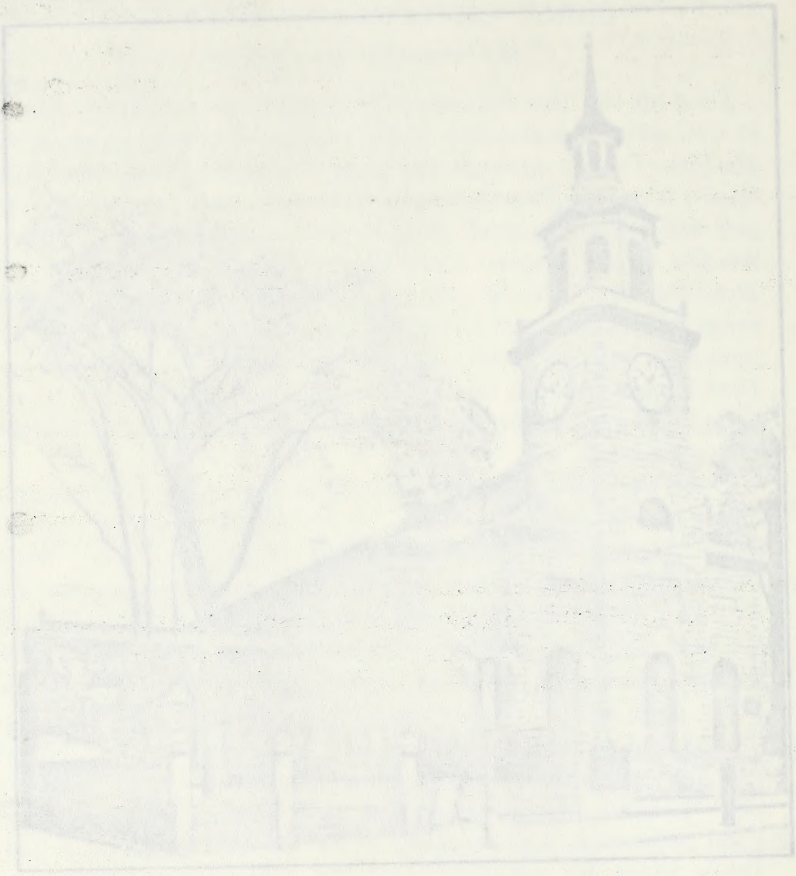


(Courtesy of J. P. Grenier, Supt. State Printing)

FIRST PARISH CHURCH, PORTLAND, MAINE

the minister, left the country. Parson Smith's house being burned, he moved to Windham to live with his son. His colleague, Mr. Deane, moved to Gorham and there were only occasional services held by them in Portland.

The First Parish Church, because of its location (then considered far up town) escaped the ravages of the fire that destroyed the lower town. Although it was badly shattered by the enemy's firing it was not beyond repair and remained the meeting place for Congregationalists until the present beautiful stone church was built in 1826.



There were no Episcopal services during the war and it was not until 1783 that the remnant of the Episcopal Church met to reorganize. In 1787 a second edifice was erected which was of wood like the first and on the site of the old church. Owing to the distressing effects of the war, the church was in a struggling condition for fifteen years or more.

In 1803 a splendid group of men whose names are still known in Portland history took the church in hand. They sold the church and lot at public auction, and bought another lot a block further up the street where they built a new church on Middle Street facing Pearl Street. This was a brick church with a massive tower and an open belfry in which hung a deep toned bell. This church continued to be known as St. Paul's until 1839 when the parish was again reorganized under the name of St. Stephen's, by which name it was known until it was burned in the great Portland fire of 1866.

In 1820 during the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Ten Broeck, while this organization was still called St. Paul's, the Diocese was formed — the same year in which the State of Maine was admitted to the Union — so that in 1920 both the Diocese and the State celebrate their Centenary.

AN EARLY SETTLEMENT ON THE KENNEBEC

(By Robert H. Gardiner.)

Few localities along the Kennebec River offer more interesting history than the present town of Dresden. It was a part of what was known as the Frankfort Plantation which includes the present towns of Dresden, Wiscasset, Alna and Perkins. Later on in 1760 these towns were incorporated under the name of Pownalboro in honor of the Massachusetts governor of that date. Pownalboro (Dresden) became the shire town and so remained for 34 years. In 1794 Dresden, Perkins and Alna were set off, while the name of Pownalboro was retained for that section now known as Wiscasset This latter name was adopted in 1802 and the good old name of the original incorporation was lost to that section.

Pioneer life always included protection against the Indians, so we find records of a block house where all could take refuge in the time of attack. This house no longer exists, but close to it in point of space was built in 1761 a large Court House which still remains.

Many a conflict between the Gardiners, Bayards and Quincys took place within these walls and here rang the eloquence of President John Adams, Judge Cushing and the Sewalls. In 1760 the famous Boston Massacre case was tried here and John Adams the lawyer for the defence of Captain Preston, travelled from Boston to Pownalboro on horseback following a blazed trail, a far cry to our present speed by automobile, but was the journey less pleasurable? This old court house is now the residence of direct descendants of Samuel Goodwin, the first owner, who had his grant directly from the builders, The Plymouth Company. The Goodwin family preserve as nearly as possible the old furnishings which include valuable portraits of Thomas Johnson, whose mother was a daughter of Samuel Goodwin, and of Rebecca Prescott, granddaughter of Samuel Goodwin. The upper story of the house remains with one exception as in the old court days. The old court room has been partitioned off into bedrooms.

Battles of tongues were not the only kind that waged in Pownalboro. During the Revolutionary War, Mr. Jones, familiarly known as " Mahogany Jones " on account of his dark complexion, prompted by patriotism headed a small party who went to the house of Brigadier Cushing, took him out of bed, carried him over to the Penobscot and delivered him to the British.

Any sketch of Pownalboro or Dresden would be far from complete which does not include the story of St. John's Church and the Rev. Jacob Bailey, the first rector and missionary to these parts. Through the influence of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, a glebe lot of one hundred acres was granted by the proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase and by November 1770 the church was erected and sufficiently completed for the first service. Near by it was built the parsonage, long promised to Mr. Bailey. He gave most unselfish devotion to his scattered flock, but during the Revolution showed such loyalty to the Royal cause that in 1778 persecution was so great that he was obliged to flee the country. The loss of the shepherd was followed by the desertion of the flock and both church and parsonage fell down. Thus the lot was forfeited, but the Company by suit regained possession and the property was granted to Trustees, (Samuel Summer Wilde, then of Hallowell, a justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts who removed to Massachusetts on the separation of Maine; James Bridge of Augusta; and Robert Hallowell Gardiner), for the benefit of the minister of the Congregational Society in Dresden, so long as no

Episcopal Society shall exist in said town, but when an Episcopal Society shall be established and a minister settled over it in said town then for the use and benefit of said Episcopal minister. Said society was established, but only fragments of its records remain and the fund is still held by succeeding Trustees for the benefit of the Episcopal Church.

A PETER EDES ITEM

A valuable and interesting historical document has been given to the Bangor Historical Society, in the form of a letter written by Peter Edes, who came to Bangor over 100 years ago and established the first newspaper to be published there, to Sam Dutton, Esq., one of the city's prominent early residents. The letter inquires of Mr. Dutton of the outlook in Bangor for the establishment of a newspaper, Mr. Edes, who had been conducting a newspaper in Augusta, having been obliged to give up his business there because of a falling off of his business due to the entry in the field of a third newspaper in Hallowell. Mr. Dutton's reply must have been favorable as Peter Edes came to Bangor shortly after and set up his plant. The historical society came into possession of the letter thru the kindness of William J. Dutton, of San Francisco, Cal., grandson of Sam Dutton.

The letter follows:

Augusta, March 29, 1814.

Sam Dutton, Esq.

Dear Sir:

Since Mr. Goodale has established a News Paper in Hallowell, my customers are falling off. I therefore think it my duty to seek a place where I can procure a living for my family, as I am confident three papers cannot be published here to any profit; and the Hallowell people will do any thing to prevent their paper from being discontinued — I wish I could say the same of Augusta.

A printer is wanted at Bath, and I have received a letter from a gentleman there on the subject; I have mentioned the business to some of my friends here, and they advise me in case I should leave Augusta, to prefer Bangor.

If it be the wish of the people at Bangor and the neighboring towns, to have a printer, be so good as to draft a subscription

paper with a prospectus and forward it to me, and I will strike some off and send them to you for circulation. Tho the paper would be published at Bangor I think some general title would be more taking with the people, such as The Hancock, or Hancock & Washington. A few gentlemen might get together and agree upon some title. If seven or eight hundred good subscribers could be obtained I would make arrangements to be with them. In which case I should depend upon some gentlemen to assist in the editorial department.

I shall rely solely on your opinion with respect to the eligibility of the place for a printer confident you would not advise me to a measure that you thought would be injurious to me.

Your friendship and assistance in this undertaking will confer an obligation upon me, which I would endeavor to cancel when I become an inhabitant of Bangor.

Your with respect and esteem,

Peter Edes.

A line from you as soon as convenient will be received with pleasure, and I hope satisfaction.

GENERAL BUTLER ONCE A MAINE SCHOOL TEACHER

No less a personage than General Benjamin F. Butler taught two or more terms in the little schoolhouse in Cornville, Maine. Butler was a native of New Hampshire but studied for a time at Colby College. Being poor he worked his way thru college by teaching school. That is how he came to be a resident of Cornville. Ben was a picturesque character even in his youth with the same lop-eye he carried in older life, which gave an uncertain, quizzical expression in his facial landscape, and kept the college from being dull. Calvinism held full sway at Colby when he was a student, and absence from prayers or sermons was a heinous offence. The faculty consisted of nine doctors of divinity and with the student body numbered about 100. The president one Sunday in preaching about the elect calculated that only about six of 100 souls could enter the kingdom of heaven, wherefore Butler petitioned to be excused from further attendance on divine service, because he said with the nine doctors of divinity in his 100 he stood no chance. Only the audacious sarcasm for which he was always noted saved him from expulsion for such sacrilege.

—Lewiston Journal.

MAINE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

THIS DEPARTMENT IS OPEN TO CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALL TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

CONDUCTED BY AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, AUGUSTA, ME.

EXTRACTS FROM MAINE HISTORIES WRITTEN BY SCHOOL CHILDREN

(By Augustus O. Thomas.)

No study is more enticing than the achievements of men and the study becomes doubly interesting when it has to do with the beginnings of things with which we are now perfectly familiar. Many of the schools of our state, from the little country school on the hillside to the girls in our state normal schools, are doing research work in local history and are producing some very fine stories of the beginnings of their towns. Miss Nellie Jordan, with her class in the Aroostook State Normal School, produced some wonderful books, each student taking for her own work her local town. In some instances, the book compiled is a community affair, each child contributing some fact or some paragraph or some source material from which the paragraph is written. I hope the work may be carried on in future years. Teachers who have not begun it will find explicit directions in our little booklet, "One Hundred Years of Statehood and One Hundred Leading Facts of Maine."

I am giving herewith some of the paragraphs culled from the books sent in to the office by schools throughout the state. It will be noted that these paragraphs are finished exercises in English and show a very nice discrimination of leading facts. It is really worth something to the child or even to a high school student to make some original investigation from the sources of information, collect that data around a central idea and write it up definitely and purposefully. I am pleased to call the attention of the teachers of the state to the following very fine paragraphs or extracts from Maine books.

TOWN HISTORIES

HISTORY OF CARIBOU

(By Charlotte F. Doe.)

"One of the important events in the history of Caribou was the building of the dam across the Aroostook River in 1889 by the Caribou Water Company. In 1887, the first Electric Light Company was organized and a plant was installed and run by steam on the banks of the Caribou Stream. In 1892, the Water Company installed the power house at the dam."

HISTORY OF SHERMAN

(By Viola M. Hughes.)

"Growth of Sherman Mills. There are now sixty-five residences in town, one modern flour mill, a starch factory, four grocery stores, three blacksmith shops, two dry goods stores, a grange store, a harness shop, a well equipped garage and a few other stores which deal in miscellaneous goods. The grange store does from $80,000 to $90,000 of business each year. The census this year gave the population of the town a little over eleven hundred. The town is steadily increasing in size and wealth."

NEW SWEDEN

(By Minnie O. Peterson)

"In 1873, the colony had increased to six hundred. Fifteen hundred acres of land had been cleared, four hundred of which were laid down to grass. There were 22 horses, 14 oxen, 100 cows, 40 calves, 33 sheep and 125 swine owned by the colony. The commissioner recommended that all special state aid to New Sweden should cease as the colony could very well take care of itself."

MADAWASKA

(By Elsie Chassie.)

"One of the first attentions of the Maine governor was to make known to his new subjects the constitution under which they were henceforth to live. It was for this purpose that an Irish-Catholic of good education and well acquainted with the French

language, James Madigan, was sent to them as a civil missionary. Madigan went over the country giving lectures and teaching the people about the U. S. constitution, the administration and the civil government. He was for a time postmaster, instructor, collector of taxes and magistrate for the whole region. But as soon as one locality was ready to take up the administration of its own affairs, he would pass his functions to the citizens."

HARTLAND

(By Gertrude Davis.)

"Perhaps one of the most important and interesting of the early settlers was William Moore. He erected a log house not far from where the offices of the American Woolen Co. stand at present. Mr. Moore built a saw mill which soon became a very busy place, as there was no other for several miles from there. It is related that the original mill was built entirely of wood, everything being made from wood but the saw. The first dam he built of logs and it was not far from the dam owned by the American Woolen Co. at present. It is said that so little disturbed was the wilderness by the encroachments of the settlers, that at times Mr. Moore allowed the machinery in his mill to run all night in order that it might frighten away the bears and other forest prowlers."

HIRAM

"General Peleg Wadsworth, a graduate of Harvard College, was Hiram's great educator in the early days. When eighty years of age he rode through the town on horse back, announcing that he had provided a private school at the Town House and wanted all the good little boys to attend free of expense."

FORT GEORGE — CASTINE

(By Frieda W. Hatch.)

"Its history dates back to the year 1779 when Great Britain was at war with her colonies. The Americans were mostly dependent on the Maine seacoast for their supplies of lumber, fish, etc., and to prevent them from getting these, the English determined to establish a military post there. Castine, or Bagaduce as it was then called, was chosen for the site of this and late in the

spring of the year 1779, British soldiers, about seven hundred in number, landed and began clearing the land."

"Castine has had many experiences. It has been held by the Indians, Dutch and English. After the Revolution, Castine became rapidly settled and for a long time it was the most important mart of business in the eastern part of Maine. Ship building was formerly the leading industry."

SCHOOLS

FORT FAIRFIELD — TOWN SCHOOLS

(By Eva M. McShea.)

"Another important change in 1881 was the purchase of textbooks by the town. We may picture the hard times of the early students when we consider the condition of the country, how hard it was for most of the people to make both ends meet. We can picture the sacrifices, and what a joy it must have been to many boys and girls when they were told that their books were to be free."

PRESQUE ISLE

(By Alda E. Haines.)

"The first school in the village was held in a room above the saw and grist mill of Dennis Fairbanks who was the founder of the town. This school was taught by the daughter of Mr. Fairbanks who had what was then considered a good education. She must certainly have had patience, enthusiasm and courage or the inconveniences of such a room and the lack of equipment would have made the school a failure. That it was not a failure we are sure, since the boys and girls who attended it became Presque Isle's most honored citizens."

HOULTON — HIGH SCHOOL

(By Winifred Duplisea.)

"In 1915 there began a new era in the history of Houlton High School with the completion of the new building. This building was erected just beyond the old Central Building at a cost of $50,000. It is a large brick building, one of the best in Maine, containing in addition to its many recitation, study and lecture

rooms, well stocked physical and chemical laboratories, domestic art and science rooms, typewriting rooms, manual training rooms, gymnasium and auditorium. It is furnished throughout with hard wood, and has a steam heating system, and is well lighted with electric lights, while its ventilating system is exceedingly good."

PRESQUE ISLE — RURAL SCHOOLS

(By Mercie Ruth Wilson.)

"The schools should be given great credit in the ways that they have helped themselves. Nearly every rural school has its own treasury with a goodly sum in it. This year the Whittaker school raised through community entertainments one hundred and eighty dollars. Practically every school has good pictures, a small library, a bubbler drinking fountain, oil stove for warm lunch, organs or victrola with cabinet. The Reach school is the only one to have a piano. Sash curtains have been made by the children and hung at the windows. The money is usually raised by means of the old-fashioned box social, many schools raising one hundred dollars at one social."

AROOSTOOK STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

(By Chrystal E. Waddell.)

"During the first two years, the students were required to board in private families. This made the work much more difficult on account of distance. In 1905, a beautiful dormitory was erected for the girls. At that time, it was the best in the state."

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

Entered as second class matter at the post office, Dover, Maine, by John Francis Sprague, Editor and Publisher.

Terms: For all numbers issued during the year, including an index and all special issues, $2.00. Single copies of current and previous volumes, 50 cents. Bound volumes, $2.50 each.

Postage prepaid on all items, except bound volumes west of Mississippi River.

This publication will be mailed to subscribers until ordered discontinued.

OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

Preserve this issue of the Journal. You will then always have what will be of exceeding interest and worth to yourself and family. Hand it along to future generations! It will be of priceless value to them.

ORIGIN OF THE STATE NAME OF MAINE

The National Geographic Magazine in an article on "The Origin of American State Names" (Aug. 1920, p. 111) says:

The generally accepted version of the origin of the name of Maine is that it was so called by some early French explorers after the French province of that name, wherein was located the private estate of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. of England.

There is another meaning ascribed to the name, fairly well supported by authorities. According to this version, the fishermen on the islands along the coast of Maine always referred to that region as the "Mayn land," and in support of this theory we find that the colony referred to in a grant of Charles I. to Sir Fernando Gorges in 1639 as "the province or county of Mayne."

THE MAINE NATURALIST

Is the name of the latest Maine periodical to appear upon our table. Two numbers on April 1 and October 1 of each year are to be issued at $1.00 per year. It is published by the Knox Academy of Arts and Sciences at Thomaston, Maine. Norman Wallace Lermond, a well known student of natural history, biology, etc., is its managing editor. Its "department editors" are all experienced research writers along these lines as follows: Arthur H. Norton, Portland; Prof. Alfred O. Gross, Brunswick; Alton H. Pope, Waterville; Edith M. Patch, Orono; Prof. C. H. Batchelder, Orono; Edwin W. Gould, M. D., Rockland; Louise H. Coburn, Skowhegan; Prof. John M. Briscoe, Orono; Prof. Edward H. Perkins, Waterville; Prof. Wm. L. Powers, Machias.

It has several fine engravings of beautiful specimens of Maine botany, birds, etc., and a photograph likeness of Dr. Dana W. Fellows, President of the Josselyn Botanical Society of Maine. There is certainly an immeasurable need for a Maine publication devoted to this work of such value to science and to Maine. The Journal extends its congratulations, cordial welcome and bestows its blessing, sincerely hoping that the people of our State will give it their generous support to which it is entitled.

The editor invites all who are interested in this phase of Maine history in the following note:

"We want every scientist, naturalist, nature lover, student and teacher in Maine, young and old, to become a member of our Knox Academy family, and to make free use of the *Naturalist* in recording their observations, their 'finds,' telling about their trips to the woods, fields, lakes and seaside. Tell the rest of us something of the habits, songs or actions of the birds, mammals, insects, flowers, etc., seen on these trips. Work out the life history of some insect — there are thousands of insects whose life histories are unknown, or only partly known — note the kinds of insects visiting the different kinds of flowers. There is much still to be learned of the habits of birds and animals (all kinds of animals, from the amoeba to man). Send in photographs. We shall award prizes to young nature students making the best ones."

The fountain head of organized effort in historical research and history teaching in the schools, in this country, is the American

Historical Association. It was organized at Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1884, and incorporated by Congress, Jan. 4, 1889.

It is obliged by its act of incorporation to report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. These reports are printed by the government. Its 33d report for the year 1917, has just been issued at Washington. The meeting for that year was held in Philadelphia, Dec. 27–29.

Since 1904, a conference of delegates of historical societies has been held in connection with its annual meetings.

The above mentioned report (page 26) says: "At these conferences, are considered the problems of historical societies — for example, the arousing of local interest in history, the marking ot historic sites, the collection and publication of historical material, the maintenance of historical museums, etc."

Since 1911, it has assumed a guiding interest in that invaluable periodical the History Teachers Magazine. It co-operates with all State and local historical societies.

In Maine there are only four societies allied with it. These are: The Maine Historical Society, Portland; the Bangor Historical Society, Bangor; the Piscataquis Historical Society, Dover, and the Maine Genealogical Society, Portland. The states altogether have a total of 350 of these societies. Massachusetts leads the nation with 75; other New England States are as follows:

Maine 4, New Hampshire 3, Vermont 1, Rhode Island 5. Among other States, Pennsylvania has 45, New York 43, Illinois 36 and Indiana 27.

OUR ANCESTRY

On May 3, 1921, when the U. S. Senate were debating the question of restricting immigration to America, that giant debator, Senator Reed, of Missouri, made reference to American ancestry in a general way. The Senator's pungent remarks are historically true and apply to the origin of the people ot Maine, the same as they do to those of all the New England States and all other portions of the country as well.

We append the following brief excerpts from his speech:

But where did you come from? I question whether there is a man in this room whose ancestors have been here four generations who can say that he comes from any one blood. In your

veins meet and mingle the bloods of many peoples. Do you call yourself an Englishman? Then what are you? English blood is a polyglot, if such a thing be upon all this earth — the original Celtic stock conquered by a German tribe, overrun by the Italians, who were called Romans then; partially conquered by the Danes and their blood left there; and then another German tribe, which gave to Britain the name of England, because that tribe was the tribe of Angles; then a mixed breed of Norsemen and French, who had established themselves in part of France and who had named it Normandy because the Norsemen had overrun it. This breed of English is therefore a breed of many breeds, and I have no question it was the meeting and the mingling of these different strains of blood which made the Englishman what he is to-day, the most dominant character in all the world, the most determined in his policies, the most deathless in his determination, the great conquering race, that with but 38,000,000 Britishers in the British Isles floats the flag of England over one-third of the world's surface and over one-third of its population. So, if you are English, you are pretty well crossed up.

But why spend time over there? Let us come home. At the time of the Revolution, 26 different languages were spoken in the city of New York. We had the Pennsylvania Dutch with us then, so provincial, so attached to their old customs, that in parts of Pennsylvania to-day they still speak their original tongue, although the ancestors of some of them came here 175 years ago.

Then there were the French Huguenots. Somebody proposed here a moment ago to close the door on account of religion. There is not the descendant of a French Huguenot in the United States whose ancestor did not come here to escape religious persecution. They were the outcasts of their country. They were driven away because they did not worship God according to the forms and ceremonies which had been laid down for them by others. So they came in great numbers, and to-day every man I know of who has a drop of that blood in his veins is proud to boast of it.

. . . . . .

How did your ancestors get here, anyway? Do you think that God Almighty went around and picked out a few select individuals of the highest character and morals and respectability and brought them here, and you have descended from that particular stock? You are descended from people who came here

not one whit better than the men and women who are coming now. A lot of your ancestors worked their passage over here as bondsmen and sold themselves into temporary slavery in order to get here. Some of you may find, if you will go back far enough, that your great-great-great-grandmother was sold on the auction block and paid for in long, green tobacco by the enterprising gentleman over here who wanted a wife. Some of you may easily now trace your ancestors back to the fellow who came over here without a dollar in his pocket, clattering wooden shoes upon the docks, with a wife following him, with an old shawl over her head and a pack of kitchen tools upon her back.

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SCENE IN THE MAINE WOODS

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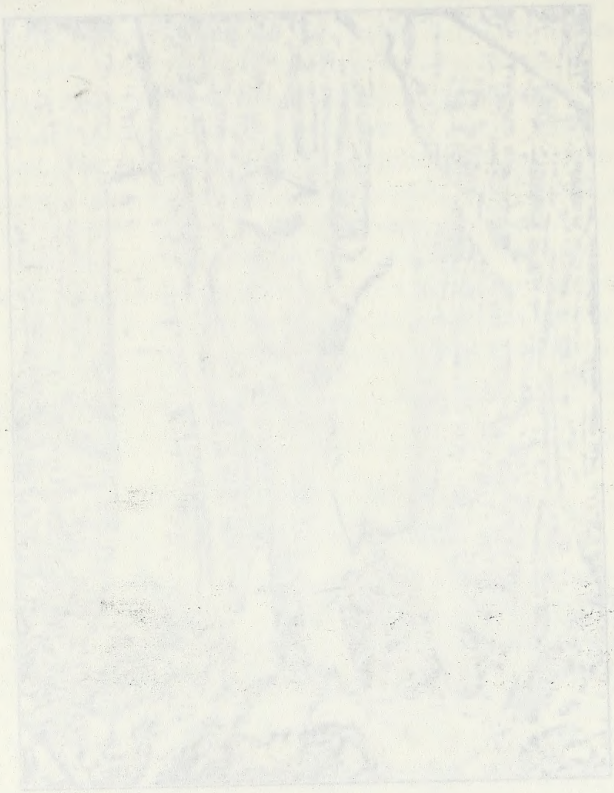
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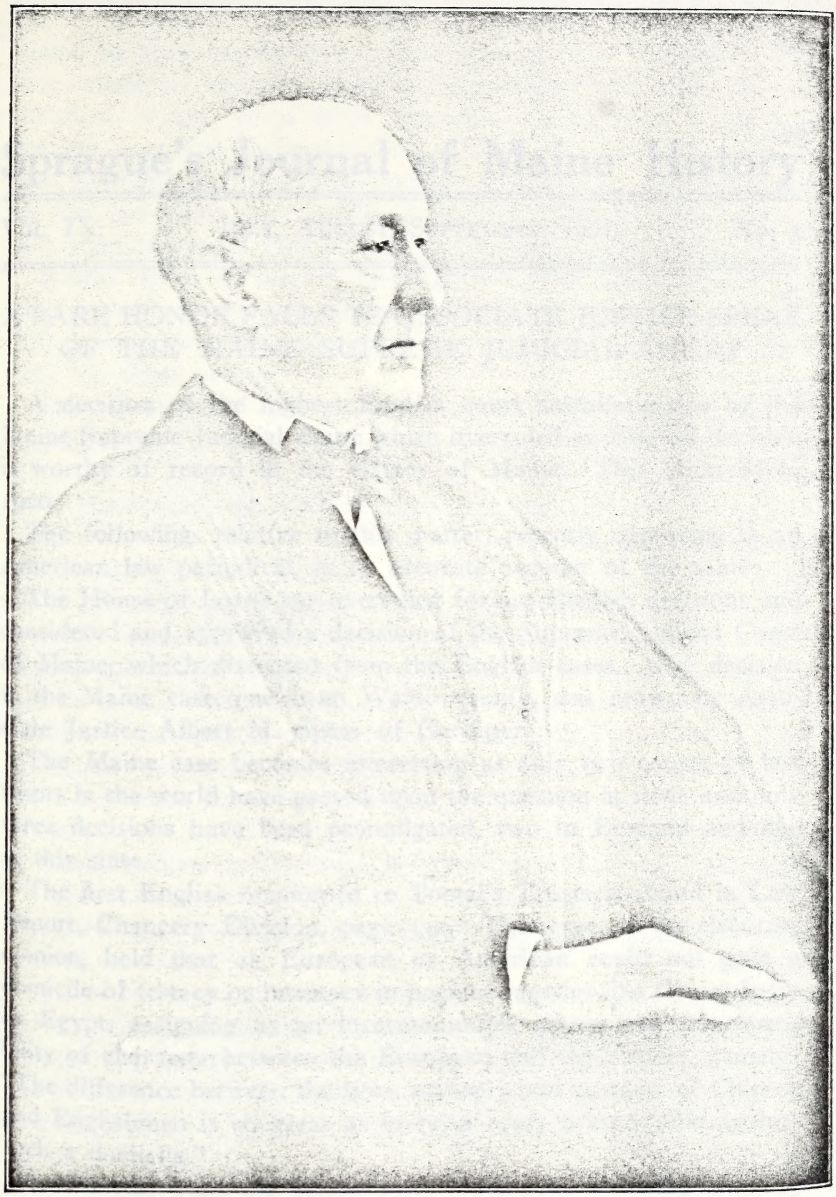
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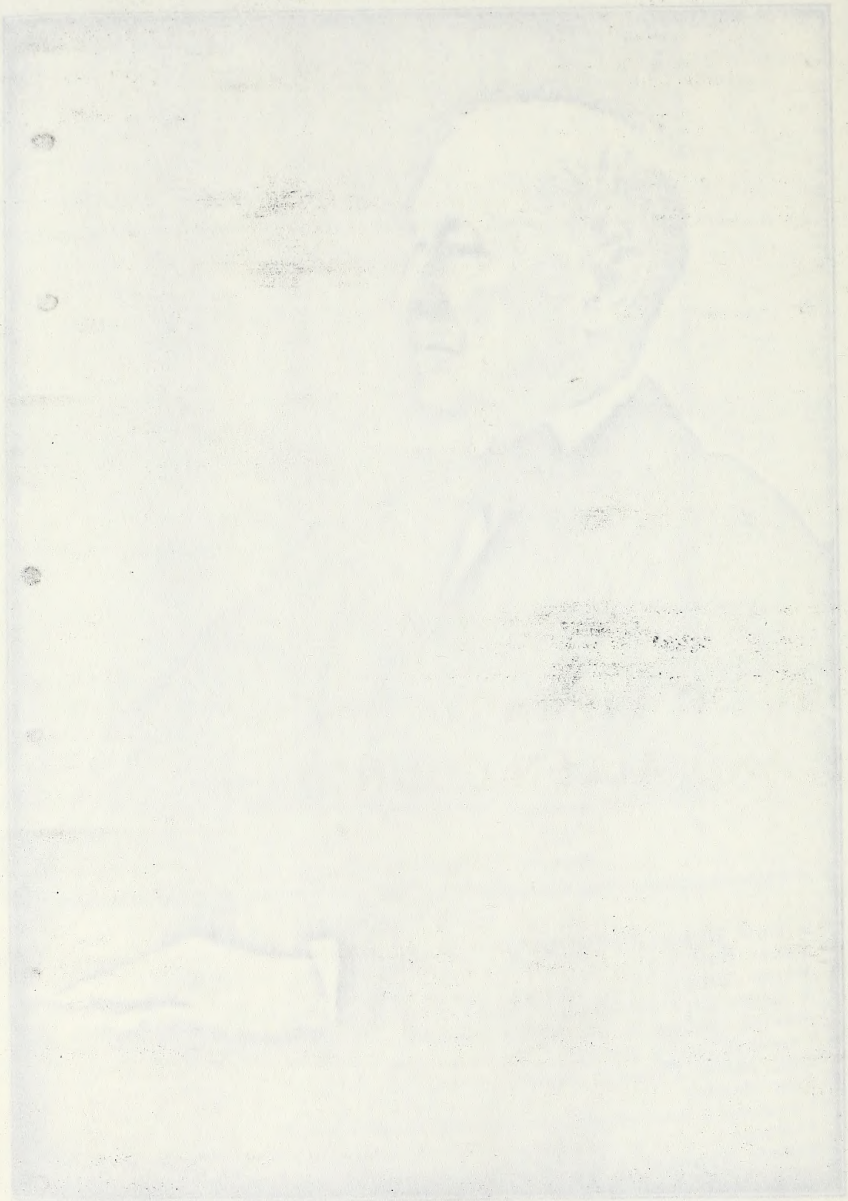
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Albert M. Spear

Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine



Sprague's Journal of Maine History

VOL. IX JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1921 No. 3

A RARE HONOR FALLS TO ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SPEAR OF THE MAINE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

A decision of the highest English court sustaining one by the Maine Supreme Judicial Court which overruled an English decision is worthy of record in the history of Maine. This occurred in 1920.

The following, relative to this matter, recently appearing in an American law periodical, is an accurate account of the same:

The House of Lords has overruled former English decisions and considered and approved a decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, which dissented from the English cases. The decision in the Maine case, one from Waldo county, was drawn by Associate Justice Albert M. Spear of Gardiner.

The Maine case becomes interesting as only two courts of last resort in the world have passed upon the question at issue and only three decisions have been promulgated, two in England and one in this state.

The first English opinion in re Tootal's Trusts is found in Law Report, Chancery Division, page 532. This case, in an elaborate opinion, held that an European or American could not gain a domicile of testacy or intestacy in pagan countries like China, India or Egypt, assigning as an insurmountable reason the incompatibility of character between the European and the Asiatic, namely: "The difference between the laws, manners and customs of Chinese and Englishmen is so great as to raise every presumption against such a domicile."

In the year 1909 the Maine case, Mather vs. Cunningham, 105 Maine, 326, arose, involving the identical question discussed in the English case. Justice Albert M. Spear of Gardiner (Maine) drew the opinion. Cunningham had a domicile of origin in Belfast, Waldo County, Maine. He had lived at the time of his death

about 40 years in Shanghai. He died leaving a will, attested by two witnesses, valid if probated in Shanghai but invalid if probated in Maine where three witnesses are required. Upon this statement of facts administration was granted upon his estate by the probate court of Waldo county and the case came on appeal to the law court for decision. The only question was whether an American could gain a domicile of choice in Shanghai, China.

Justice Spear considered the English case at length, rejected the doctrine therein announced and held that Cunningham could and did gain a domicile in Shanghai where his will could be probated and his estate settled.

During the year 1918 the same question again came up before the House of Lords in Gasdagli vs. Gasdagli, Law Reports, Appeal Cases, February, 1919, A. C., in re Tootal's Trusts, the Maine case considered, the English case overruled and the Maine case approved. The House of Lords say in announcing the doctrine of the Maine case: "Opinion of Chitty, J., in re Tootal's Trusts XX and decision of Lord Watson in Abd-ul-Messih XX overruled." The Lord Chancellor in discussing the Maine case gives an analysis of the reasoning and quotes the conclusion in full. In speaking of the opinion he says: "The Supreme Court made an elaborate examination of the case in re Tootal's Trusts and of many criticisms and comments which had been made on that decision, and arrived at the conclusion that its doctrine could not be supported."

Lord Haldane in expressing his approval of the Maine case said: "I think the American court in Mather's case was right upon the facts to refuse to follow what would seemingly have been Judge Chitty's opinion."

Lord Atkinson, referring to the Maine case, in his opinion, said of it: "These decisions (English cases) or at any rate the principles supposed to be extracted from them, have been commented upon and dissented from in an important decision of the Supreme Court of Maine, Mather vs. Cunningham."

MOUNT DESERT

The Story of Saint Sauveur

(By William Otis Sawtelle of Haverford, Penn.)
(Read before the Bangor Historical Society, April 5, 1921.)

Saint Sauveur

"The place is a beautiful hill rising gently from the sea, its sides bathed by two springs; the land is cleared for twenty or thirty-five acres, and in some places is covered with grass almost as high as a man. It faces the south and east, and is near the mouth of the Pentegoet, where several broad and pleasant rivers, which abound in fish, discharge their waters; its soil is dark, rich and fertile; the port and harbor are as fine as can be seen, and are in a position favorable to command the entire coast; the harbor especially is as safe as a pond."—From Father Biard's account of Saint Sauveur, 1613.

The Story of Saint Sauveur [1]

"Ad majorem Dei gloriam."

The story of Saint Sauveur had its beginnings in the court of Henry IV of France and its termination in the admiralty courts of England. As early as 1604 Pierre du Gast, Sieur de Monts,[2] was on the coast of Maine and in the court of Henry IV schemes were forming for the conversion of the natives in that far-away country. To Father Coton, the king's spiritual adviser, had been intrusted the details of a plan which resulted in the appointment as apostles to New France of Father Pierre Biard, professor of Hebrew and theology at the University of Lyons, and of Father Enemond Massé, socius of Father Coton.

The two missionaries accordingly in 1608, went to Bordeaux expecting to embark at once for Port Royal; but no vessel was available. Antagonism towards their order was manifested and Lescarbot, though a good Catholic, has recorded that he could see "no need of these Docteurs sublimes who would be more usefully employed fighting heresy and vice at home."

[1] John Dawson Gilmary Shea's Charlevoix, Book III, pp. 241-286. Jesuit Relations: Thwing. Vols. III and IV. Rev. T. J. Campbell, Three Historic Events in Maine. H. S. Burrage, The Beginnings of Colonial Maine, pp. 100-117.

[2] The text of De Monts' Patent from Henry IV is to be found in Churchill's Voyager, 2: 796; Murdock's Nova Scotia, 1: 21; Purchase, 18: 226; Hazard, 2: 45. It is dated Nov. 8, 1603, and revoked in 1607, thus permitting the Jamestown Grant of 1606 to take precedence of all other grants in America. Biard's Huguenot Emigration to America, 1: 341.

Finally, in 1610, a vessel belonging to Poutrincourt who had obtained from the Huguenot De Monts, a patent for Port Royal, was about ready to sail. It was arranged that Fathers Biard and Massé should be of her ship's company, but when two of her owners who were Huguenots, learned that they were giving passage to members of the hated order, they refused absolutely to allow them on board, adding that nothing short of a direct command from the Queen Mother could secure a place for them, and even then, only upon condition that every other Jesuit in the kingdom should accompany them.

The expedition was on the verge of a collapse as far as the Jesuits were concerned and Fathers Biard and Massé retired to the college of Eu to await developments. They were not kept long in suspense, for the Marquise de Guercheville[3] who had declared herself protectress of the American missions, learning of their plight, hastened to relieve the situation by buying out the shares of the refractory merchants and making the two Jesuits together with herself, partners in trade with Poutrincourt. For permitting this transaction, which laid the fathers open to criticism as sharers in a commercial enterprise, Father Coton was censured and Madame de Guercheville did not escape rebuke. But Champlain justified the deal which permitted the missionaries to sail without further delay.

It was in midwinter, January 26, 1611, at Dieppe, that the Jesuits embarked. "We were," says Biard,[4] "36 persons in a ship called the Grace de Dieu of about sixty tons. We had only two days favorable wind; on the third we found ourselves suddenly by contrary winds and tides driven within one or two hundred yards of the cliffs of the Isle of Wight in England, and it was well for us that we found good anchorage; without which all would have been decidedly over with us. Having escaped from there we landed at Hyrmice and afterwards at Newport where we spent 18 days."

[3] Madame de Guercheville is mentioned by some writers as the wife of the duke de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt. This is an error. Her first husband was Henri de Silly, comte de la Roche-Guyon, and her second, Charles du Plessis, seigneur de Liancourt. Gabrielle, a daughter by her second marriage, became the wife of Francois, duc de la Rochefoucauld, in 1611, and was the mother of the famous author of the "Maxime." For genealogical references see: Collected Works of La Rochefoucauld, in the series of Les Grands Ecrivains de la France, Paris, 1868, 1: xcv.

[4] Biard to Balthazer, letter from Jesuit archives at Rome; R. P. Auguste Carayon S. J., Paris, 1864.
Translation in Brown's Genesis of the United States, 1: 475.

An ill wind it was that blew the Grace de Dieu to the Isle of Wight and a harsh fate that kept her in the harbor of Newport for nearly three weeks, for from this chance visit there was to result a sequence of events, replete with tragedy and suffering, not destined to end, even with the failure of Madame de Guercheville's foreign missionary projects.

"On the 16th of February," continues Biard, "the first day of Lent, a favorable northwest wind sprang up, enabled us to leave, and accompanied us until we left the channel behind." But something of which Father Biard made no note was also left behind, for information with reference to the destination and purpose of the Grace de Dieu soon reached the authorities in London and they were not slow to act.

[5] In 1612, Captain Samuel Argall was appointed admiral of Virginia and "commissioned to remain in Virginia and to drive out foreign intruders from the country granted to Englishmen by the three patents of James I."

Another record reads that he was "dispatched with commission to displace the French, who had taken the opportunity to settle themselves within our limits." Thus plans were made by the English to destroy Saint Sauveur a year before its founders knew where it was to be located.

The Jesuit Fathers braved the February storms of the North Atlantic and in the little craft, no larger than some of the fishing boats that now frequent Southwest Harbor, the dreary days lengthened until four months passed before a landfall was made; and then it was to be greeted by a bleak and desolate wilderness. Difficulties soon arose between them and Poutrincourt, the younger, known as Biencourt, which need not here be described, but which caused Gilbert du Thet, sent in charge of supplies for the colony, some time later, to report to Madame de Guercheville upon his return to France, that impossible conditions existed at the Port Royal mission. This decided the Marquise to found a mission for the Indians at Kedesquit, where the city of Bangor now stands, having doubtless been informed by Biard of this location, which he himself had visited in 1611.

[5] Brown, First Republic in America, 178.
Brown, Genesis of the United States, 815.

Against the Kedesquit district as a colony site, Champlain[6] advised strongly, since the English had but a short time before taken French fishing vessels near Mount Desert,[7] and he begged that the new mission might be established somewhere in the St. Lawrence region, preferably at Quebec, where energy and money could be expended to far better advantage beyond the reach of the rapacious English.



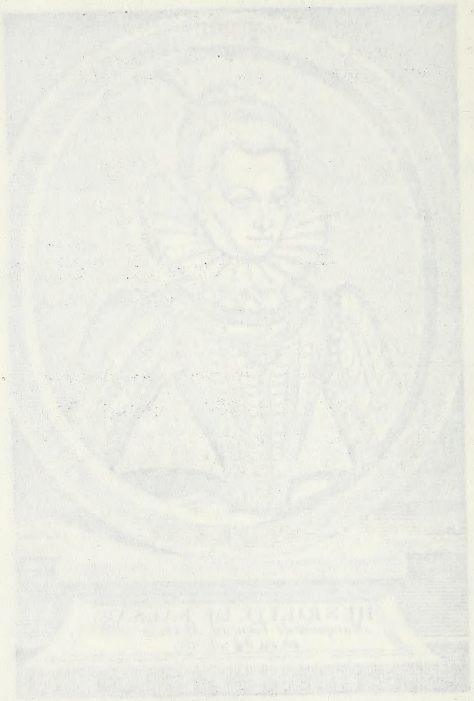
The Marquise de Verneuil, who was a famous beauty of the court of Henry IV. in Madame de Guercheville's time. She supplied the utensils for the mass which were used by Father Biard and his associates at Saint Sauveur.

But Madame de Guercheville would not listen to the sage advice of Champlain and on March 12th, 1613, there cleared from Honfleur, France, for Kedesquit, the Jonas, of one hundred and twenty tons, a ship purchased from De Monts by the marquise and equipped by her with the aid of subscriptions and donations from the Queen Mother, the Marquise de Verneuil, Madame de Sourdis and many other ladies of the French court. Soldiers, sailors, artisans, colonists, and the two Jesuits, Father Jacques Quentin and Lay Brother Gilbert du Thet, comprised the ship's company, while horses, cattle, agricultural implements, munitions of war and all sorts of necessary supplies made up the cargo.

Started for Kedesquit

After two months at sea the Jonas, on May 16th, reached Cape de la Have in Acadia, where a landing was made, mass celebrated

[6] Shea's Charlevoix, 1: 274.
Champlain's Voyages, Ed. 1632, 112.
[7] Biard's Relations.



and a cross erected, bearing the de Guercheville arms. Possession of the coast from the St. Lawrence to Florida, with the exception of Port Royal, was declared in the name of the Marquise de Guercheville, under letters patent from Louis XIII, ignoring entirely the English claims to a large part of the same territory. Leaving La Have, a call was made at Port Royal, where Fathers Biard and Massé joined the ship, which soon cleared, ostensibly for Kedesquit, a place she was never destined to reach. In the words of Biard, "God ordained otherwise." Even the will of Antoinette de Pons could not prevail against an eastern Maine fog and as the Grace de Dieu had been forced by the elements, to seek shelter in the harbor of Newport, so the Jonas was compelled to tarry in proximity to Mount Desert, anxiously awaiting clear weather that she might proceed to her destination.

For two days and two nights in their pitiful plight, fearful of being dashed to bits upon forbidding shores, tacking first one way then another when light breezes sprang up, or drifting helplessly in a slatting calm, the little company remained enveloped in fog.

"Our tribulation," says Biard, "led us to pray to God to deliver us from danger, and send us to some place where we might contribute to His glory. He heard us, in His mercy, for on the same evening we began to discover the stars, and in the morning the fog had cleared away."

A fair sight that was that rose before their vision on that May morning of long ago. There in all the glory that spring imparts to hillside and valley, lay the Island of the Desert Mountains, its tall pines and pointed firs, mingling with birches, whose lighter shades made marked contrast with darker evergreen; while barren summits, catching the rays of the long hidden sun, gleamed like hammered brass.[8]

Arrived at Bar Harbor[9]

Captivated by the beauty of the scene before them, what wonder that thoughts of Kedesquit gave place to joyous contemplation of the ever changing shadows that played upon the mountain slopes, passing in quick succession, as the brisk northwest wind dissipated

[8] "This peculiar metallic lustre is well shown by Sargent's Mountain on the west of Jordan's pond, when viewed at some little distance off shore. Among the older fishermen, Sargent's is still known by its old name, 'Brassy Mountain.'"

[9] Parkman places the first anchorage of the Jonas "not far from Schooner Head," but the lack of a harbor in that vicinity precludes that location as

the low-hanging clouds. So inviting was the prospect that all ideas of continuing the voyage, for the present at least, were abandoned and the Jonas came to anchor at Bar Harbor. "We returned thanks to God," wrote Biard, "elevating the Cross, and singing praises with the holy Sacrifice of the Mass. We named the place and Harbor Saint Sauveur."

Hardly had the songs of praise and thanksgiving ceased when a violent dispute arose between the colonists and sailors, over an agreement made before the expedition left Honfleur.

The sailors had shipped with the understanding that they were to remain three months at any port in Acadia that Father Biard might select, it being implied that Kedesquit would be that port. The crew now maintained that their time should date from their arrival at Mount Desert, but to this demand the Jesuit Fathers refused to submit.

The Clever Indian

The argument was brought to a close only by the appearance of an Indian signal fire which had been kindled on a hilltop to attract attention. Upon receiving an answer from the ship a canoe soon put out from the shore bearing messengers who asked if they could be of service to those on shipboard. Learning that Father Biard was of the company the Indians were at once interested since they had chanced to make his acquaintance two years before when he lodged with them at Pentagoet while on his trip to the Penobscot and the Kennebec in 1611. In answer to queries as to the best route to Kedesquit the Indians made reply: "Why go to Kedesquit? This is a better place here at Pemetic, where it is so pleasant and healthy that when the natives are ill anywhere else, they are brought here to be cured."

But Biard, who was strong in his determination to carry out the instructions of Father Coton and Madame de Guercheville, remained deaf to this plea for Pemetic and took no interest in Mount Desert as a colony site. But the Indians had another argument which no Jesuit missionary could resist. "But you must

the site of the first landing of the Jesuits. Bar Harbor is 13 statute miles from Fernald's Point, while Cromwell Harbor is 12. Roughly speaking, the distance from Cromwell Harbor to Manchester's Point is slightly over three leagues, while to Fernald's Point it is about 3.4 leagues. Allowing for Biard's approximations, it seems more than likely that Madame de Guercheville's colonists first landed on the point now occupied by the Kennedy cottage, Bar Harbor.

stay," they insisted, "for our Sagamore Asticou [10] is very ill and if you do not come with us to his wigwam he will die without baptism. He will go to hell and you will be the cause of it. He wishes to be baptized."

Without further parley and without loss of time, Father Biard, Lieutenant La Mothe [11] and Simon, the interpreter, found themselves in the canoes of the Indians, whose musclar arms bent unceasingly to the paddles until the "three leagues" to Northeast Harbor were covered and the encampment of Asticou on Manchester's Point came into view.

Hastening to the side of the great chief reputed to be dying, Biard was chagrined to find that he had been duped by his Indian guides, for Asticou was in no immediate danger of giving up the ghost. A heavy cold with a touch of rheumatism had been somewhat enlarged upon by his faithful subjects and when Biard demanded of those who had brought him thither some explanation of the situation, they adroitly changed the subject by pointing to Fernald's Point directly opposite, with the recommendation that it be utilized as the site of the proposed mission.

Decided on Fernald's Point [12]

This ocular demonstration appealed so strongly to Biard, who has recorded "that the savages had in reality reasonable grounds for their eulogies," that upon his return to the Jonas he advocated warmly the establishment of their mission at the mouth of the Sound. All thoughts of proceeding to Kedesquit were abandoned and "it was unanimously agreed that we should remain there and not seek further, seeing that God Himself seemed to intend it, by the train of happy incidents that had occurred." Shortly after, the Jonas made the trip around the hills from Bar Harbor to Northeast, the name of Saint Sauveur was transferred to Fernald's

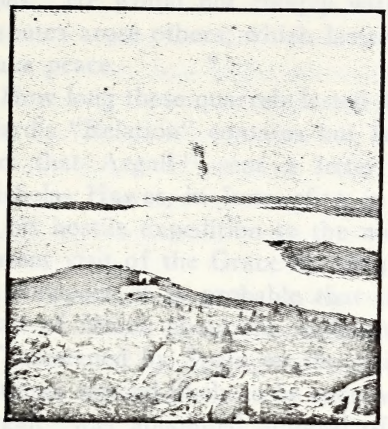
[10] The name is now given to a summer colony and postoffice at the head of Northeast Harbor.

[11] All attempts to connect La Mothe with the family of Sieur Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac who received a grant of Mount Desert and adjacent mainland from King Louis XIV in 1689, have so far been fruitless.

[12] Named for Tobias Fernald, emigrant ancestor, Reginald Fernald, of Capt. John Mason's New Hampshire company, 1631, a seafaring young man from Kittery, who m. Comfort, dau. of Andrew and Patience Gott Tarr, and inherited the Point upon the death of his father-in-law.

Andrew Tarr, emigrant ancestor, Richard, first settler at the extreme end of Cape Ann, Gloucester, came from Gloucester to Mount Desert soon after 1762 and built a log cabin on the site of Saint Sauveur. Fernald replaced the cabin with a comfortable farmhouse which is still standing. Descendants of Tobias and Comfort are numerous; several of them have, in distant parts, won distinction in the educational and scientific world.

Point and the first French Jesuit mission upon what is now territory of the United States was established. A rustic chapel, the furnishings for which the Marquise de Verneuil [13] had provided, protected a rude altar upon which the linen supplied by Madame de Sourdis [14] found place. The several tents donated to the expedition by Queen Marie de Medicis dotted the greensward and afforded temporary shelter to the colonists while the Jonas, her long voyage terminated, rode quietly at anchor, not far from the shore.



Fernald's Point, the site of Saint Sauveur, the first French Jesuit settlement in North America, 1613, with the farm buildings of Tobias Fernald. This as it appeared to Francis Parkman when he visited the place with Elijah Hamlin. The date of this visit is not certain, but it was before his first book, the Pioneers of New France, was issued.

From Manchester's Point,[15] the ancient camping ground of those Children of the Rising Sun, the Abenaki [16] gazed with friendly interest across the blue waters of Somes Sound upon their new neighbors, who through their instrumentality, forsook the idea of a Christian mission upon the banks of the Kenduskeag and elected to labor among the natives of Pemetic.

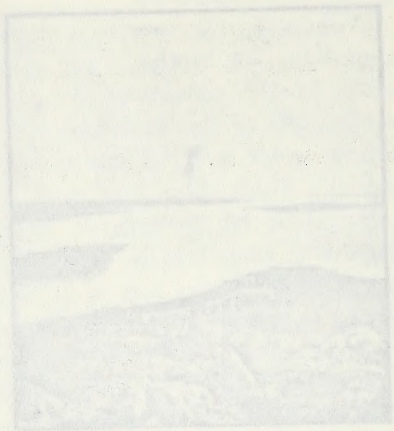
But amid these beautiful surroundings all did not go well, for, says Biard: "When we had landed in this place, and planted the Cross, we began to work, and with the work began our disputes, the omen and origin of our misfortunes. The cause of these disputes

[13] Henriette de Balsac d'Entraigues, Marquise de Verneuil, b. 1579, d 1633; a famous beauty of the French Court, daughter of Marie Touchet.

[14] Isabelle Babou de la Bourdaisiere, dau. of Jean de la Bourdaisiere and his wife Francoise Robertet, dau. of Florimond Robertet, Seigneur d'Alluye, Secretary of State under Louis XII and Francis I. Isabelle m. Francois d'Escoubleau, Marquis de Sourdis. The Cardinal de Sourdis was her son and Gabrielle d'Estrees her niece.

[15] Named for John Manchester, originally from Scarboro, who went to Machias with the first colonists, 1762, to that region, removed later to Mount Desert and settled on the point which still bears his name. A son, John Jr., m. Mary Hadlock, dau. of Samuel Hadlock, for whom upper and lower Hadlock Ponds were named. The Hadlock farm was just north of Manchester's holdings and was part of Asticou's encampment. Samuel Hadlock, Jr., m. Sarah, dau. of John Manchester, and removed to Little Cranberry Isle, becoming founders of the Cranberry Isle branch of the family.

[16] A more or less fanciful derivation of the word Abenaki. See Rev. Eugene Vetromile S. J., Me. Hist. Society Coll., 6: 203. Also same publication, Frederick Kidder, 2: 228.



was that our captain, La Saussaye, wished to attend to agriculture, and our other leaders besought him not to occupy the workmen in that manner, and so delay the erections of dwellings and fortifications. He would not comply with their request, and from these disputes arose others, which lasted until the English obliged us to make peace. . . . "

How long these quarrels lasted it is impossible to determine since Biard's "Relation" contains but few definite dates; but from the fact that Argall [17] sent a letter to England, addressed to one Nicholas Hawes, in June, 1613, in which veiled reference is made to his hostile expedition to the northward, the result of the inadvertent visit of the Grace de Dieu two years before in the harbor of Newport, it is probable that the English captain was off the coast of Maine about the middle of July.

Threatened by Spain on the south and by France on the north, Virginia seemed likely to be encroached upon and on July 11, 1612, Argall "was appointed admiral of Virginia and commissioned to remain in Virginia and to drive out foreign intruders from the country granted to Englishmen." [18]

Destruction of the Mission

And thus it chanced that Argall while on his way to Port Royal to execute the orders received from Sir Thomas Dale, marshall of Virginia, fell in with an Indian off the Mount Desert shore, who, mistaking him and his crew for French, by signs, gestures and a few words told of the nearby settlement.

In a twinkling all was activity on board the Treasurer. Her fourteen guns were shotted and primed, her course was changed and her crew of 60 men eagerly prepared for an attack. The astonished Indian, realizing too late his fatal error, was loud in his lamentations, while the Treasurer, with the wind fair astern, sped in the Western Way, past Great Cranberry Isle, and leaving Greening's Island to starboard, made straight for the doomed settlement on Fernald's Point.

The shrill cries of the seabirds were soon drowned in a cannon-

[17] Purchase, MacLahose ed., 19: 90. "I returned again to my ship," wrote Argall, "the twelfth of May, and hastened forward my businesse left in hand at my departure: and fitted up my ship, and built my fishing Boate, and made readie to take the first opportunitie of the wind for my fishing Voyage, of which I beseech God of His mercy to blesse us." Alexander Brown tersely remarks: "He was going fishing for Frenchmen." (Genesis of the United States, 2: 644.)

[18] Brown, First Republic in America, p. 178.

ade [19] that rent the hull and tore the rigging of the Jonas, left to her fate by La Saussaye, who at the first sign of trouble discreetly took to the woods. La Flory, La Mothe and the Jesuit Gilbert du Thet with a few brave fellows succeeded in gaining the deck of their vessel but they could do little. Even the sails had been unlaced that they might serve as awnings, so the ship could not be manoeuvred but lay at the mercy of the attacking party. Du Thet had loaded and fired the cannon, but in the excitement had neglected to take aim, so no damage was inflicted upon the enemy. Soon he fell shot through the body by a musket ball, while shortly after La Flory received a wound and Le Moine of Dieppe and Neven of Beauvais, "two very promising young companions," were either shot or drowned while trying to escape, and Argall was an easy victor in this very uneven conflict.

"The victorious English," says Biard, "came on shore, where we had our tents and our houses just begun, and sent out in all directions in search of our Captain, saying that they wanted to see our commissions; that this land belonged to them, wherefor they had fallen upon us, when they found us here; but that if we should be able to show that we had acted in good faith, and that we had come under authority of our sovereign, they would respect that, as they wished in no way to imperil the good understanding between our two kings. The misfortune was that La Saussaye could not be found, whereupon the shrewd and cunning Englishmen seized our trunks, broke them open industriously and having found in them commissions and Royal Patents, seized them; and putting everything else back in its place, just as they found it, they nicely locked the boxes again."

On the day following, La Saussaye driven by hunger from his woods retreat, gave himself up. He was at first treated kindly by Argall, who asked to see his commissions.

When these important papers could not be produced, for the very good reason that they were in Argall's pocket, the English captain stormed and ranted, called the French outlaws and pirates.

[19] Brief Intelligance from Virginia, Purchase, MacLahose ed., 19: 214, states that Argall made no use of his cannon, that "he approached so neere to a Ship that lay before their Fort, that he beate them all that were therein with Musket shot from making any use of their Ordnance, save one of the two Jesuits, who was killed in giving fire to a Peece . . ." This account differs from Biard. There was no fort erected at Saint Sauveur and the brief time that intervened between the arrival of the French at Fernald's Point and Argall's attack, was spent by La Saussaye in farming.

threatened them and told them they all deserved death. "And thereupon," says Biard, "he divided the booty among his soldiers, consuming the whole afternoon in this business."

Of Saint Sauveur little remains to relate. Lay Brother Gilbert du Thet who had received his death wound in the futile defense of the Jonas, expired the next day in the arms of Father Biard and was buried at the foot of a large cross which had been erected on the arrival of the settlers. Nine days later, the bodies of Le Moine and Neven having been recovered, they too were interred near the same spot; all three the first victims of the initial conflict upon American soil, between French and English, which was to result in a horrible warfare destined to continue almost unceasingly until the victorious General Amherst received the formal submission of the Marquis de Vaudreuil in the Place d'Armes at Montreal, almost a century and a half later.

Of the remaining 45 colonists, thirteen including Father Massé and La Saussaye were turned adrift in a small boat, well supplied however with provisions, trusting that some French fishing vessel would pick them up and convey them to France. This party was soon joined by Bailleul, the pilot of the Jonas, who, upon the approach of Argall, had gone to reconnoitre and learning his intentions had taken shelter on Greening's Island or one of the Cranberry Isles. Off the Nova Scotian coast two vessels were sighted which rescued them, and after some further suffering and privation, landed all safely at St. Malo.

Fathers Biard and Quentin together with Captain La Flory, Lieutenant La Mothe and the rest of the company were taken to Virginia in the Jonas, where they all narrowly escaped hanging by order of Sir Thomas Dale. Argall, who had guaranteed their safety, was brought to a realizing sense of the injustice that his theft of La Saussaye's commission had wrought, confessed his base act, produced the stolen papers and no further talk of the gallows was heard.

The Mission but a Memory

Later in the autumn, upon command of Dale to obliterate every trace of the French from Mount Desert, St. Croix, and Port Royal, Argall, forcing Fathers Biard and Quentin to accompany him, visited Saint Sauveur and completed the destruction begun in July. When his vessels the Treasurer and Jonas, captor and captive,

spread their sails and shaped their course out the Eastern Way for St. Croix, they left astern at Fernald's Point nothing but a blackened pile of smouldering embers; and at the close of that autumnal day, as the sun set behind the peaks of Western Mountain, painting the sky a lurid red, from the funeral pyre of Saint Sauveur there came one last answering flare and Madame de Guercheville's mission was but a memory.

The Documents in the Case

The two French fishing vessels which picked up Father Massé, Commandant La Saussaye and the pilot of the Jonas off the coast of Nova Scotia, arrived at St. Malo, at about the same time, and there the castaways received a warm reception from the bishop, governor, magistrates and the people in general. Needless to say, the story of the English attack aroused bitter resentment and the recital of the capture of Saint Sauveur, coupled with the tale of hardship and suffering, which the settlers had been obliged to undergo, brought public sentiment to a high pitch of indignation, especially since both nations were at peace; and it was not long before King James received a letter [20] from the British ambassador at Paris, from which the following extract is made. Sir Thomas Edmondes, the ambassador, writing on October 13, 1613, after calling attention to English interference with the French whale fishing at Greenland, "which discontentment is also further aggravated by another advertisement which is come hither that the English shippes at Virginia tooke a French shippe, which was going to make a plantation in those partes, and killed divers of the men; but as they here say, used greatest crueltie against certaine Jesuittes which were in said Shippe."

Not many days after the receipt of Edmondes' letter, King James received a communication from Louis XIII, asking for an explanation of the Saint Sauveur incident. Unfortunately this letter of the French king [21] is not on record, but one from Admiral Henri de Montmorency, which accompanied it, has been preserved and is as follows:

[20] Brown, Genesis of the United States, 2: 662.

[21] Brown, Genesis of the United States, 2: 664. Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc., 21: 186. This letter was discussed at a meeting of the Maine Hist. Soc. and was first published in the Boston Daily Advertiser of Aug. 31, 1870. Williamson, Bibliography of Maine, 2: 134.

H. de Montmorency, Admiral of France, to King James:

"Sire:

"I thought it was my duty to accompany the letters which the king, my master, wrote you with some of my own, in order to have the honor to offer to your majesty, my very humble service and to entreat you to be favorable (since as admiral under the authority of the king, I have charge of the marine affairs of this kingdom), that I represent to you the just complaint and the injury which the French have received from some of your subjects, who being in an English ship called the 'Treasurer,' whereof Samuel d'Argail is captain, went to that country of Canada called New France to the harbor of Pentagoet, where they found a small settlement which was begun by permission of the king, with our leave, and at the expense of Madame la Marquise de Guercheville, lady of honor to the queen, through a good and holy zeal to lead the poor savages of the said country to a civil conversation and to preach to them the doctrine of Jesus Christ, and for that purpose a number of Jesuit fathers were there.

"But your said subjects have ruined this plan; they have attacked the colony; they have slain many men, and among others, two of the said Jesuits; and besides, they carried away two others with them into Virginia, (by what people say); and have abandoned the rest of the people to the mercy of the waters, in a small skiff. We know well enough, Sire, the goodness, and the unusual clemency with which you are filled, and that you are so far removed from such inhumanity that you will assuredly do justice in the matter, when you are informed of it. Therefore in the name of France, and of the private parties interested in these Countries, I beg your Majesty for three things:—

"One, that you will command the two Jesuit fathers to be returned in safety with the other prisoners; the other, that restitution shall be made for so remarkable a robbery, which cost the said dame Marquise more than a hundred thousand livres of loss. And the third, that your Council or the Company of Virginia may be obliged to declare and explain as far as where they understood to be carried, the boundaries and confines of that said country of Virginia, inasmuch as we thought the difficulty might have come on account of the neighborhood of the two colonies. But your majesty knows that for more than 80 years, the French have been

in possession of it, and have given to it the name of New France. The hope that your majesty will be . . . how prudently to remedy this, and find it good, if it please you, that Mons. de Buisseaux, ambassador, may be interested more particularly with it, to give us an answer to it as favorable as the complaint of it is reasonable, and full of justice.

"Nevertheless, I pray God, Sire, that he may give your majesty a very long and very happy life.

"Your very humble servant,

"H. De Montmorency.

"At Fontainebleau, the XXVIII of October, 1613."

Indorsed: To the King of Great Britain: "A letter from the Admiral of France to his majestie concerning Samuel Argall," etc.

The English Privy Council at once began an investigation of the charges of Montmorency and dispatched this letter [22] to Sir Thomas Smythe of London, treasurer of the Virginia Company:

"We have latelie received divers Complaints exhibited by the French Ambassador on the behalfe of certaine Frenchmen of Rochelle, St. John de Luz, and others, some of them concerninge outrages committed upon them (as is alleged) on the coast of Canada by Captain Argall employed for Virginia . . . as appeareth by the memorialls presented by the French Ambassador, which we send you here withal.

"Forasmuche as it will be expected that His Majesty should forthwith give some satisfaction to the said Ambassador, . . . we have thought good first to require you to acquainte some of the Councell of Virginia herewithal . . . and to returne us their several and particular answers . . . with all expedition, that the Ambassador may receive his answer from his Majestie or his Boord . . . "

To this order in Council the Treasurer and Council of Virginia [23] made reply that no news had been received from Virginia since the preceding June, the order having been passed in January, but when news were received they felt sure that they could give the "Lord Embassador of France" satisfaction.

A letter from Sir Thomas Edmondes [24] to King James, written from Paris on January 2, 1614, relative to the numerous interviews

[22] Brown, Genesis of the United States, 2: 677. See also Documents relating to the colonial history of the state of New York, 3: 1.
[23] Brown, Genesis of the United States, 2: 679.
[24] Brown, Genesis of the United States, 2: 677.

which the British ambassador had held with the French Secretary of State on the subject of the French at Mount Desert has an important bearing upon the French official attitude on the question. Edmondes writes:

"Sire:

" . . . Finding Monsr. de Villeroy, that tyme, in a better moode, than when I formerly debated these matters with him, I made it appear unto him by manie instances, that the interest which they (the French) pretended to have in the discoveries which we had made with great perill and charge (concerning the which he had before spoken to me much out of square) was contrarie to the received custome and practise of all nations, wherewith he was so well satisfied, as he said, that he would no more dispute the matter with me. . . . "

It is of passing interest to note that Edmondes,[25] later in the year, reports to Ralph Winwood, the English Secretary of State, that he had an interview with the King and Queen in regard to the French complaint against his English Majesty's subjects for what was done at Saint Sauveur, and speaking of Marie de Medicis, Edmondes adds: "Whereunto she made me no other answers then that the complaints were great which she received of the spoyles which were committed upon the French by his Majesties subjects, as she was forced to make an extraordinary instance for the redresse of the same." (English State Paper Office.)

Argall's Authority

The "Treasurer," Captain Argall, sailed from Virginia about the 18th of June, 1614, and arrived in England in July bringing passengers and letters. Among the documents were depositions of the French in Virginia, while the passengers included Captain Flory and two other Frenchmen of the Saint Sauveur colony. Soon after Argall's return, the Council of Virginia sent a reply to a letter from the Privy Council, certain portions of which refer to Saint Sauveur.[26]

"That it is true that Captain Argall did take a French ship within the limits of our Colony, who went about to plant, contrary to the extent and privilege of his Majesty's letters patent to us granted. That he did it by command of the governor of our

[25] Brown, Genesis of the United States, 2: 757.
[26] Brown, Genesis of the United States, 2: 731.

Colony by his commission to him given under the seal of the colony, and by virtue of such authority as is to him derived from his Majesty's great seal of England.

"That whereas, it is said, it was 200 leagues from our plantation, intimating thereby that it was out of our limits, we say the coast lying next E. N. E. and W. S. W. many more hundred leagues will not deliver them without our borders, we have granted unto us from 34 to 45 degrees of north latitude, and from E. to W. from one sea to another, with a certain clause that if any other nations should get land to the north of 45 degrees, and by any river or lake, or by land travel should come to the southwards, to plant behind our backs, that it should be lawful for our governor to resist, displant, and take by force any that make such attempt.

"And we do further avow that the said ship was taken between 43 and 44 degrees, which in express limitation is within his Majesty's grant and is annexed to the royal crown. And that this is proved by the several confessions of divers of the French examined by Sir Thomas Dale and certified accordingly unto us by him.

"And that the said Captain Argall, besides his several commissions for his justification to us showed, hath further produced unto (us) a testimonial or certificate under the seal of our Colony, that he hath in his voyages no way exceeded the commission to him given . . . that upon cross-examination . . . certified the said ship and other . . . Letters Patents, and that therefore we suppose (he should) be wholly for the fact excusable.

"Concerning the aggravation of circumstances. We (reply) Argall had not above 60 men in his ship. That the (French) first shot[27] at him; besides the ship and her app(urtenances), which was redelivered at the request of the French A(mbassador), was not to the value of 200 pounds sterling, as we are (able to) prove by the several inventories delivered by the F(rench) to the Marshall of Virginia, and together with their (examinations) unto us certified.

"Secondly, to the imputation of inhumanity used by him (to his) prisoners, we say it is wholly false. That neither Monsieur Saussaye nor any other were detained as prisoners, but that he went and returned from ship to shore at pleasure. That Captain Argall did propound to them three offers:

[27] This seems improbable, owing to the well-known defenseless condition of the Jonas. It is, however, not surprising that the English and the French accounts of Saint Sauveur would vary somewhat in detail.

"1. First, to give them a small pinnace, with sufficient victuals (to) carry them all to France.

"2. Secondly, to give them passage from thence to the bank, 120 leagues from Cape Brittayne, there to meet certayne French shipping.

"3. Thirdly, to give Monsieur Saussy their Captain, a shallop, and as (many) of his men as he would choose, with sufficient provision to their own wage, and to carry the residue (with him) to Virginia. (And) that condition was chosen by the Captain, and accordingly performed.

"These offers are proved by the confession of Monsieur Saussay, his two Jesuits, the Master, and at least ten other of the company, which are ready to be shown, with many attestations of great humanity and . . . courtesy shown to them . . .

"And that these our reasonable answers considered, the King of France is neither in his Hon's (Honours?) nor title anyway injured by the just defense of our own, and maintainance of those limits and extent of territory given unto us by his Majesty's Letters Patents many years before the French had any footing to the south of Canada.

"Neither hath Madame de Guercheville any reason to expect reparation, having entered without our leave, within our limits and dominion, by force to plant or trade, contrary to the good correspondence and league of these two most royal Kings. And if any particular be hereof doubted or replied unto, we will be ready to give testimony and further answer thereunto."

After receiving the communication just quoted, the Privy Council made the following reply[28] to the French complaints. This reply was indorsed: "D(elivered) ye Fr(ench) Amb(assador by) Mons. Edmo(ndes). 1614. Answer to the French Complayntes."

"Reply to the complaints presented to the King by Sieur Bisseaux, resident Ambassador to the King. From the most Christian King.

"Reply to the fourth complaint concerning Virginia.

"Captain Argol admits that he has taken the French ship in question, within the limits of our Colony on account of this, that contrary to the privileges granted the said Company by Letters Patent from the King, it attempted to intrude and establish itself

[28] Brown, Genesis of the United States, 2: 733.

by force, and that what he has done in this matter has been done by virtue of the commission, which had been granted to him under the seal of the said Company, for that very purpose, which authority is derived from the special powers granted by His Majesty to said Colony under his Great Seal, and that nevertheless the said vessel has been returned at the request of the Ambassador. Notwithstanding which reply, His Majesty wishing to show the Ambassador the wish he cherishes to give all the contentment and satisfaction possible, has caused orders to be issued, that the said Captain Argol shall be produced to account for what he has done, at any time and whenever the Ambassador shall desire it. And that Turner, his Lieutenant, shall in like manner be produced as soon as he can be apprehended."

The Reply to the eighth complaint was touching the Marchioness of Guercheville:—

"As to Madame the Marchioness of Guercheville, she has no reason to complain; nor to hope for any reparation; seeing that her ship entered by force the territory of the said Colony to settle there, and to trade without their permission to the prejudice of our treaties and of the good understanding there is between our kings."

Madame de Guercheville's Replies

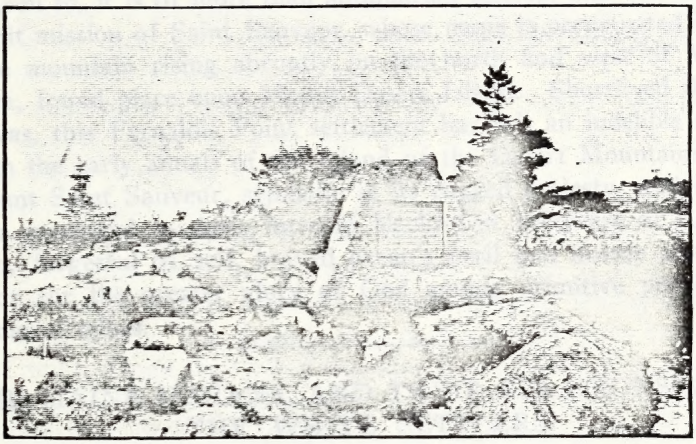
It would seem that the claims of Madame de Guercheville received a fair consideration in the courts, for on October 21, 1614, she wrote a personal letter [29] to the Secretary of State, Sir Ralph Winwood:

"I have learnt the obligation I am under to you, before having the happiness of knowing you, which makes me doubly thank you, and entreat a continuation of your courtesy for the reparation of the great wrong which has been done me, and for the recovery of the Frenchmen who remain in Virginia. I promise that I shall be infinitely obliged for what shall be returned in so just a restitution and even more will ever be your most obliged and affectionate to serve you."

It seems curious that Madame de Guercheville should have permitted Champlain's advice to go unheeded and that she allowed her settlement to be established within the limits of disputed territory. Charlevoix,[30] the Jesuit historian, criticizes her commandant,

[29] Brown, First Republic in America, p. 219.
[30] Shea's Charlevoix, 1: 285.

La Saussaye, severely for not staying at Port La Have, (Lunenburg county, N. S.), where a landing was made before coming to Mount Desert. "He should have gone no further," says Charlevoix, "he would never have been attacked by the English there, for the English intended only to carry on the fishery at Mount Desert Island, and were not in force to get involved in Acadia, where they must have supposed the French on their guard; moreover, they did not know Port de la Have, the entrance of which is easily defended. Madame de Guercheville, on her side, erred in not intrusting her enterprise to someone already acquainted with the country; and it is inconceivable how two missionaries, who had already spent two years

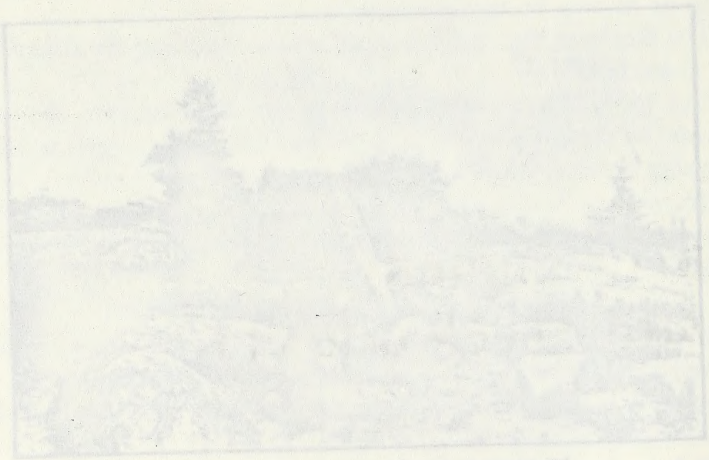


Photograph By Courtesy of W. H. Blacar, Bangor, Me.

CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT — SEAL HARBOR

there, did not suggest all this to La Saussaye, who was disposed, and doubtless had orders to follow their advice."

The excitement which broke out in France when news of the so-called Argall outrage reached that country, soon subsided when it became understood that the affair concerned only private individuals. The Jones was sent back to Madame de Guercheville, the French prisoners were all released, and although the Marquise had asked for compensation for her losses, she was obliged to content herself with the return of the vessel, realizing when it was too late, the grave error she had made in not listening to Samuel de Champlain. Father Coton is blamed by Champlain, since it was by



his advice that Madame de Guercheville undertook the establishment of her mission. Coton, because of his high official position in the Society of Jesus, could easily influence the Patroness of the Jesuits and it is little wonder that his counsels, rather than those of Champlain, prevailed.

To Charlevoix's comment, John Gilmary Shea adds a note in which he calls attention to the fact that the English had, to Biard's knowledge, captured French fishing vessels in the vicinity of Mount Desert but a few years before, and concludes with a statement in regard to Fernald's Point as a colony site for a French mission, that "the choice of the spot for a settlement seems mad."

Even so, it is of more than antiquarian interest that this ancient Jesuit mission of Saint Sauveur, whose name is perpetuated in the little mountain rising abruptly on the north and west of Valley Cove, found place upon Mount Desert Island. Shortlived though it was, this Fernald's Point settlement has left an indelible stamp upon the early annals of the Island of the Desert Mountains, and Mount Saint Sauveur, symbolic in its rugged majesty, well serves as a memorial to those intrepid blackrobed followers of Loyola, who, forgetful of self, braved ocean's peril and hostile attack to labor for the greater glory of God among primitive peoples of primeval tribes.

THE MAINE INDIANS, AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE WHITE SETTLERS

(By Ethel M. Wood.)

(Continued from page 69.)

IV. Early French Relations with the Indians

Turning now from the English to the French and their acquaintance with the aborigines, we find that from their first appearance here, from the earliest expeditions of Champlain and De Monts, the most amicable relations existed between the two races. These early French settlers used every means in their power to make allies of the natives, the most potent of which were, without doubt, trade, intermarriage, and religion.

The French in Canada and the upper part of Maine established an extensive fur trade with the Indians which the latter found more satisfactory than that carried on with the English. The more conscientious French endeavored not to cheat the Indians. There

were, of course, some dishonest traders among them, but generally they gave value for value in so far as they were able, quite the reverse of the English who seemed to glory in the fact that they were getting something for almost nothing. For example, Capt. John Smith, in his account of his experiences on the Maine coast, says, "We got for trifles eleven thousand one hundred martens, and as many otters." [1] It seems that as he neared the Penobscot, his "trifles" were not so well received, for the Indians of that region had learned of the liberal prices to be obtained from the French. The French also secured an advantage over the English in the fact that they furnished the Indians with guns and ammunition, teaching them their use. The English, fearing to trust the savages, had, as a matter of precaution, withheld firearms from them, but the French saw that they could make better allies of them by furnishing them with implements of war.

In establishing friendly relations with the Indians, the French were greatly aided by their marriage alliances with the various tribes; very many of the French settlers took Indian wives, and prospective colonists were even advised to bring no women with them in their expeditions, in order that they might contract matrimonial alliances with the natives. Baron Castine is said to have had five Indian wives, and was a man of great influence in the Penobscot tribe. The English with their pride of birth had stood aloof and had kept their blood unsullied from alliance with a savage people. The French lived among them almost on terms of equality and therefore were in a position to win their intimate and lasting regard.

In no way, probably, did the French gain a greater influence over the aborigines of Maine than by the dissemination of their religion among them. To the superstitious Indian nature, Catholicism made a strong appeal. Its elaborate rites and ceremonies embodied sufficient of that mysticism, which was so essential to his religious nature. An old chief when asked why the Indians were so much more attached to the French than to the English replied, "Because the French have taught us to pray unto God, which the English never did." [2] This is the Indian's condemnation of the Englishman and he administers a further rebuke in the following terms: "You have returned us evil for good. You put the

[1] Smith's History of Virginia, etc.; page 213.
[2] Abbott: History of Maine, p. 337.

flaming cup to our lips; it filled our veins with poison; it wasted the pride of our strength. Ay, and when the fit was on us, you took advantage—you made gain of us . . . The earth is for the life and range of man. We are now told that the country spreading far from the sea is passed away to you forever,—perhaps for nothing—because of the names and seals of our sagamores. They never turned their children from their homes to suffer. Their hearts were too full of kindness, their souls too great."[3] The French from the first assumed toward them a brotherly attitude and were honest in their dealings with them. Is it to be wondered at, therefore, that their religion should seem a reality to this simple people?

From the very beginning of the French settlements, Jesuit missionaries came from France for the purpose of conveying the Gospel to the natives. In 1609, Biencourt, the son of Poutrincourt, the early explorer, embarked to the new world for the purpose of establishing a settlement at Port Royal in Acadia. Through the efforts of Antoinette de Pons, Marchioness de Guercheville, there accompanied him upon this voyage two Jesuit priests, Fathers Pierre Biard and Enemond Massé. Father Biard thus states the twofold purpose of their mission, first, "to act as spiritual adviser to Sieur de Biencourt, and, second, to become acquainted with and learn the disposition of the native to receive the gospel."[4] In 1611, Biard, with Biencourt and party, sailed to the Sheepscot River in search of food. At night some Indians encamped on the nearby shore and spent the evening in singing and dancing. The Frenchmen on deck began to mimic them, doing it so cleverly that the Indians themselves paused to look and listen. In the morning the two parties held conversation through the medium of an interpreter, a captive Indian, whom the French had brought from St. John. Biencourt was conducted up the river a little distance and then through Pleasant Cove to their chief, who, they said, would give them corn. He had none to spare, however, but was very willing to trade in furs. Father Biard, distinguished by his priestly garb, and because of the fact that he carried no weapons, was treated with especial courtesy. Through the interpreter, he held a little religious service in their midst, which seemed to make some im-

[3] Williamson: Vol. 2, p. 112-113.
[4] See History of Kennebec County, Maine, Chap. 2, Nash's Indians of the Kennebec, p. 13.

pression upon them. He later wrote that he found them "a teachable people who listened with respect and who seemed to be not far from the kingdom of God." [5]

Soon after the return to Port Royal a serious quarrel arose between the hot-headed Biencourt and his spiritual advisers, with the attending result that their labors were much interfered with. The Marchioness de Guercheville, in the meantime, hearing of the dissension, determined to send out a colony which should not be disturbed in its missionary enterprise. With this expedition which followed two years after, she sent out two more Jesuits, Fathers Quentin and Lalemand, and Gilbert du Thet, a lay brother. Stopping at Port Royal for Fathers Biard and Massé, they continued their voyage, intending to sail up the river and settle at Kadesquit or Kenduskeag, the present site of Bangor. Unfavorable weather drove them from their course and they came ashore at Mount Desert. They intended, after the storm had abated, to continue on their way, but the Indians would not listen to such a proposal. They pointed out the beauties and attractions of the place, and when these inducements failed, they appealed to the humanity of the Jesuit fathers by a woeful tale of the illness of their chief and his need of Christian baptism before his death. This appeal did indeed touch the hearts of the priests, and even when they found that the sagamore was suffering only from an attack of rheumatism and was not in a serious condition at all, they decided to make this their abiding place. A settlement was made on the island and named St. Sauveur. Owing to the success attending their ministrations to a sick child, the missionaries came to be regarded as almost superhuman beings. A lasting impression was made upon the Indians which resulted in many conversions to the Catholic faith. The Jesuits remained until the settlement was destroyed by Samuel Argall of Virginia and they themselves were taken away as captives. Later some Capuchin friars took up their abode on the shores of the Penobscot where they labored zealously for the conversion of the natives.

Some of the Indians of the Canibas tribe in their journeyings to and from Canada had come under the influence of the Jesuits at the French town of Sillery [6] and had become greatly interested

[5] See Palfrey's History of New England: Vol. 4, p. 31.
[6] Sillery was on the site of the modern St. Joseph, situated on the Chaudière River some miles south of Quebec.

in their teaching. They had been converted through their intercourse with these missionaries and with the Christian Indians of that place, and on their return to their home in the fertile valley of the Kennebec, they endeavored to preach the gospel to their own people. Finally they sent a request for a missionary to the civil governor and religious superior of Quebec, and on Aug. 29, 1646, in response to this request Father Gabriel Dreuillettes came to dwell among them. He built a chapel at Old Point in Norridgewock; and in the Abenaki villages he nursed the sick, baptized the dying, and though handicapped by his meagre knowledge of the language, he gave them as much instruction as he could. From Norridgewock, the northernmost Abenaki settlement on the Kennebec, he went down the river to the English post at Cushenock (Augusta) and thence to the mouth of the Kennebec and along the coast to the Penobscot, where he found several Capuchins under Father Ignace. These received him very kindly. He spent the winter at an Indian village three miles above the present site of Augusta, where the natives erected a rude chapel for him. This station was known as the Mission of the Assumption on the Kennebec. Father Dreuillettes required three things of his converts: that they abstain from intoxicating liquors, that they live at peace with their neighbors, and that they give up their medicine men with their mysterious charms. This last, the problem of the medicine men, was the most difficult, but the missionary finally won. In the spring the red men started out on their great annual hunt and with them went their missionary. The strenuousness of this hunting life was almost beyond his strength but he made no complaint, patiently enduring every hardship that he might the better win the confidence and respect of the Indians. The next year Father Dreuillettes left them and returned to Canada, but they expressed so much sorrow at his departure and begged so persistently for his return that he later spent another winter with them. Again he appears in 1650 at Plymouth in the capacity of agent of the Abenakis, soliciting from this province, under whose jurisdiction they lived, some protection from the hostile Mohawks. He afterward continued his work among the Indians until his station was destroyed by the British in 1674.

Dreuillettes was followed in 1685 by two brothers, Fathers Vincent and Jacques Bigot, who took up the work at Norridgewock.

By this time the teachings of the former missionary had faded out and the brothers had to begin with the very simplest of religious truths. They exercised great control over the Indians, and were particularly active in urging them on against the English. Their successor was the famous Father Sebastian Ralé,[7] a man of much education and culture. He was sent from Quebec in 1693 to the Abenaki village where he had an unbroken ministry until his tragic death in 1724. It would be impossible to measure the sacrifice which it required of him to give up the comforts of civilization to live among the savages. No luxuries did he have, and all too few of the ordinary comforts of life.

Father Ralé took pains to adorn his church and to provide it with all the furnishings necessary to the performance of its rites and ceremonies, thinking that in this way he could more easily interest the savages in the worship. The squaws vied with one another in adorning the shrine of the Virgin Mary. Father Ralé even trained a "clergy" of forty young men to assist him in the service. Great multitudes of Indians were wont to come from far and near to attend the church services, and Ralé, in a letter to his nephew, said: "You would be edified with the fine order they observe and with the piety they evince."[8] In his mission of "instructing them and forming them to Christian virtues"[9] he found few idle moments. The mass was celebrated in the early morning, after which the priest instructed the children and young people in the catechism. From then until noon he gave himself up to hearing and answering the questions of his people on any and every concern of their lives. The afternoons were spent in visiting the sick and all who were in special need of his ministrations. At sunset, evening prayers were held in the church. Aside from the sermons on the Sabbath and on feast days, Father Ralé passed "few working days without making them a short exhortation for the purpose of inspiring a horror of the vices toward which their tendency is strongest, or for strengthening them in the practice of some virtue."[10] The evenings were the only time which the good man had to himself, and then he was busily engaged in making a dictionary of the Abenaki language, in the hope of reducing the dialects to writing. . . . .

(To be continued.)

[7] The name is variously spelled Rale, Ralle, Rahle, Rasle and Rasles.
[8] Cummings, Mission of Father Rasles; p. 12.
[9] Cummings, Mission of Father Rasles; p. 11.
[10] Cummings; p. 13.

A HOME RULE FOR IRELAND MEETING IN BANGOR, MAINE, IN 1886

On the evening of Monday, June 7, 1886, the citizens of Bangor held a mass meeting in the old Norumbega hall, to indorse the Gladstone-Parnell bill for home rule in Ireland, then pending in the British Parliament.

The report of this meeting in the Whig and Courier says: "It was one of the grandest demonstrations ever held within its historic walls."

The meeting was called to order by the Mayor, Edward B. Nealley. Chief Justice John A. Peters presided, with the following vice-presidents: Hannibal Hamlin, John Appleton, Samuel H. Blake, Albert G. Wakefield, Charles Hayward, William B. Hayford, William H. McCrillis, Lewis Barker, George W. Ladd, Joseph P. Bass, Samuel F. Humphrey, Eben S. Coe, Rev. George W. Field, D. D., Rev. Edward McSweeney of the St. John's Catholic Church, Rev. M. C. O'Brien of the St. Mary's Catholic Church, Nathan C. Ayer, General George Varney, Llewellyn J. Morse, John Varney, Charles V. Lord, Greenleaf J. Clark, Dr. Thomas N. Coe, Dr. Isaac Strickland and Philo A. Strickland. Its secretaries were F. H. Getchell and E. P. Boutelle. Speeches were made by Franklin A. Wilson, General Charles Hamlin, Lewis Barker, Daniel F. Davis, W. H. McCrillis, Patrick H. Gillin, Rev. H. Barnard Carpenter of Boston, Rev. George W. Field, D. D., Rev. Fathers McSweeney and O'Brien and Dr. D. A. Robinson. Resolutions strongly favoring home rule for Ireland were passed. "Joseph P. Bass moved that a dispatch be cabled to Mr. Gladstone carrying to him the sentiments of the meeting," which was "unanimously carried." Letters were read from John P. Donworth of Houlton, John B. Redman, Ellsworth, Governor Robie and James G. Blaine, Augusta, and Congressman Charles A. Boutelle, who, at the time, was in Washington, D. C.

So far as we know, Philo A. Strickland, E. P. Boutelle and Patrick H. Gillin are the only ones now living whose names appeared in the report of this meeting.

MAKING HISTORY IN THE MAINE WOODS—CULTURE FOR THE LUMBERJACK

(By the Editor.)

When the writer was a lad and for years thereafter there were no "lumberjacks" in the vast and dense forests of northern Maine.

They were all "woodsmen," whether choppers, swampers, ox or horse teamsters, river drivers, cooks or cookees. The old-time woodsman was ever known by his outer garment which invariably was a bright red woolen shirt. When he went into the woods he carried on his back an old meal bag stuffed with a few supplies from his home that the good wife thought he might need during an eight months' sojourn in the heart of the great wilderness fifty or a hundred miles beyond the head of Moosehead Lake. These crews of woodsmen started on foot from Bangor, and walked a distance of sixty miles to Greenville at the foot of Moosehead Lake, where they embarked on the lake by steamboat; usually receiving reinforcements from the farms in every town and hamlet along the way.

It should be understood that in those days—fifty to sixty years ago—there were very few foreign-born Maine woodsmen, except some from New Brunswick, then called "bluenoses." The latter class would work summers in the lumber mills at Bangor and other points along the Penobscot river, and for the lumber operators in the woods for the winter, and drive the logs on the rivers and streams in the springtime. The much larger portion of these woods crews were, however, pure-blooded sons of Maine, whose fathers came here from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and who had descended straight from the old Pilgrim and Puritan stock.

Thoreau when he wrote "Maine Woods" had never heard of lumberjacks. When Fanny Hardy Eckstorm wrote her charming epic story of the "Penobscot Man" as late as 1904, she at least ignored this appellation.

As the old-time saw mills began to give place to the great pulp and paper industry and Bangor on the Penobscot was no longer "the largest lumber market in the world," the red shirts gradually dropped out of the ranks to be filled by a rapidly increasing army of a distinctly different type of man. They came in droves from Boston and other seaport cities, ordered by mail from labor agencies. The new crowd was wholly cosmopolitan. They hailed from every nook and corner of the earth and from all the ports of men in western and eastern Europe. The first view of the lumberjack was beheld when this influx strange to the deep, dark shadows of the woods of Maine, began. He was first discovered and this name bestowed upon him by that wizard in the portraiture of Maine country and backwoods life, Holman Day, not more than a quarter

of a century ago. Theodore Roosevelt or Woodrow Wilson were never more successful in the coinage of words than was Day in this one, for it has since been universally adopted.

One of the largest employers of these lumberjacks, is the Great Northern Paper Company. Its policy of dealing with the public has from the first been a broad and generous one. This fact is well illustrated by its having constructed and maintained in this wilderness practically at its own expense, about 135 miles of good graveled turnpike roads, and by its acts saying to the public: "Come on and use these roads for pleasure or business as you may desire. They are free for all."

There are about seven thousand of this new type of woodsman working in its Spruce Woods Department.

The passing of the old conditions and the time-worn customs and methods of the fathers of the Maine lumbering was, several years ago, perfectly apparent to its manager and his lieutenants. Gradually and quietly they have revolutionized their entire woods system, upon an entirely new basis, designed to meet the swiftly changing conditions. A "welfare department," with its moving pictures, its libraries, victrolas, night schools and reading rooms for the use of rough-neck swampers, choppers, etc., would today surely astound the Babbs, the Stricklands, the Morrisons or the John Ross' of the past generation, though they were all great and wonderful men for their times. And yet as startling as it may seem, it is exactly what is now being accomplished in the wild timberland districts, in the counties of Aroostook and Piscataquis. The plan is amazingly progressive. It is in absolute harmony with the most advanced thought on the problems of immigration and labor.

Thus, far removed from the lure and temptations of the crowded cities, where Maine's wild life exists, where the bear and the moose have their homes; where the loon laughs and the beaver builds his castle; where the pine and the hemlock murmur their weird refrains, and the roar of windy blasts from mountain tops, and the scream of the eagle is heard, new Americans are being made. They have been started on the road to refinement and good citizenship, without noise or fuss. And by the same token, the relations of the employer and the employee are wisely adjusted, equalized and harmonized.

Its latest venture in this social and welfare work among the

lumberjacks, is the founding of an illustrated monthly magazine, entitled "The Northern," with Harry B. Coe, late of Portland, for its editor, who is well known for his experience and ability as a writer and publisher. Its sole purpose is to furnish its thousands of employees with a publication of their own, devoted wholly to their own interests and welfare. It announces that it is "A Magazine of Contact, Between the Management and the Men of the Great Northern Paper Co.—Spruce Woods Department." It is unique. Culture and the woods life of the lumberjacks are delightfully intermingled in its columns. It is breezy, attractive, and full of excellent matter, appropriate for its reading constituency. It will be a bright addition to Maine literature. The first number appeared in April, of the present year. In this issue the editor says: "The Social Service Division of the Spruce Wood Department of the Great Northern Paper Company is the development of an idea which had its inception in the active brain of Manager F. A. Gilbert in his desire to bring to the people of the Spruce Wood Department more of the pleasures of life and to afford them opportunities for diversion which they could not otherwise get.

"That is the reason for its existence and its excuse for functioning.

"Mr. M. S. Hill was appointed superintendent about a year ago, since which time his plans were developed to their present stage, of bringing to the wilderness those pleasures of city life which we all enjoy having, in entertaining and instructive reading, in music and in moving pictures.

"Reading is provided through traveling libraries which are rented from the State through the office of the State Librarian, these libraries being placed at the company's headquarters at Pittston, Seboomook, Grant Farm, Rice Farm, Dyer Brook and Monticello. A librarian is in charge and books can be had at any time. From these headquarters places, the books, under certain necessary restrictions, can be used by the men in the outlying camps and operations of their several natures.

"Besides the libraries, current event and fiction reading is offered through weekly and monthly magazines, forty of which go each issue to these headquarters places and during the woods operation season to the principal depot camps as well, and from those places,

after being read, they are forwarded to the smaller camps located farther back in the woods.

"Victrolas have been placed at the same places and sets of records arranged in programs of about twenty-five selections each, and the aim has been to make them sufficiently varied to cater to all tastes, so that there is included a variety from the latest fox trot to the big Red Seal records of grand opera by the greatest singers. These concert programs are sent in rotation to these several places to give them a new set of records at stated intervals."

CAPTAIN STEPHEN SMITH, WHO LIVED IN MACHIAS, MAINE, IN REVOLUTIONARY TIMES

(By Mark A. Barwise.)

John Smith came to Barnstable, Massachusetts, from England, about 1630, was betrothed to Susanna Hinckley, daughter of Samuel Hinckley and brother of Thomas Hinckley, afterward governor, in 1642, and married in 1643. In 1663 he succeeded Rev. William Sargent as pastor of the Barnstable church. Subsequently he went to Long Island and New Jersey and in 1675 removed to Sandwich and in 1676 became pastor of the Sandwich church, continuing as such until 1688, when his pastorate was terminated at his own request, he being 74 years of age. The record of his death is obscure as to the year but the probability is it occurred October 2, 1710, at the extreme age of 96 years.

Stephen Smith was a descendant in the fourth generation of John and Susanna (Hinckley) Smith and the son of Samuel and Bethia Smith. He was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, and married in 1762, Deborah, daughter of Johnathan and Patience Ellis, of Plymouth. In 1772 Stephen Smith removed from Sandwich to Machias, in the District of Maine, where, but nine years before, a settlement had been made. In 1776 he was appointed Truck-master to the Indians, by the Provincial Congress. The duties of this office were to supply the Indians with provisions, and to keep them from taking an active part against the Colonists in the Revolutionary War. The next year he was spoken of as Captain Smith, of the militia, and he was associated with Col. Allan, Col. Eddy and Maj. Stillman, in the defense of the settlements in Eastern Maine. He showed himself, in the numerous

skirmishes, to be a good commander, and one whom the Indians respected and obeyed. That he was a generous man and one who contributed to the support of the church, is shown by the fact that, in the subscription, "that the Rev. James Lyon tarry here this present year (1778) and preach the Gospel among us," Stephen Smith is recorded as giving "four thousand boards, or £12," which is the largest subscription on the list. Perhaps it may be inferred that he owned a saw mill from the above.

Four of the ancestors of Capt. Stephen Smith, on his mother's side, came over in the Mayflower, viz: John Tilley and his wife Elizabeth, their daughter Elizabeth Tilley and John Howland. John Howland married Elizabeth Tilley soon after their arrival at Plymouth. Hope Howland, daughter of John and Elizabeth, and Elder John Chipman were married in 1646, and their granddaughter, Bethia, daughter of Hon. John Chipman, married Samuel Smith and was the mother of Stephen Smith.

Captain Smith died in Machias, September 29, 1806.

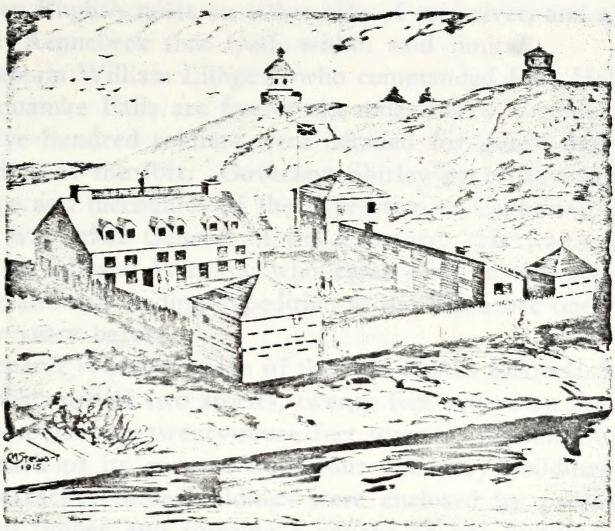
HON. JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER

In Memoriam

In memory of one whose life has been a benediction,
We gaze upon thy silent face,
In reverence to one who was truly great,
Reflecting upon thy long life of usefulness;
As Poet, Historian and Philanthropist
Thy name will e'er be remembered
Throughout the State, in every age.

Great men of renown have lived before thee,
And thy life has drank anew
From the fountain head of knowledge
From the sweetest, pure and true;
Now thy soul will e'er be feasting
In that better land above
Where no sorrow, pain or anguish
Enters the sacred realm of love.

Victoria Aurora Magnusson.
Librarian, Baxter Memorial Library, Gorham, Maine.
June 2, 1921.



FORT HALIFAX AS COMPLETED IN 1755

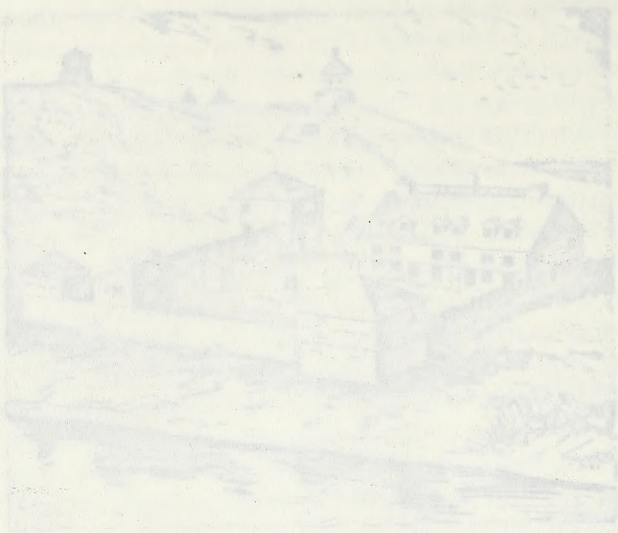
Drawn by C. Marshall Stewart, Senior Illustrator in the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., great-great-grandson of Phineas Stewart, one of the carpenters employed in its erection, from records filed in the Library of Congress.

FORT HALIFAX, 1754

(By Arthur W. Stewart.)

In the early part of 1754 Governor Shirley gave orders "For the building of Fort Halifax on an eminence near a fork of land at Taconick Falls, and that a strong blockhouse be built on the same fork of land * * * and also that a road be cut through the woods on the mainland between Fort Halifax and the storehouse at Cushnock."

This location was at the confluence of Kennebec and Sebasticook rivers, and probably was chosen as it was the only known way of communication between the Norridgewock and Penobscot Indians, and was the route travelled by the Penobscots in their journeyings to Quebec, and also because it was on the northern boundary of the Plymouth Company's grant, which document says: "It lyith within, or between, and extendeth itself from ye utmost limits of Comaseconty which joineth ye river Kennebeck towards the western ocean, and a place, ye falls of Nequamkick, and ye space of



fifteen English miles on either side of said river, and all of ye said river Kennebeck that lyeth within said limits."

Captain William Lithgow, who commanded Fort Halifax, stated, "Nequamke Falls are five or six miles below Ticonic Falls."

Five hundred soldiers were detailed for guard duty during the building of the fort. Governor Shirley gave the command of the troops and mechanics of the expedition to Captain John Winslow, who was made General of the Province. He was a great-grandson of Edward Winslow who came over in the Mayflower, and commanded a trading expedition to the Kennebec one hundred and sixty years before.

General Winslow's plan of the fort was as follows: In the center a blockhouse of two stories, twenty feet square on the ground and the second story twenty-seven feet square. Around this and fronting each of its corners were four one-story buildings to be used as barracks; these buildings were enclosed by palisades built of hewed timber and forming a square of one hundred and twenty feet, and the whole enclosed by eight hundred feet of palisades placed in the form of a star.

This plan, however, was changed, at the suggestion of Captain Lithgow, who succeeded General Winslow, September 2, 1754. Captain Lithgow moved the four one-story buildings used as barracks and joined them in a line south of the blockhouse built by Winslow, which formed the northeast corner of the fort. In the opposite or southwest corner was another blockhouse built by Captain Lithgow, and of similar formation and dimensions as the other.

In the northwest corner he erected a two-story building forty feet by eighty feet, which was used as officers' quarters, storehouse and armory. South of the barracks was an entrance covered by a small house to be used by the guard. The whole was surrounded by a palisade joining the blockhouses in such a way that the occupants could command a view of all sides of the fort.

A small redoubt was also built by Winslow on the top of the hill back of the fort and similarly enclosed; this was equipped with a swivel and two cannon. Captain Lithgow built a second blockhouse on the hill to command a view of the falls where considerable fishing was done, and where a fishing party was attacked by the Indians.

The cannon and ironwork for the arming of Fort Halifax were carried up the river on two gundalows, or scows, which drew about two feet of water, and were towed on their journey by the assistance of the soldiers who guarded them.

The workmen employed in building the fort were Gershom Flagg, of Boston, who acted as foreman. He was a housewright and glazier, and was employed on Fort Richmond on the Kennebec, and Fort Pownall on the Penobscot. He was a member of the Plymouth Company, and was the ancestor of the Flaggs, Bridges, Norths, and Fullers, of Augusta; James Cocks, who was a captain in the Revolutionary army. He married a sister of Gershom Flagg and settled in Hallowell in 1762, where he became prominent in town affairs; Phineas Stewart, the great-grandfather of the writer of this sketch, who was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1732, and was a soldier in the Crown Point Expedition, in 1756. He removed to Howardstown, which is now a part of Skowhegan, Maine, in 1776; Stephen Gulliver, who settled in the vicinity of Waterville; Henry Hascoll, Thomas Clemons, Benjamin Easty, Jonathan Gibbs, Ralph Hemmingway, Edmund Savage, Nathaniel Sullivan and Uriah Tucker as carpenters; John Edwards, William Parks and Robert Williams as masons; Abram Wyman as teamster, and Jonathan Howland as cook.

The compensation received by these men, when compared with the artisans' wages of the present, seems rather meager. The foreman received six shillings and eight pence, and the journeyman carpenters four shillings per day; the masons received sixty-six shillings and eight pence per month; the teamster two shillings and two pence, and the cook one shilling per day.

The fort was not completed until 1775, and as we glance at the blockhouse built by General Winslow which is all that is left of Fort Halifax, few realize that it is less than one-tenth the size of the original, which was the strongest and most extensive fortress in the state in the seventeenth century.

UNOFFICIAL POSTAL REGULATIONS IN THE MAINE WOODS

(Contributed by William F. Atwood, Jr., of Bangor.)



Fifty years ago the hotel, store and buildings at Chesuncook Lake were owned by the late John H. Eveleth of Greenville.

During the summer and the autumn hunting seasons, many tourists had camps and lodges on the shores of the lake and at other points in the vicinity. The late Leonard Hilton of Kingsbury was for several years subsequent to 1869, manager at Chesuncook for Mr. Eveleth.

These tourists desired their mail carried by canoe and horseback riders from the Chesuncook postoffice to their respective abiding places.

Mr. Hilton conceived of a unique plan which he called a "tourist dispatch," by which he sold stamps to the campers, the receipts from the sales being used to pay these private mail carriers.

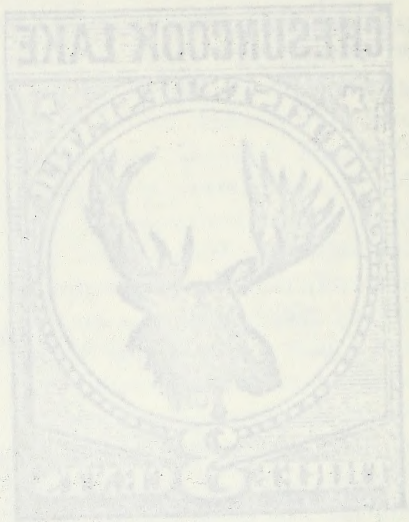
The above cut represents these stamps.

PEJEPSCOT

All alone and unmolested,
Dwelt a tribe of the Anasagunticooks,
By the Androscoggin River,
Dwelt this tribe of the Pejepscots.

Up and down the mighty river
In canoes they paddled daily;
Through the forests roamed for hunting
All young braves of the tribe so dusky.

Then the white man came among them,
Built his cabin near their lodges,
By the Androscoggin River,
River of the mighty waters.


CHESUNCOOK LAKE

Time went on, one day at evening
By the Androscoggin River,
Sat a hunter with his peace pipe,
Of the tribe of the Pejepscots.

Long he sat there thinking, dreaming
Of the people come among them,
Of the many pale-faced people
Who had settled there among them.

Then the smoke from out the peace pipe
Curled and wreathed and wandered skyward,
Till at last this dusky dreamer
Saw therein a mighty vision.

Saw beside that mighty river
Flickers of the lights and firesides,
That no longer came from camp-fires,
But from homes pale-faces builded.

Then he saw beside the river
Mighty wheels by water turning;
Heard the roar of bridled water
As it tumbled down the courses.

Then he rose, this dark-hued hunter,
Paddled back to tribe and kindred,
Told them of his dream and vision,
As the western sun was setting.

Years have gone, as have the red men,
From among the pale-faced people,
And we see no longer visions,
Visions, as he saw at sunset.

Mighty wheels are there in motion,
Run by water where he paddled;
Logs are fallen by the river,
Where he sat and smoked the peace pipe.

He no longer sits there dreaming,
But the kindly, pale-faced people,
Ever mindful of the tribe so dusky,
Call the land for the Pejepscots.

NELLIE RICKER, Winthrop, Me.

A "SMOCK MARRIAGE" IN MAINE IN 1772

(By Sam E. Conner.)

Under the old laws if, upon marriage, a woman came to her husband without any of this world's goods, clothes or money, he was not liable for her debts. The records of the State show that at least one smock marriage occurred in Maine, so called because the bride wore only a smock when she took the nuptial vow.

It was also the law that persons desiring to enter the state of matrimony, but who lived in a community where there was neither a minister nor magistrate, could by appearing before witnesses, reading to each other the marriage ceremony and signing a marriage agreement, become lawfully wedded. The smock marriage to which reference is made took place in the Knox county town of Friendship in 1772 and the old record on the town's books was as follows:

"Certificate—This may certify all whom it may concern that W. Elwell of Meduncook hath been duly published to Hannah Thomas of Meduncook. Si'd, Sedate Wadsworth, Clerk, Meduncook, April ye 18th, 1772.

"Meduncook, May 12th, 1772. Whereas the Subscribers, Wm. Elwell & Hannah Thomas, being lawfully published & desirous of entering into the holy state of Marriage & being confined in a place where there is neither a minister or magistrate, do by these presents & in the presence of Almighty God & before these witnesses that may sign this instrument, engage & do take each other as man & wife & do promise to behave to each other in a tenderly & affectionate manner as man & wife, according to the laws of God & man, according to the best of our capacities & as tho we were married by a magistrate or minister. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands.

"William Elwell.

"Hannah Thomas, her X mark.

"Signed in the presence of we the subscribers, & that the man took her as it were naked & gave her clothes to put on.—Wm. S. Frost, Samuel Condon, Cornelius Morton, Mary Condon, her X mark, Otis Pinkham, Hannah Pinkham, Mercy W. Larry, her X mark.

"N. B.—Wm. Elwell & Hannah Thomas took the common prayer book after they had signed the above instrument & read the church ceremony of marriage to each other in a serious manner before the witnesses to the above instrument before me—Wm. S. Frost.

"The aforesaid William Elwell & Hannah Thomas were married in the above manner, May 12th, 1772—their first child, a daughter, named Hannah, was born June ye 21st, 1772; their second, a son, named Elias, born April ye 5th, 1776."

There is one other authentic smock marriage on record where the bride appeared unclothed during the ceremony. This took place in England in 1797. While there probably were others, the general record shows that in all such marriages the bride stood concealed, except for her hand and face behind a curtain, or else in an adjoining room, with her hand extended through and holding that of the bridegroom. Later, it appears, that it was the custom for the bride to appear clothed only in a chemise and then with a smock, which was a baglike arrangement of cotton cloth.

REBECCA WESTON CHAPTER

(From D. A. R. Magazine, May, 1921.)

Rebecca Weston Chapter (Dexter, Me.) aided in the celebration of Armistice Day, 1920, by unveiling a boulder to mark the site of the town. The Edward J. Poulliot Post of the American Legion and the members of the D. A. R., led by the Fay and Scott Band, marched to the lot, which is now owned by J. Willis Crosby, the members of Rebecca Weston Chapter marching up the hillside and forming a semicircle back of the tablet. After the music and invocation, Mrs. J. Willis Crosby, Regent of the Chapter, delivered the following address:

"This year of 1920 is a notable one. The tercentenary anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on our shores is being celebrated throughout New England. This year also marks the centennial of the independence of our beloved State of Maine. So it seems most fitting that we observe at this time some historic facts of our own town of Dexter.

"Because of our many patriotic sons who offered their services

to their country in the Civil War, later in the Spanish-American War, and more recently the World War, it seems eminently fitting that we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, should unite with the boys of the American Legion in the observance of Armistice Day.

"We are to unveil a tablet marking the site of the first dwelling in Dexter, and there is a bit of most interesting history connected with it. In 1794, James Bridge, of Augusta, purchased from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the present township of Dexter. He soon sold it to Charles Vaughn, who was acting for a company in Massachusetts. Vaughn was unable to meet the conditions involved in the purchase of this land, and Dexter passed through several hands before Andrew Cragie, of Cambridge, Mass., purchased and induced settlements upon it.

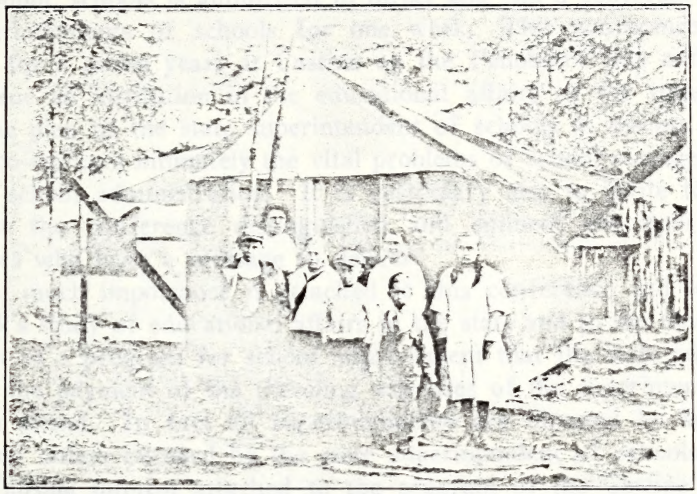
"During the year 1800, Cragie sent Samuel Elkins from Cornville to locate a suitable site for a mill. He chose the outlet of the body of water which was later named Lake Wassookeag, and began at once to hew timber for the structure. The mill proved an attraction, for the same year Ebenezer Small and John Tuckler came here to secure locations for future homes. Mr. Small made a clearing, put up a log cabin, and raised a crop of corn. The next spring he returned to New Hampshire for his wife. There was no road further than Harmony, so with necessary household goods loaded on a handsled and with Mrs. Small seated on top, they continued their journey. There was not even a footpath to guide them through the forest, and it was with great difficulty that they found their way, by means of blazed trees, and at last reached their destination.

"The hardships endured by these early settlers seem almost incredible. At one time food was so scarce that people travelled forty miles, on horseback, to Norridgewock, and bought corn for $2 per bushel, and a certain young man went to Athens to work in a hayfield for a peck of corn a day.

"The contrast between those early days and the present is great. Today the town of Dexter is beautiful, with its picturesque scenery of hill and dale, lake and stream, wooded hills, shady streets, its many churches and educational institutions, varied business enterprises, and fine residences, with their well-kept lawns and shrubbery, and fine farms, of which we are justly proud. And here in

the shadow of these venerable and stately elms, we, the members of Rebecca Weston Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, take pleasure in unveiling this boulder with inscribed tablet, marking the site of the first dwelling in Dexter, and we dedicate it to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Small, who so bravely faced the dangers and hardships of pioneer life."

(Mrs.) Annie M. Briry, Historian.



CHESUNCOOK SCHOOL HOUSE

The State of Maine cares for and educates many children whose homes are scattered along the borders of its 14,000 to 15,000 square miles of forestry and upon 146 islands along its seacoast. This is known as "The Unorganized Territory School System of Maine." It is unique and differs from any other scheme of school teaching in the country that we are aware of. All the children under this system receive educational privileges, both elementary and secondary. There are now in the unorganized townships from 40 to 60 schools, each school having from 2 to 50 scholars.

The above is a picture of one of these schoolhouses located at Chesuncook Dam in Piscataquis County.



MAINE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

This Department is open to contributions from all teachers and pupils.

Conducted by Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools, Augusta, Me.

THE CASTINE CONFERENCE

Under the laws of the State of Maine the state superintendent of public schools is authorized to direct and call a conference for superintendents of schools for one week. This conference has met for a dozen years at Castine on the Penobscot Bay and has become an institution in the educational affairs of the state. It is the plan of the state superintendent of schools to discuss with his co-workers intimately the vital problems of school management and school administration. It is customary also to invite to address the conference distinguished and eminent educators and others who have a message to deliver.

So much importance is attached to this conference and to the week's study of educational affairs in the state and to the development of a program for school improvement that the state authorizes the payment of the traveling expenses of the superintendents who attend. In fact all superintendents are directed by law to attend unless excused by the state superintendent of schools.

Unusual interest attached to the program of the Castine Conference, July 11 to 15, 1921. It was a great pleasure to meet again our old friend John H. Finley of the New York Times, formerly Commissioner of Education of New York and President of the University of New York. Dr. Finley had recently returned from several months abroad, during which time he studied intimately European affairs. Dr. Finley has a wonderful touch with world affairs and the most intimate relation with educational situations. His talk on the situation in Europe was intensely interesting, while his educational lecture was provocative of thought of the most progressive type. Dr. Finley was accompanied by Mrs. Finley and our great regret is that they could not have stayed longer.

Mr. MacGregor Jenkins of the Atlantic Monthly proved to be all that his friends said of him when he was selected for two addresses. His lecture, "The Reading Public," was an intimate

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discussion of ourselves, while his "Fellow Travelers" intensified the same theme. The ripe experience of Mr. Jenkins as a publisher and molder of thought authenticated what he said and made it extremely interesting.

Dr. W. Carson Ryan, Jr., of the New York Evening Post was present during the whole of the week and came into close touch with the superintendents and their programs. His lecture on Thursday was of an extremely high order. It showed a complete understanding of modern educational movements and a progressive attitude toward standardizing ideals. Dr. Ryan was formerly connected with the Bureau of Education at Washington. He takes up his post as head of the Department of Education at Swarthmore College this autumn. He will continue his relations with the New York Post. The Post was one of the first great daily newspapers to recognize the necessity of advertising the best in education, and secured Dr. Ryan because of his knowledge of educational affairs and his intimate touch with leading educators.

Mrs. Katherine Cook of the Bureau of Education at Washington brought a message from the federal government. The program was crowded, which made it impossible to allot a full period to her address. Our regret is that she could not have spent a longer time at the conference. The states need a closer touch with the people in the federal bureau of education who are largely our official unifying agents.

Senator John Francis Sprague, one of our own Maine men, gave a delightful and instructive lecture on "Some Famous Men and Women of Maine." Senator Sprague is the owner and editor of Sprague's Journal of Maine History. He sees almost more clearly than anyone else in Maine the necessity of conserving the wealth of historical material of the Dirigo State for the edification and profit of future citizens. He is deeply in sympathy with our movement to teach the children of the schools the lessons of history and the price our forefathers paid for present-time civilization and the opportunities afforded them. The Senator spent the whole of the week at Castine, which gave him something of an idea of the struggle of the Maine superintendents to improve themselves in the art of managing schools and improving the teaching staff.

Dr. Phillip Davis, who exemplifies staunch Americanism, electrified the conference with his rich phrasing and fluent description

of the foreign in America. Dr. Davis came up somewhere in Russia. He left that country at the age of about fourteen and landed somewhere in America. While he claims Boston and Massachusetts as his home, he is mostly of America and all for Americans. As a worker he is one of the foremost Americans of foreign birth and in sympathy with American ideals he may be classed with Jacob Riis and Mary Antin.

Miss Emma Serl of Kansas City, Mo., was popular with the conference. Her philosophy of method was highly appreciated. Her quiet, dignified, but positive manner of address not only interested but carried conviction. She opened up the technical situation as applied to education and emphasized the fact that teaching is a technical and skilled profession.

The chief criticism of the conference may be found in the fact that the program was possibly too much crowded, and that there was not enough time to discuss our own intimate problems, but it is very difficult to arrange an even balance between the inspirational, instructive lectures and the round tables. At times those we engage fail to appear, and at other times everyone appears who is named on the program. There seems to be no way to know definitely how much time will be left for our conferences. On the whole the gathering was an enjoyable occasion, an inspiration and a high light with which to begin the new year.

LOCAL HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

There is a mistaken notion among the teachers in regard to carrying on the project work in local history. Some think the plan was simply for the centennial year, while in reality it should continue for all time. The books which have been made by the schools and pupils are splendid specimens of the history project. Teachers are understanding better than ever how to proceed, how to develop interest in local history on the part of their pupils. Two books of unusual merit are just received.

One of these books is from South Bristol, by Laura M. Bridges. It is dedicated to the progressive citizens who are making the town the best town. This dedication is significant and has a tendency to develop local boosters. The book contains short historical sketches and descriptions of the town, together with a brief account

of its development as a summer resort. The map of South Bristol is very difficult to draw, as anyone will readily see by reference to the map, and Miss Bridges has done a fine piece of work. The book is tastefully and effectively illustrated.

The other book is by Anna Hodgkins and is a history of Newcastle. It is beautifully written and effectively illustrated. It gives many interesting and valuable paragraphs in regard to the early history of Newcastle. Some of the pictures would be an inspiration to an artist. They show how very beautiful may be our lands adjoining the sea. There are two pictures in particular which art could not portray, one is the view along the Damariscotta and the other the Ox Bow in the Sheepscot River. This ox bow bend in the Sheepscot River is like unto the great ox bows in the alluvial plains of the Mississippi, but even more picturesque. I hope the teachers will continue the local history project with increased efficiency and interest on the part of the children. I am pleased to set up again the outline of study which may be found in "One Hundred Years of Statehood and One Hundred Leading Facts of Maine," which I wrote last year:

Outline of Study for the Town

1. When organized.
2. When settled.
3. Changes in boundaries.
4. Make map of state and town, showing rivers, highways, railways, trolley lines, boat lines, etc.
5. List public officials and names, offices held, also important dates.
6. Historic places, if any, within the town; old landmarks should be located on map and written up, also photographed.
7. Important events which have taken place in the town listed chronologically and brief narratives written.
8. Brief account of the development of education, high schools and academies. Events which distinguish the schools in any way and mark their advancement.
9. Persons who were born in the town and have achieved distinction.
10. Collect pictures of persons, places and buildings.

11. Names of persons and first events; settlers, families, births, death, marriage, school, church, Sunday school, priests and ministers, teachers, store, bank, post office, railroad, boat or trolley, etc.
12. Wherever possible secure old newspapers, letters and diaries.
13. Write up whatever facts are collected in narrative form, putting in names, dates, etc., illustrate when advisable by maps and pictures.
14. Do not forget to take a forward look at the opportunities there are for young people in Maine and what the state under the coming generation is to become. Have more advanced pupils list items which if observed will make Maine a greater state.
15. At the close of the narrative or photograph add a note telling how you got your material or information, from whom, etc.

The books in which this original investigation is recorded may be made of ordinary paper, covered with wrapping paper nicely ironed out and tied or pinned together. The books may be made up by individuals, or it may be a school enterprise with all of the children contributing. Teachers who desire copies of the booklet "One Hundred Years of Statehood and One Hundred Leading Facts of Maine," may secure the same by addressing the state superintendent of schools at Augusta.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

Entered as second class matter at the post office, Dover, Maine, by John Francis Sprague, Editor and Publisher.

Terms: For all numbers issued during the year, including an index and all special issues, $2.00. Single copies of current and previous volumes, 50 cents. Bound volumes, $2.50 each.

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OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

Preserve this issue of the Journal. You will then always have what will be of exceeding interest and worth to yourself and family. Hand it along to future generations! It will be of priceless value to them.

MELVIN SMITH HOLWAY

The city of Augusta, and the State of Maine, lost one of its very best citizens when Melvin Smith Holway died at his home in that city, May 21, 1921. He was a good man in every sense of the word and a splendid type of the noblest citizenry of our State. He was born May 26, 1861, in Augusta, eldest son of Oscar and Olive A. (Fowler) Holway. He fitted for college in the Augusta schools, entered Bowdoin College in his 17th year, graduating with honors in 1882. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1884, studied law for a time in the office of W. L. Putnam at Portland and was admitted to the Kennebec Bar in 1885 and has since that time practised law in Augusta.

He had been city solicitor and served in both branches of the city government and had been a member of the school board. He was not only an able lawyer but an able and successful business man as well.

He was president of the Oscar Holway Company, of which his father was the founder; a director in the Old Town Woolen Mills; president of one of the woolen mills at Guilford; one of the oldest directors of the First National Bank, of Augusta, and a director

of the Fuller-Holway Company. He was a leader in the Y. M. C. A.; a trustee of the Lithgow Public Library; a deacon of the Congregational Church; overseer of Bowdoin College, and was a member of the Masonic bodies.

His long-time friend, Arthur G. Staples, had a most beautiful appreciation of him in the Lewiston Journal. From this we take the following excerpts:

"It would be difficult to eulogize the life and character of Mr. Holway. The plain truth is sufficient. There seemed no fault in him. He was gentle, patient, sacrificial, generous, thoughtful, learned, full of laughter and of joy. Never obtruding; yet plain enough when it came to any issue of right or wrong, was his religious life. He was one of those of whom Paul spoke, 'steadfast, immovable, abounding in the work of the Lord.' He had absolutely not one showy attainment.

"He was not a forceful or aggressive public speaker. He was not a good story teller. He talked but little except in the company of a few. But he had bed-rock character. I never knew any such absolutely time-defying, deep-laid, bed-rock foundations of manhood in a man of my age and association as he had. . . .

"He was never a stoic. He was somewhat of an epicurean. He loved the good things, but so temperately, so sensibly, so reservedly, that his society was an education. He knew how to get the best out of books. He knew how to write wonderfully and should have been a great essayist and authority on literature rather than a lawyer. He had the qualifications for such work as that of William Lyon Phelps. . . .

"I have been personal in this writing; because I wished to be. I want to lay my wreath on the grave of the best of men. His home-town newspaper contained tributes from others who have known Mr. Holway. I saw a brother attorney of Mr. Holway's Sunday at the sea-shore hurrying home as though it were his own brother. I too have lost one—a brother of the sunny days, a brother of the old Fraternity; a brother of the hedge-rows, of friendly roads, of adventures in contentment—when earth was young and when there were no clouds anywhere in the blue.

"That this should happen on the eve of the greatest of reunions, at commencement-time, gives it a touch of extra bitterness. But if we shall imitate his life; follow his word, so gently and so sweetly

said so many times of yore—we shall make the best of it. For I am very sure that Mr. Holway's life is an exceeding great lesson and that his beneficent influence must go on through many years, and that he has made the best of a life of tremendous value to society, a scholar, a gentleman, a soldier of the cross."

Mr. Holway was also deeply interested in the history of the State of Maine, and had from the first been a subscriber to and an enthusiastic supporter of the Journal.

TO SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS

The editor desires to call especial attention to the "Maine History in the Schools" department in the Journal, ably and interestingly edited by Dr. Thomas, the State Superintendent of Public Schools. We gladly give the schools this space. It is designed as a medium for an interchange of views by superintendents and teachers relative to the teaching of local history. It can be made just as interesting and as valuable to the schools of Maine as you yourselves may make it. Its success is up to you. We are in hearty accord with the move and believe it will be useful and successful.

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE FROM FOREIGN NATIONS WHICH ANIMATED OUR FOREFATHERS

LETTER OF HON. SAML. ADAMS TO SAML. FREEMAN, ESQR., 1777

My dear Sir:

I have had the Pleasure of receiving several letters from you, and I thank you for the Intelligence therein communicated to me. I beg you to continue your favors, although it may not be in my Power to balance the Account.

Our Affairs are now in a very critical Situation. There is strong Reason however to promise ourselves a favorable Issue. Men of virtue throughout Europe heartily wish well for our Cause. They look upon it as indeed it is the Cause of mankind. Liberty seems to be driven from every other Part of the Globe. The Prospect of our affording for its Friends an Asylum in this new World, giving them universal joy. France & Spain are in Reality, though not yet openly yielding us Aid. *Nevertheless, it is my opinion that it would be more for the future Safety, as well as the Honor*

of the united States of America if they could establish their Liberty and Independence, with as little foreign Aid as possible. If we can struggle thro our Difficulties alone and establish ourselves, we shall value our Liberties as dearly bought the more, and be less obliged, and consequently the more independent on others. Much depends on the Efforts of this year. Let us therefore lay aside the consideration of every Subject which may tend to a Disunion. The Reasons of the late Conduct of our General officers at Tyconderoga must endure a strict Scrutiny. Congress have ordered an Inquiry, and for this Purpose Genl. Schuyler & St. Clair are ordered to Head Quarters. Gates immediately takes the Command of the Northern Army.

He gains the Esteem of the Soldiers, and his Success in restoring the Army there the last year, from a state of Confusion & Sickness to Health and good order affords a flattering Prospect. In my opinion he is an honest and able officer. Bad as our Affairs in that Quarter appear to be, they are not ruinous. Reinforcements of regular Troops are already gone, & I hope the brave N. England melitia will joyn in sufficient Numbers to damp the Spirits of Burgoyn. One grand Effort now may put an end to the Conflict. I am

Your affectionate Friend

SAMUEL ADAMS.

To Samuel Freeman,
Postmaster at Falmouth, Me.

THE MAINE WRITERS' RESEARCH CLUB

The Maine Writers' Research Club, now five years old, held its spring meeting at the Y. W. C. A. rooms, Lewiston, Saturday, May 21, 1921, with eighteen present, including nearly all the Lewiston and Auburn members. Luncheon was served at 1.30. Those seated at the attractively arranged tables in the Y. W. C. A. dining room were: Mabel G. Hall, Hallowell; Jessica J. Haskell, Hallowell; Rose D. Nealley, Lewiston; Anna L. Dingley, Auburn; Mrs. George F. French, Portland; Florence Waugh Danforth, Skowhegan; Sarah B. Field Seymour, Auburn; Ella Matthews Bangs, Portland; Mary Louise Stetson, Auburn; Mabel S. Merrill, Lewiston; Annie Lawrence Pratt, Auburn; Ethel C. Pierce, Lewiston; Alice Frost Lord, Lewiston; Theda C. Dingley, Auburn; Mrs.

A. L. Talbot, Lewiston; Frances Wright Turner, South Paris; Mrs. E. C. Carll, Augusta; Emmie Bailey Whitney, Lewiston.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Jessica J. Haskell, and as this was the bi-annual election of officers, a nominating committee was appointed by her, consisting of Mrs. Carll, Mrs. French and Miss Dingley. They reported the following, who were unanimously elected: Pres., Mrs. Florence W. Danforth, Skowhegan; vice-pres., Miss Ella M. Bangs, Portland; sec.-treas., Theda C. Dingley, Auburn; board of review, Mrs. E. C. Carll, Mrs. George F. French, Mrs. Emmie Whitney, Miss Jessica Haskell, Mrs. S. L. White of Houlton.

In the absence of the secretary-treasurer, Miss Louise H. Coburn, owing to illness, only a partial report was given. The club now has on hand in the treasury $742.61. Miss Dingley reported on the arrangements and progress toward the publication of a companion book to "Maine, My State," which the club proposes to get out, as their next undertaking of importance. The first of the stories have already been received by the committee which is the same as served in the publication of the former book. Mrs. Boyd Bartlett of Castine and Miss Dingley was chosen to present the matter of the publication of the book to the school superintendents at their annual meeting in Castine this summer.

The possible publication in book form of the Fairfield letters, which are running in the Lewiston Journal magazine and in which the club is deeply interested, was discussed and it was voted to assist as much as possible in bringing out the book.

A letter was read from Mrs. Eva L. Bean of Biddeford, reporting the critical illness at Trull hospital of Cora Bickford, the first president of the club. It was voted to send Miss Bickford a gift, with flowers and a letter of sympathy.

The afternoon's entertainment was furnished by Miss Mabel L. Merrill, who read a delightful little story, "Mary, Queen of Custards," of which she is the author.

At the invitation of Mrs. Beulah Sylvester Oxton, the summer meeting will be held in Thomaston.

Farmington, in its early history, was closely identified with Hallowell; in fact that town was the source from which it derived most of its supplies, says the Franklin Journal. The first explor-

ing party came to Farmington from Topsham in 1776, proceeding up the Kennebec in canoes as far as Hallowell, which at that time contained three or four houses and some fish-stores. From that place they proceeded by land over a bad road for a short distance and for the remainder of the way through a wilderness by aid of the compass. Early in 1777 another party came from the vicinity of Hallowell and finally with the first company formed an association in Hallowell, Dec. 17, 1777, known as The Proprietors of a township on Sandy River, later known as Reuben Colburn and his Associates. Meetings of this Association were generally held at Amos Pollard's, in that part of Hallowell now Augusta. After some delay a title was obtained to the tract of land and the township was laid out, and the first meeting of Colburn and his Associates was held at Sandy River on the 15th of October, 1783. Among the early settlers were Jeriah Blake, who came from that part of Hallowell which is now Augusta, as did Enoch Craig, Robert Kannady, Calvin Edson and Gerret Burns. Mr. Craig in the winter of 1789 went to Hallowell with Dorothy Starling, his intended wife, for the purpose of getting married, there being no person living nearer, qualified to solemnize marriages. Mr. Kannady was also married in Hallowell. Supply Belcher came to Farmington from Hallowell in 1791 and with him John Church, both of whom figured largely in the early history of Farmington. Ezekiel Porter and Gershom Collier were the first to settle on what was afterwards known as Porter Hill. They, too, came from Hallowell. During those early days most of the business was done by the exchange of articles, corn and grain and neat stock being the staple commodities. Considerable quantities of grain were hauled to Hallowell, the nearest market, and this trade continued for many years. The first county road was laid out from Hallowell to Farmington, through Chesterville, and the mail was first brought to Farmington from Hallowell about 1793 by Zaccheus Mayhew. The mail was carried on horseback until 1829 when a two-horse team was employed. Thus Hallowell was really an important element in the settlement and development of the good old town of Farmington.—Lewiston Journal.

The Bangor Historical Society is indebted to Prof. William Otis Sawtelle of Haverford, Pa., for an exceedingly valuable collection

of old-time Bangor prints attractively framed, and they are displayed in the historical room of the Bangor public library. The titles of these historic and exceedingly valuable prints are as follows: Views of Bangor in 1837; Mercantile Row with Bangor House in Distance, 1834; City Hall, 1853; Court House, 1853; Theological Seminary, 1853; Lovers' Leap, 1853; Dwinel House, 1856; Custom House, Bangor House and Church; Old Town Sawmills, 1884; Indian Island, Old Town, 1854; View of Bangor in 1859; Bangor Electric Railway Cars, 1889, and Kent-Cutting Mansion.

Liston P. Evans, editor of the Piscataquis Observer, in his report of the meeting of the Maine Press Association at Bangor, Sept. 17-18, 1920, says:

It is an interesting fact to me that five men who were at the banquet were natives of Piscataquis county or went from there. They were:

Charles F. Flynt of the Kennebec Journal, who was born in Abbot; Roland T. Patten of the Independent-Reporter, Skowhegan, who was born in Monson or at least went from that town; Francis M. Joseph, a leading Waterville job printer, who went from Monson; John F. Sprague, publisher of Sprague's Journal of Maine History, who was born in Sangerville; and the writer, who was born in Brownville.

The Journal acknowledges its thanks to Hon. Job H. Montgomery of Camden, Maine, for his historical address at the centennial celebration of the town of Penobscot in Hancock County, September 14, 1887, and published this year at Camden, Maine, by the Knox Publishing Company. It is an interesting and valuable addition to the history of Maine towns.

Though not generally known by the present generation, says the Lewiston Journal, soldiers once guarded the Kennebec court house during a murder trial. Nine prisoners were tried for the killing of Paul Chadwick of Windsor in 1809, the tragic incident growing out of controversies over the settlement and boundary lines of the township lands. The service of the militia cost $11,025. The commissary department of one company of 50 men in service 16 days included three barrels of pork, 17½ gallons of molasses, 28

pounds of chocolate, 22½ bushels of potatoes, 800 pounds of ship bread, 1462 pounds of beef and 59 gallons of rum. But, despite all this, the nine prisoners walked out of the court room free men, at the close of the trial.

The Rockland Gazette is publishing a most valuable historical sketch of the Waldo Patent from the pen of Dr. George L. Crockett of Rockland, entitled "Romance of the Waldo Patent." It contains much important data never before published, which Dr. Crockett has rescued from oblivion in his research work regarding this subject.

The Journal hopes to be able to publish it in whole or in part in the near future.

We recently published in the Journal, (vol. 8, p. 196), a "History of the Blaine Mansion," by Norman L. Bassett of Augusta.

This was an interesting and valuable article and its historical worth was recognized by the Americana of New York, one of the leading historical periodicals of the country, in its last issue of its current volume, taken from and properly credited to the Journal.

In the Americana's literary notes, in the same number, we find the following:

"In Sprague's Journal of Maine History, a quarterly magazine now in its ninth year, published at Dover, Maine, the editor, Mr. John Francis Sprague, is not only producing a work gratifying to the present-day reader, but one which will have ever increasing value as the years pass by. In the last two numbers are papers of notable interest: 'Indian Treaties in Maine,' a subject having a bearing upon the hunting rights of Indians in that State as adjudicated in its Supreme Court some few years ago; a 'History of the Blaine Mansion' in Augusta, with mention of visits there by Presidents Grant and Roosevelt; an address on 'The State of Maine,' by Hon. Clarence Hale, a Justice of the United States District Court, before the Maine Society of New York; besides a long list of graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the Kennebec region; and much other important matter."

In Thomas A. Edison's famous 146 questions which have attracted so much attention is: "Who is called the 'father of rail-

roads' in the United States?" The answer is "John Stevens, 1749-1838, of Hoboken, N. J."

Had it occurred to Mr. Edison to ask, who was the father of the international railways in America, the answer would have come very near being: John Alfred Poor, of Portland, Maine. He was born in Andover, Maine, then known as East Andover, January 8, 1808. He died in Portland in 1871. He was a pioneer in the agitation for international and transcontinental system of railroads. He was the chief promoter of the first one built upon American soil, the old Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway, and now the Grand Trunk system.

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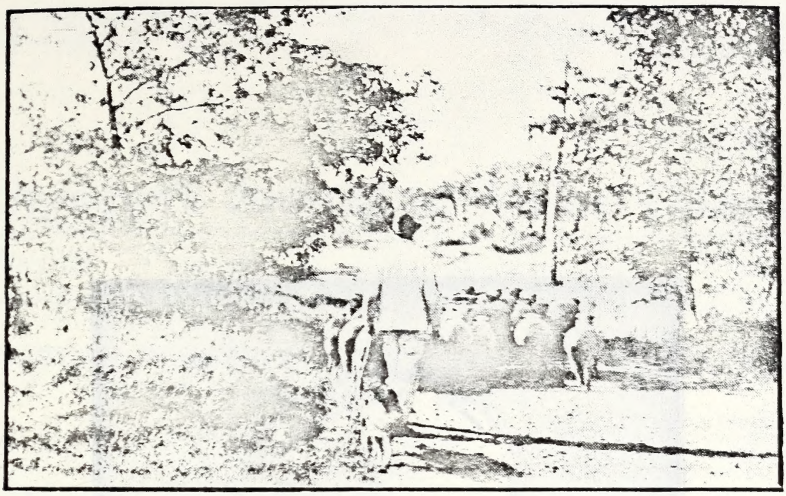
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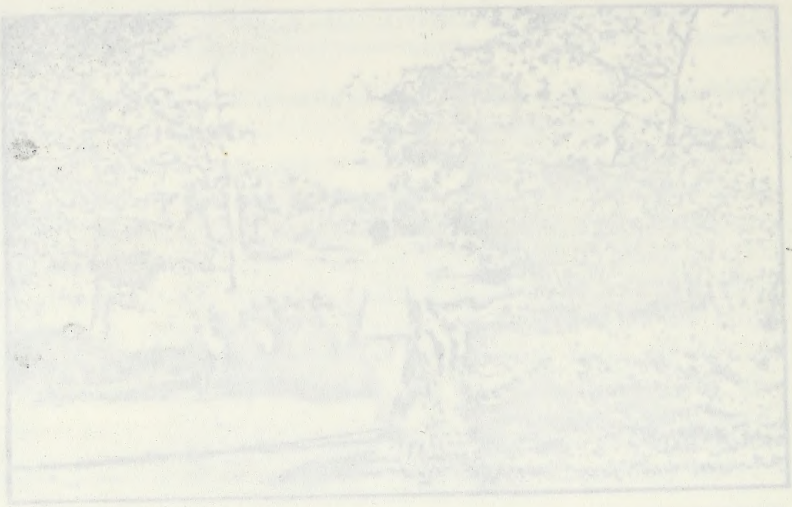
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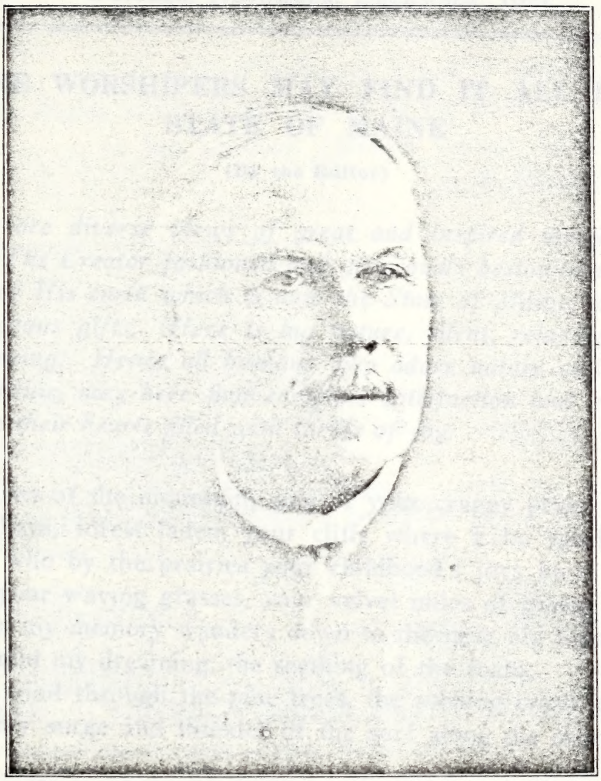
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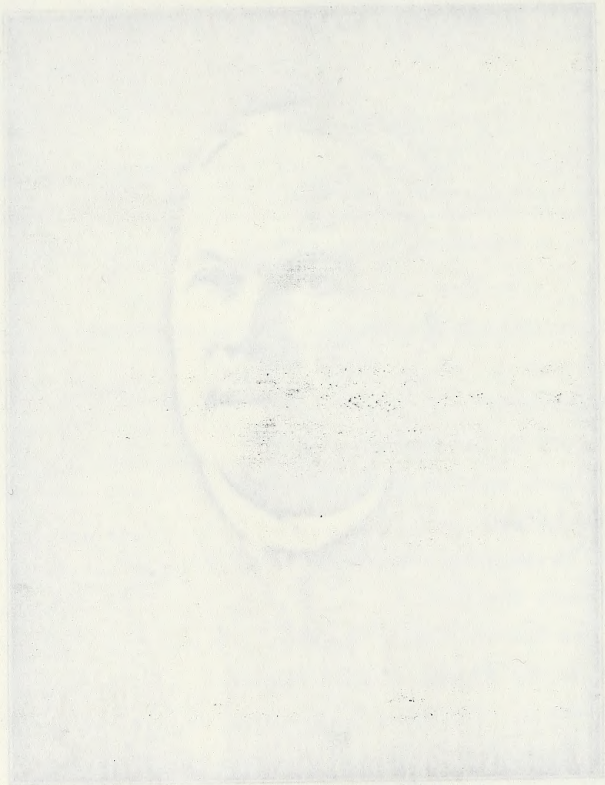
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Sprague's Journal of Maine History

VOL. IX OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, 1921 NO. 4

NATURE WORSHIPERS MAY FIND IT ALL IN THE STATE OF MAINE

(By the Editor)

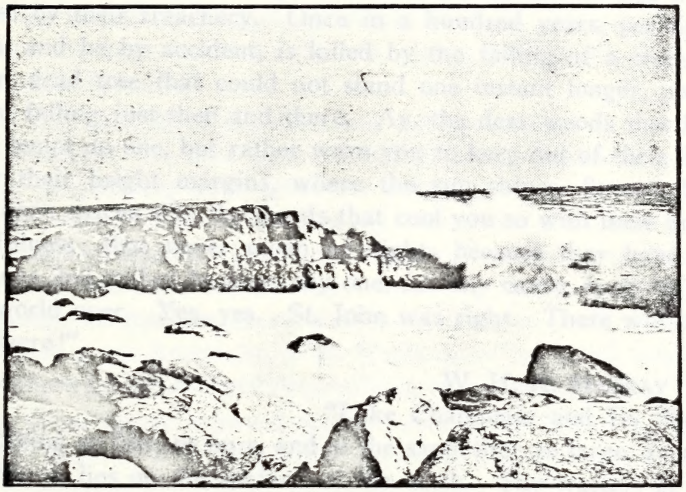
These are diverse views of great and inspired worshipers of nature. The Creator fashioned and generously bestowed upon that portion of His earth which is now the State of Maine, wonderful and gorgeous gifts. Here is big nature, silent, relaxing, restful and inspiring. Hence all humans who adore nature and worship at her shrine, may here find complete satisfaction and happiness, and have their hearts filled with thrills of joy.

Ye children of the mountain, sing of your craggy peaks,
Your valleys, forest laden, your cliffs where Echo speaks;
And ye, who by the prairies your childhood's joys have seen,
Sing of your waving grasses, your velvet miles of green:
But when my memory wanders down to the dear old home,
I hear, amid my dreaming, the seething of the foam,
The wet wind through the pine trees, the sobbing crash and roar,
The mighty surge and thunder of the surf along the shore.

I see upon the sand-dunes the beach-grass sway and swing,
I see the whirling sea-birds sweep by on graceful wing,
I see the silver breakers leap high on shoal and bar,
And hear the bell-buoy tolling his lonely note afar.
The green salt-meadows fling me their salty, sweet perfume,
I hear through miles of dimness the watchful fog-horn boom;
Once more, beneath the blackness of night's great rooftree high,
The wild geese chant their marches athwart the arching sky.

The dear old Cape! I love it! I love its hills of sand,
The sea-wind singing o'er it, the seaweed on its strand;
The bright blue ocean 'round it, the clear blue sky o'erhead;
The fishing boats, the dripping nets, the white sails filled and spread;—
For each heart has its picture, and each its own home song,
The sights and sounds that move it when Youth's fair memories throng;
And when, down dreamland pathways, a boy, I stroll once more,
I hear the mighty music of the surf along the shore.

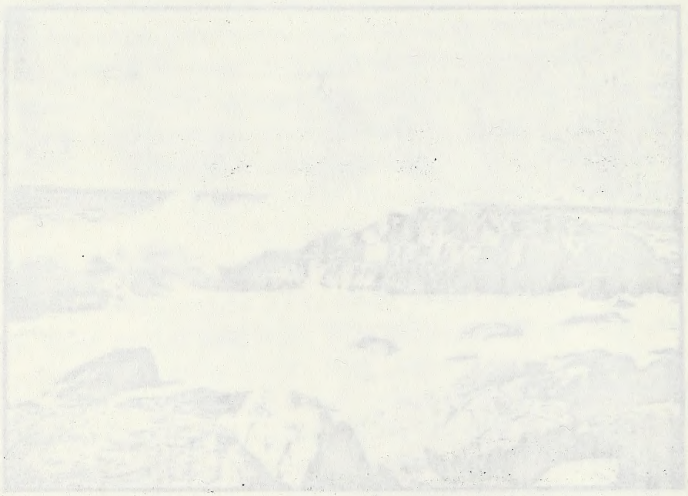
JOE LINCOLN (JOSEPH CROSBY LINCOLN)
in National Magazine.



MAINE COAST-LINE SCENE NEAR CAPE ELIZABETH

For the sea is murderous, cruel, and catlike in its treacherous habits, and all shore men know it. It tempts one out upon its surface, toys with you for an hour most pleasantly to yourself; then suddenly and fiercely tosses you up, and you, coming down beneath an overturned boat,—why, the "beautiful sea" has enriched its vast death-chamber with another corpse!

Two yachtsmen, after storm,—out of whose clutch their yacht had been wrenched as by the hand of God,—were strolling on a



beach one morning, with the dear old pines on the one hand and the dread billows still rolling hungrily on the other, when, clambering around a point of slippery rocks, they suddenly saw, half embedded in the sand, two white faces, both young, lying side by side. A man's and woman's face, both young, lying so closely that the pale cheeks almost touched. Doubtless they had, when warm with life, touched each other lovingly a thousand times, for surely these two lying thus on a foreign beach, a thousand leagues from home, were lovers, death-mated. They were young emigrants seeking by faith another and a better country. God grant they found it! * * * * *

But the woods, the dear, frank, innocent woods. God bless them! They kill no one. At their sweet roots no lovers, sleeping, die. Along their green edges no man and maiden lie side by side, killed by their treachery. Once in a hundred years, perhaps one man, and he by accident, is killed by the falling of a tree—some poor, dead tree that could not stand one instant longer, nor help from falling just then and there. Ay, the dear woods that kill no one, tempt no one, but rather warn you to keep out of their depths, near their bright margins, where the sun shines, flowers bloom, and open spaces are; the woods that cool you so with their untaxed restfulness; that never moan of nights because they have killed any one, but rather because any one, for any cause, must be killed, the world over. Yes, yes. St. John was right. There will be "no sea there!"

W. H. H. MURRAY in
"Lake Champlain and Its Shores."

Nothing so fair, so pure, and at the same time so large, as a lake, perchance, lies on the surface of the earth. Sky water. It needs no fence. Nations come and go without defiling it. It is a mirror which no stone can crack, whose quicksilver will never wear off, whose gilding Nature continually repairs; no storms, no dust, can dim its surface ever fresh;—a mirror in which all impurity presented to it sinks, swept and dusted by the sun's hazy brush,—this the light dust-cloth—which retains no breath that is breathed on it, but sends its own to float as clouds high above its surface, and be reflected in its bosom still.

HENRY D. THOREAU in
"Walden Pond."

Maine is a mosaic of bright spots in life, inlaid with more genuine, worth-while, health-giving pleasure places than any other State in the Union, and framed between the most picturesque mountain range in eastern America and a seacoast, in beauty and utility, unequaled in any country in the world.

WALTER EMERSON in preface to
"The Latch-string."

MAINE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS OF MAINE

Evidence Is Increasing That the People of Maine Want It

The editor of the Journal read a paper before the history department of the Maine Teachers' Association in Portland, Maine, October 27, 1921, entitled, "Should Maine History Be Taught in the Public Schools?"

The fact that all of the daily and a large number of the weekly newspapers of the state gave this effort at an argument in favor of the proposition, such generous publicity, is convincing proof that the people of Maine are heartily behind the movement to have the history of Maine a part of the general course of study in the schools of Maine; that they desire that their children should have knowledge of the history of their own state, as well as, quoting from that great American, Walt Whitman—"the small theater of the antique or the aimless sleepwalking of the middle ages."

The paper herein referred to was published in full in the Lewiston Journal.

FROM CONGRESSMAN HERSEY

Washington, D. C., October 31, 1921.

John F. Sprague,
Dover, Maine.

Dear John:

Permit me to extend to you my warmest congratulations upon your very practical and valuable address before the teachers' convention at Portland on teaching the history of Maine in the schools. Every boy and girl should understand the leading events of the

history of the state. Also they should be familiar with the lives of the men who have made the state. I hope your modesty will not hinder you from making this address a part of the next issue of your valuable Journal.

Sincerely yours,

IRA G. HERSEY.

(Editorial Kennebec Journal, October 28, 1921)

"Should Maine History Be Taught in the Public Schools?" was the subject of the able address given by John F. Sprague at the Maine Teachers' Convention in Portland, yesterday. As might be expected, the editor of Sprague's Journal of Maine History made a convincing argument and one of absorbing interest as well.

It is to be supposed that the grandchildren of Adam and Eve asked questions about their grandparents, that being in accord with natural desire, but for many thousands of years the accuracy of historical research may be questioned and it is known that tradition became a warp to be filled in with the variegated coloring supplied by the imagination. Later more attention was paid to the fact and less to the fiction, and historical research "kept pace with the expansion of every phase of human enlightenment."

Now if history is to be taught in our schools—and no one will seriously oppose that—it follows, or should, as a matter of course, that attention should be given to the study of Maine's history. The history of our state may not be comprehended without recourse to the history of certain other parts of the world, history that had a very important part in shaping our own along with the world's affairs. Mr. Sprague very aptly shows that the impulses which had to do with this part of the land during its formative period had their origin in old world conditions at a time when they were undergoing far-reaching changes. How may a child acquire knowledge of Maine history and escape some valuable conception of European affairs when: "The very roots of the history of Maine begin in the splendid dream of the French nation, a new France in the new world"?

Then, viewed from another angle, the speaker rightly concludes: "First teach the boy and girl to know and love their own town, county and state and you have gone a long way toward teaching

them to know and love their own town, county and state and you have gone a long way toward teaching them to know and love their country." And that is the way we would have our youth travel.

(Editorial Bangor Commercial, October 29, 1921)

John F. Sprague of Dover, in a valuable address given Thursday at the convention of teachers in Portland, made a strong argument for more extended teaching of Maine history in the public schools. It is nothing new for Mr. Sprague to offer vigorous remarks along this line as he has frequently done so in his historical publication.

The Commercial is thoroughly in accord with the views of Mr. Sprague as has more than once been expressed in these columns. We do not wish to give the impression that Maine history is not taught in Maine schools but with very few exceptions we believe that it is not sufficiently taught, that the attention paid to our own rich history is far too meagre.

Our early history is a large part of the early history of New England. As a part of Massachusetts our Maine soldiers took a very prominent role in our early wars and in the Revolution, although it has been the custom to give the credit therefor largely to Massachusetts. A knowledge of the history of our state is not only a vital part of the education of our people but it remains a constant source of pleasure and interest to those possessing it. We believe with Mr. Sprague that this is a matter demanding more extensively the attention of our educators although we are glad to note that in recent years more and more effort is being made in many of the schools to give the pupils a good ground work of Maine history.

As our early days become more and more distant it is increasingly difficult to collect historical data and Mr. Sprague in his journal of history and the efforts of the Maine Historical Society and local organizations such as the Bangor Historical Society are doing a splendid work that will be appreciated by future generations of Maine people.

(Editorial Portland Herald, October 28, 1921)

Addressing the Department of History at the Maine Teachers' Convention yesterday, John Francis Sprague, editor of Sprague's

Journal of Maine History, made an earnest and eloquent appeal for the teaching of the history of Maine to the pupils of Maine, pointing out that it was equally essential, if not more essential, that they become thoroughly acquainted with the lives and characters and accomplishments of the pioneers of Maine and the historical events that transpired on Maine soil, as it is to be taught the doings and hopes and aspirations of ancient warriors and statesmen of centuries ago.

He referred to the popular campaign for the teaching of Americanism and democracy and declared his firm belief that in teaching the history of the state and the locality in which the pupil resides is a vital and necessary first step, for without love of city and town and state, how can a child expect to develop a love of country.

Referring to the statement of Dr. Leonard P. Ayres of the Russell Sage Foundation that only twelve per cent. of the children who enter the public school remain until they are sixteen years of age and that 83 per cent. of the children are studying Latin, French and other languages other than English, which less than five per cent. will ever use, he quoted the lines of Pope:

> "'Tis education forms the common mind:
> Just as the twig is bent,
> The tree's inclined."

And said:

"And right here the point that I would make, the seriousness of which impresses me deeply is that the 88 per cent.—or whatever it may be, of children who do not long remain in the schools, many of whom do not even graduate from the high school or the academy, should be taught the fundamental principles of democracy; that in the graded schools these twigs should at least be bent towards the patriotism of democracy and that interesting them in the history of the highway over which they daily travel, of the pioneers of their own town, of the things with which they are familiar is a first and long step in its accomplishment."

This point was further emphasized when he said he would have the pupil "as much interested in the thrilling story of Arnold's expedition through Maine, as in the question of whether or not the Spartans betrayed their allies. Would have him know something of what a deed of land means when it says that a farm 'lies

north of the Waldo Patent,' as well as to know all about Demosthenes' speech on the embassy."

Editor Sprague has called attention to an important feature of the educational system, one that should be given careful consideration on the part of educators and parents alike.

(Editorial Evening Express, Portland, October 29, 1921)

There should be no necessity of a Maine man's appearing before a group of Maine teachers and arguing for the teaching of Maine history in Maine schools. That broad and extensive instructions regarding this state and its past should be given the boys and girls is so self evident a proposition as to admit of no denial. That there has been a lack in this regard is no doubt due in part to the fact that the curricula of our schools have been so crowded with subjects, one striving with another for a place therein, that there has been a tendency to overlook matters that have not been especially urged by individuals interested.

In a paper read by him at Thursday's session of the Maine Teachers' Association, John F. Sprague of Dover presents with unanswerable logic and in the pleasing style which always characterizes his writings, the case of Maine history.

In this paper Mr. Sprague not only demonstrates why Maine pupils should be instructed in Maine history, but he gives in brief outline the story of our past and tells how it was linked with the great events which stand as the mile posts to mark the advance of civilization and the development of popular government.

Maine history is so indissolubly and so conspicuously linked with world history is one of the reasons Mr. Sprague gives for urging the paying of greater attention to the subject in our schools.

Another and fully as important a reason that is given by him for a more extended study of our state is that such a study engenders patriotism and creates good citizenship.

Patriotism is defined as love of and devotion to one's country, and it is axiomatic that the more our children know of our past and the more they find to admire in it, the greater will be their love for it.

In Mr. Sprague's opinion two false ideas relative to the importance of knowing Maine history are more or less prevalent among

Maine people. One is that as Maine early came under the political jurisdiction of Massachusetts it has no distinct place in early American history. The other is that if we have a history it is not of interest or value to any but lovers of anything that is antique and venerable.

Both these are false premises, as Mr. Sprague conclusively shows. From the days of Waymouth, as he says, down to the Governors of the present day "Maine has had a continuous record of potential events in the history of democracy in the world," and these records have an important bearing on the problems that now confront us.

It is a satisfaction to learn, as the Dover historian states near the conclusion of his deeply interesting paper, that the state superintendent, Dr. Thomas, and his assistants are now making the study of Maine history an important feature in the regular course of study in the schools of Maine.

(Editorial Piscataquis Observer, November 3, 1921)

John F. Sprague delivered an address before the department of history at the Maine Teachers' Convention in Portland last week which received the hearty commendation of those who heard it and of the daily papers, many of which spoke of it at considerable length editorially.

The subject was the teaching of Maine History in the public schools, a matter which Mr. Sprague has consistently advocated for years in his Journal of Maine History, and he made a strong argument for it.

All who are in harmony with the spirit of the foregoing should do everything possible to sustain Dr. Thomas in his efforts to have the schools of Maine teach the youth of Maine the story of the past and the present of their own native state.

FRANKLIN PIERCE AND THE STATE OF MAINE

(By Charles E. Waterman)

Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, was a product of New Hampshire, but he came into personal contact with the people of the State of Maine on two occasions during his lifetime, or, to be more exact, he came into contact with the people

of Maine on one occasion and nearly came in contact with them on another.

In 1820, when sixteen years of age, Pierce entered Bowdoin college, and, after the customary four years course, graduated. The next year after he entered this college came Nathaniel Hawthorne, and, although belonging to different classes, the two young men became warm friends. This friendship lasted through life. When Pierce ran for the Presidency in 1852, Hawthorne wrote a biography of his friend for the campaign. In payment for this work Hawthorne was appointed surveyor of customs for the port of Salem. While holding this position, Hawthorne, in ransacking the lumber in the basement of the custom house, came upon a faded letter embroidered on cloth which so stimulated his imagination that he wrote that classic of American fiction, "The Scarlet Letter."

In this biography of Pierce and that part of it devoted to his college life can be found two statements which are interesting to and connected with Maine people. The first is that his class chum was Zenas Caldwell, and the second that "during one of his winter vacations Pierce taught a country school."

These two statements can be taken together. Zenas Caldwell was the son of William and Nancy (Woodward) Caldwell and born in the town of Hebron, afterward Oxford, in that part known as East Oxford, and being the friend of Pierce secured the school in his neighborhood, locally known as District Number Six, a district located near the birthplace of the writer and therefore of interest to him, for his friend. Not much has come down regarding his pedagogy, and the fact of his teaching this school might have been forgotten had he not attained the Presidency and therefore put a distinguishing mark on this schoolhouse. He had one pupil, however, that was destined for state-wide recognition at least,—John Jasiel Perry, who became a lawyer, editor, major-general of militia and was member of Congress during the term of Pierce's encumbency at the White House.

It might be recorded here that Caldwell came to an early death. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1824 and was immediately elected principal of Yarmouth Academy. He died in 1826 while holding the position.

Pierce was a brilliant and active man. Of his attainments as a student, Hawthorne says:

During the early part of his college course, it may be doubted whether Pierce was distinguished for scholarship. But for the last two years he appeared to grow more intent on the business in hand, and, without losing any of his vivacious qualities as a companion, was evidently resolved to gain an honorable elevation in his class. His habits of attention and obedience to college discipline were of the strictest character; he rose progressively in scholarship and took a highly credible degree.

Leaving college he studied law, then entered political life, in which he rapidly advanced. On the north side of the pedestal supporting his statue on the capitol grounds in Concord can be seen the following in regard to his political life:

Member New Hampshire Legislature at 25 and Speaker at 27
Congressman at 29
United States Senator at 32 and Resigned at 37
Later in Life Declined the Office of Attorney General of the United States; that of Secretary of War; the United States Senatorship and Governorship of New Hampshire
President of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention
President of the United States
Died at Concord October 8, 1869

This inscription concerns the history of New Hampshire particularly. Where he expected to come into personal touch with the people of Maine for the second time was in Mexican War service. When President Polk called for volunteers, two regiments were assigned as New England's quota. One of these regiments was to be raised in Massachusetts and the other in the remaining states, two companies to each.

Pierce had been brought in a military atmosphere. His father, General Benjamin Pierce, had been a Revolutionary soldier, serving seven years in that war. There was a military company attached to Bowdoin College during the four years he lived in Brunswick and Pierce was one of the officers. He was a southern sympathizer, and, therefore greatly interested in the Mexican war. He intended to take part and was early slated as one of Polk's generals. In

1847 there were not many trained soldiers, therefore a political general was a necessity as well as a privilege. Pierce was not unmindful of dramatic effect, and perhaps had the morale of his troops in view through force of example. Although sure of his general's star, he enlisted as a private in a company raised in Concord, but on the passage of the bill to increase the size of the army was appointed colonel of the New England regiment, which afterwards became the Ninth United States Infantry; and before reaching Mexico received a commission as brigadier general.

This regiment was a pet scheme with General Pierce, in which was associated Truman Bishop Ransom. Colonel Ransom, at the opening of the war, was president of Norwich (Vermont) University, an institution founded by a West Pointer, Captain Alden Patridge, and which has always maintained a military character. In all, up to the opening of the world war, 517 of its graduates had been in the United States military service. Six of these reached the rank of major-general and eight that of brigadier-general. It has also produced three rear admirals, the most noted of whom was George Dewey, victor at Manila Bay. Over 700 of its graduates served in the world war.

Inasmuch as this regiment was to have had two companies from Maine, it interested the writer to quite an extent. Upon inquiry at the Maine Adjutant General's office, however, no record of such organizations could be found. An application to the Adjutant General's office in Washington brought no better results. General H. P. McCann, who held the office at that time, wrote:

It does not appear from the official records on file in the War Department that any company belonging to the Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, of which Franklin Pierce was colonel, was raised in the State of Maine.

It seems therefore, no units of Maine troops were raised for this regiment. There are several reasons that may be assigned for this default. Maine was not favorably inclined toward the war. It was considered a plan to increase slave territory. Then the regiment was assembled and mustered into service at Fort Adams, Providence, Rhode Island, where Maine could see and hear little of the bustle of preparation. Nevertheless, it sounded somewhat singular that no mention of the regiment appeared in the documents of the time, or of the organization of troops for

the war. Albert Greenlaw, when adjutant general of Maine, found records of the raising of two companies for the Mexican war, not in his office but in that of Secretary of State. These companies were raised in the town and vicinity of Sanford, more especially in Shapleigh. The roll discovered is in the form of a single company, but according to Edwin Emery's history of Sanford, the men were organized into two companies, the officers of the Sanford company were Moses Goodwin, captain, with Charles E. Webb and Samuel S. Thing, lieutenants. The captain of the Shapleigh company was William Emery. These companies were organized and mustered, then disbanded, costing the state the sum of $167.00 and, it might be added, Captain Goodwin a banquet for the men. These men were raised for the First Regiment of Maine Volunteers, but that was early in the war and before the quota had been agreed upon. The roll, which has never been printed, follows with the exception of age and occupation of the members.

WE, whose names are hereunto affixed, do severally consent, and by our signature hereunto made, do agree to be enrolled into the Company to be raised by Moses Goodwin, Jr., of Shapleigh, a citizen of the State of Maine, acting under the authority of the Governor thereof, which Company is to form a component part of the "First Regiment of Maine Volunteers," which Regiment is, when called for, to be mustered into the service of the United States, and placed at the disposal of the President, under authority of an act providing for the prosecution of the War declared in said Act to exist between the Republic of Mexico and the United States. And we do further hereby covenant and agree, to be holden by this enrolment, and well and faithfully to serve as members of said Company, according to the time for which we shall be mustered into the service of the United States.

Enrolled from Shapleigh June 25, 1846, Moses Goodwin, Jr., Alexander H. Prime; June 26, 1846, Samuel Gewish, Franklin Hubbard, William Hammet, Ichabod Abbot, George Abbot, Benjamin Gowan, Orsamery Jellison, George F. Wentworth; June 27, 1846, Simon Huntress, Albea Norton, James M. Trafton, William Muchnow; June 29, 1846, William X Hussey his mark, Moses Littlefield; July 2, 1846, Hazenk X Nason his mark, John H. Bragdon, Solomon Littlefield; July 11, 1846, Thomas B. Seavey; July

16, 1846, Stephen Damon; July 17, 1846, Daniel M. Challier; July 24, 1846, Elisha Wentworth; July 27, 1846, David B. Smith; August 6, 1846, Reuben Horn.

From Sanford June 25, 1846, Samuel Lord, Asa Low, Charles E. Weld, Samuel S. Thing, Samuel B. Emery, John Day, Albert Day, James M. Burbank, Jason Hamilton, Jordan D. Frost, James E. Wilson, Samuel M. Frost, Otis Y. Chandler, George Kinney, Joseph N. Wilkinson, William H. Wiggin; June 26, 1846, Dennis Hatch, Richard Lunny, Orrin Day, John S. Carter, Caleb S. Emery, Edward Ricker, Luthur W. Paul; June 27, 1846, James P. Nutting; June 29, 1846, Joseph Jellison, Reuben G. Wentworth; June 30, 1846, John T. Hickbonol; July 2, 1846, Nehemiah Welch; July 16, 1846, William H. Lord; July 18, 1846, Isaac Reed, Samuel L. Pillsbury, Joshua Littlefield, William E. Pillsbury, Daniel Zebulon; July 20, 1846, Joseph Welch signed to take A. P. Hubberd's place; July 23, 1846, Leander Garey, George W. Witham; July 25, 1846, D? M?; August 6, 1846, Joseph Welch.

From Saco August 20, 1846, William Emery, 3d.

From Waterboro July 8, 1846, Horace A. Pinkham, Ivory Thing.

From Acton July 9, 1846, Daniel Nason, Simon W. Brackett, Aaron Goodwin, Jr., Ivory Goodwin; July 15, 1846, Charles H. Rowell; July 18, 1846, Calvin Sanborn; August 5, 1846, Noah Marsh.

From Lebanon July 14, 1846, John Ricker, Jr., Frederick A. Wood, Joseph Stacpole; July 16, 1846, Nathaniel W. Keay; July 17, 1846, Latan? X Penn his mark; August 6, 1846, Nathaniel Wentworth.

From Alfred July 20, 1846, P. H. Burnham, Stillman B. Allen.

THE MAINE INDIANS AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE WHITE SETTLERS

(By Ethel M. Wood)

(Continued from page 125)

V. King Philip's War

The Indians and English in Maine were generally at peace with each other until 1675, a year of general unrest in New England. At this time the towns and plantations in Maine numbered thirteen,

Kittery, York, Wells, Cape Porpoise, Saco, Scarborough, Falmouth, Pejepscot, Sagadahoc, Sheepscot, Damariscotta, Pemaquid, and Monhegan. The Indians were much fewer in number than when the white man first came in contact with them, for a dreadful plague had decimated their ranks. This disease, believed to be either small-pox or yellow fever, was contracted from the English, and it ravaged the whole region from Massachusetts as far east as the Wawenock tribe in Maine, in some cases extinguishing whole tribes. The bleaching bones of the dead were found by the settlers. As has been said, the two races lived in comparative friendliness for many years. They even shared each others' hospitality, but still the Indians felt that the English cared only for their furs, and consequently they learned to put more trust in the French, who manifested some interest in the natives for their own sake.

King Philip's War broke out in the Plymouth colony in June 1675, and in a few weeks Maine was astir. Captains Lake, Petteshall, and Wiswell were appointed "a committee of safety for the eastern parts."[1] They met to decide upon a course of action, and finally sent a party up the river for the purpose of disarming the natives. Meeting a party of five Androscoggins and seven Kennebecs, they made them surrender their arms. In the course of the proceeding, Sowen, a Kennebec, struck at one Hosea Mallet and would have killed him had not Mallet's friends restrained the savage. Sowen's companions begged that his life be spared, and ransomed him with forty beaver skins. An agreement of peace was then made with Mahotiwomet, the principal sagamore of the Kennebecs, who, by the way, was called by the English by the romantic title of Robinhood. The entire tribe was assembled the next day and a dance held in honor of the peace. From the Merrimac to Pemaquid, there was a visible agitation among the natives, and a change in their attitude toward the English settlers which boded ill. The first overt act of hostility committed by the Indians occurred on the fifth of September when the house of Thomas Purchas at Brunswick was sacked. While no one was injured, the family was threatened with further disaster. On September 12 occurred the first Indian massacre in Maine. The victims were Thomas Wakely and his family of eight persons at Falmouth. The youngest daughter, Elizabeth, aged eleven, was taken captive, but

[1] Hubbard's Indian Wars; p. 301.

after nine months she was restored to the English through the instrumentality of Sqaundo, chief of the Sacos. In the three months following this first massacre, seventy-two white persons were killed between Casco and the Piscataqua, largely by the Sacos and Androscoggins.

Scarborough was a town which suffered much in this and subsequent Indian wars. In and about this town lived members of the Saco tribe, the fiercest of all the Maine Indians. The inhabitants and natives were bound by what was called a "treaty of amity and tribute," [2] which required that each person should pay annually the nominal tribute of one peck of corn to Madockawando, sagamore of Penobscot and Bashaba of the Indian tribes. It was fortunate that heretofore the Indians had made no trouble for the settlers, for Scarborough would have been in a particularly dangerous situation in the event of an attack, since it was far removed from any available aid. King Philip had tried in vain to induce the Sacos to join him, but they probably would never have done so except for a certain unfortunate occurrence which happened about this time. The wife of Squando was one day crossing the Saco in a canoe with her baby. Some British sailors nearby thought this a good opportunity to test the truth of the common belief that an Indian child swims as naturally as a young puppy or duck. Accordingly, as she was about to land, they approached the canoe, and, in a half-joking manner, overturned it, throwing the occupants into the water. The little one sank to the bottom, and the mother barely saved it from drowning. The child died soon after, and naturally the angry Squando attributed the sad event to the recent ducking which the child had received. He was now determined to join in the attack against the English settlers. He was a man of genius and ability and consequently had much influence with other tribes. Now stirred with grief over the death of his child and filled with a lasting hatred of the English, he called the neighboring Indians to councils and war dances, and soon induced them to join him in making war upon the English.

The first attack made upon any citizen of Scarborough was on September 20 at the house of Robert Nichols at Blue Point near Dunstan. The two old people, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, were alone;

[2] See Me. Hist. Soc. Coll. Series 1, Vol. 3, p. 102.

they were killed and the house burned. Another attack was made in October, this time upon Alger's garrison house, situated at some distance north of the settlement at Dunstan. The garrison house and twenty-seven dwelling houses were burned to the ground, and the homeless families left to suffer. Other attacks were made during the year. During the winter there was a cessation of hostilities, but on the thirteenth of May a three days' siege of the Black Point garrison in the southeastern part of the Town of Scarborough was begun. As a result of the siege only three men were killed and one taken captive by the Indians. The leader of the band, Mugg, a Penobscot chieftain, was killed, and his death caused much relief among the settlers, who had long regarded him as a veritable scourge. In the meantime the garrison was reinforced, and in the next engagement, compelled the foe to withdraw after sustaining a severe loss of men.

On September 24 Newichawannock (now South Berwick) was attacked by a band of Indians under the leadership of Andrew of the Sacos and Hopehood* of the Kennebecs. One of the nameless heroines of the war figured in this encounter. Among the dwellings attacked by the savages was that of John Tozier, in which fifteen women and children were alone and unprotected. A terrible fate would undoubtedly have been theirs, had it not been for the noble heroism of a young girl of eighteen, who made the door fast and held it by main strength while her friends escaped by a back way. Finally the door was beaten down, and the savages enraged at being thus outwitted showered blow after blow upon the poor girl; then, leaving her for dead, pursued the fugitives. The brave girl afterward revived, and lived to a good old age.

The traders at Sagadahoc upon the Kennebec were trying to keep the war from their midst, and Abraham Shurte, an honest, kind-hearted magistrate of Pemaquid, was employed as a peacemaker. He invited some of the sagamores to Pemaquid and there they told him their grievances, that is, how certain of their number had been taken captive and sold into slavery, and how, through the fact that the English had withheld firearms and ammunition, they had suffered from lack of food during the winter and some had actually died of starvation. Mr. Shurte promised them justice

* Hopehood was the son of the chief Robinhood referred to on page 30.

if they would remain at peace. Later he issued an invitation to the sachems of all the tribes to meet him in council at Teconnet.[3] Shurte sailed in his own boat to Sagadahoc at the mouth of the Kennebec, where he took on board Capt. Sylvanus Davis, whom the committee had appointed to accompany him. A large number of Indians awaited them at Teconnet, including chiefs from the Kennebecs, Penobscots, and Androscoggins. Squando of the Sacos did not appear. Tarumkin of the Androscoggins spoke eloquently in favor of peace and the other chiefs readily agreed with him, but no general treaty could be made in the absence of Squando. The Indians pleaded for guns that they might kill necessary game for themselves, but the English, fearing lest they might give or sell their guns to the Sacos, refused their request. Hunger and famine now stared them in the face. Driven to desperation and despair because of the refusal to grant them arms and ammunition, they became angry and abruptly terminated the council by their sudden departure.

The warriors of King Philip were circulating tales of warlike deeds, exciting revengeful thoughts in the breasts of the Maine tribes. The first war party was formed of certain of the Kennebecs in alliance with the Androscoggins. On August 13, 1676, they plundered the trading fort of Richard Hammond at the outlet of Merrymeeting Bay, where three were killed and sixteen taken captive. A brave young woman fled in the night to Sheepscot and warned the settlers there of the impending danger. From there they went to Clark and Lake's post on Arrowsic Island. Only a few escaped from the fort; Capt. Lake of the committee was among those who perished, and Capt. Davis was wounded. There was a general devastation along the coast from Piscataqua to Pemaquid, but during the winter the Indians were obliged to go to the English for food and there was a temporary peace.

(To be continued.)

[3] Teconnet was near the site of the present town of Winslow.

Winthrop Agricultural Society, 1820

President, Samuel Wood.
Vice-President, Nemeiah Pierce.
Corresponding Secretary, Deacon Joseph Metcalf.
Treasurer, Alexander Belcher.

GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS IN THE KENNEBEC REGION—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED IN 1921

(By Mrs. Mabel Goodwin Hall, Hallowell, Maine)

(Continued from page 27)

Paul Lancaster—Lieut. Died Feb. 18, 1814, aged 79. Buried at E. Winthrop. Enlisted from Ipswich. Served as ensign and lieutenant.

Daniel Lane—Capt., is buried at Leeds, the grave being marked with gov't stone. He was 1st Lieut. in Capt. John Lane's Co., in seacoast defense, probably stationed at Cape Ann. Was detained as prisoner at Dartmoor prison nearly 2 years.

James Lawrence—Died July 3, 1811, aged 66. He is buried at Evergreen Cemetery, Monmouth-Wayne. He came to Wayne from Sandwich, Mass., in 1786. He enlisted from Sandwich as private in Capt. Ward Swift's (2d Sandwich) Co. of militia.

Stephen Longfellow—Died Nov. 3, 1824, aged 78, and is buried at Hallowell. He enlisted July 13, 1778, from Ballstown Plantation, as private in Capt. John Blunt's Co., Maj. William Lithgow's detachment of militia, service 1 mo. 15 days, defending the frontiers of Lincoln Co.

James Lord—Born in Ipswich, 1737, died Feb. 13, 1830, and is buried in the Grant Neighborhood, Litchfield. He served 3 yrs. in the old French war and 4½ yrs. in the Revolution. Held Lieut.'s commission and commanded the company which led the way to Bunker Hill on the morning of the battle.

John Lovejoy—Died Jan. 11, 1831, aged 80. He is buried at Fayette beside his wife Martha, who died Nov. 2, 1847, aged 93. "He served in the Revolutionary war faithfully and with honor." Is on rolls from Amherst, N. H.

Nathl. Lovering—Died Dec. 30, 1842, aged 77, and is buried at E. Winthrop. He served in the Mass. militia. Is on the pension rolls of 1835 and 1840.

Andrew Mace—Died Apr. 6, 1845, aged 88, and is buried at E. Readfield. Pensioned Feb. 15, 1806, for life; amount of annual pension, $144.00. He served as private and sergeant in Mass. militia.

Ebenezer Mayo—Died Apr. 29, 1814, aged 57, is buried at Hallowell. He served as private and sergeant, enlisting from Eastham, Mass.

William Morse—Born, Methuen, Mass., July 22, 1762; died Apr. 17, 1844; buried at Hallowell. He served as private in Capt. John Peabody's Co., Col. Ebenezer Francis's Regt.

John Mower—Died Feb. 4, 1854, aged 94 yrs. 10 mos. He is buried at Greene. He served as private in Capt. Nicholson Broughton's Co., Col. Glover's Regt. Pensioner in 1835 and 1840.

Thomas Neal—Died Sept. 20, 1835, aged 83; is buried at E. Readfield. Served in the Revolutionary war; is on the 1835 pension rolls.

Samuel Norcross—Died Dec. 2, 1800, aged 75; is buried at Hallowell. Served as private in Capt. John Blunt's Co., Col. Samuel McCobb's Regt. Service, 3 mos., Penobscot expedition.

Nathan Norris—Formerly of Wareham, Mass., died July 13, 1825, aged 75; is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Monmouth-Wayne. He served as private in Capt. John Gibbs' Co., Col. Ebenezer Sprout's (4th Plymouth Co.) Regt.

Elisha Nye—Capt.; born in Sandwich, Mass., Apr. 22, 1745; died May 12, 1833; buried at Hallowell, having a gov't stone. Served as Lieut. in Capt. John Grannis' Co.; commissioned Jan. 1, 1776; also captain, entered service Jan. 4, 1776.

Hugh W. Owen—Died Jan. 16, 1846, aged 77, and is buried at Wales. He served as private in Capt. John Read's Co., Col. James Hunter's corps, raised for defense of eastern Massachusetts; enlisted Apr. 12, 1782; service 7 mos. 9 days. Pensioner 1835 and 1840.

Dr. Benjamin Page—Died Oct. 28, 1824, aged 78. He is buried at Hallowell. Served as physician in the N. H. line.

David Paul—Died Aug. 25, 1850, aged 89, and is buried at Barker's Mills, Lewiston. 1835 Bounty list gives residence Lewiston, enlisted from New Gloucester.

Obadiah Pettingill—Born in Brockton, Feb. 9, 1761; died Mar. 29, 1846; buried at Union Cemetery, Leeds. He served in Capt. Joseph Cole's Co., Col. Robinson's Regt., service 5 mos. 25 days.

William Pettingill—Born in Bridgewater, Mass., 1759; died Nov. 16, 1846; buried at Union Cemetery, Leeds. He served in Capt. Cole's Co., Col. Robinson's Regt.

Isaac Pilsbury—Born in Amesbury, 1762; died May 4, 1814, aged 52; buried at Hallowell. He served in Capt. Gray's 3rd Co.

Benjamin Pratt—Died Sept. 16, 1825, aged 68, and is buried at Greene. He was a private in Mass. militia. On pension rolls of 1835.

Abraham Pray—Born in Berwick, Sept. 20, 1753; died Jan. 20, 1840; is buried at Hallowell. Sergeant in Capt. Samuel Darby's Co., Col. James Scammon's Regt. (30th).

John Rice—Born in Bristol, Eng.; died May 29, 1835, aged 76. Buried on Litchfield road, Hallowell. He was a soldier of the Revolution, receiving a pension 1835, private in Mass. militia.

Bradley Richards—Capt.; died June 12, 1821, aged 71; buried at Hallowell. Private in Capt. Thomas Cogswell's Co. Ensign. Lieut. in Col. Loammi Balden's 38th Regt.

Matthias Ridley—Born in Saco, Feb. 4, 1749, died May 13, 1837, and is buried Wayne-Strickland's Ferry, beside wife, Dorcas. He was a corporal in Capt. Jeremiah Hill's Co., Col. James Scammon's Regt.

Luther Robbins—Died Sept. 15, 1840, aged 83. Buried at Greene. Private and Quartermaster in Mass. Militia. Rec'd pension in 1833.

John Rogers—Born in 1758, died Apr. 18, 1824. Buried at Litchfield Plains. Revolutionary pensioner.

Abraham Shaw—Capt.; died Apr. 8, 1813, aged 55. Is buried at Winthrop. Born in Middleborough, Mass., Aug. 10, 1857. He marched on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775, with Capt. Isaac Wood's, Col. Theophilus Cotton's Regt. Went to Winthrop in 1797.

Elisha Shaw—Died Aug. 6, 1839, aged 81, and is buried at Union Cemetery, Leeds. He served in the Mass. state troops as sergeant and ensign. Revolutionary pensioner, 1835.

John Skinner—Born Dec. 27, 1749; died Mar. 16, 1844; buried at Barker's Mills, Lewiston. Served in the Continental Army, engaged for town of Cape Elizabeth, joined Capt. Smith's Co., Col. Patterson's Regt., term 3 years. Pensioner in 1835 and 1840.

Matthias Smith—Died June 20, 1812, aged 53 yrs. Is buried at Readfield. He was born in Rehobeth, Mass., Aug. 30. 1759. Served as private in Capt. John Blunt's Co., Col. Samuel McCobb's Regt., from June 28 to Sept. 28, 1779.

Samuel Smith—Died Oct. 10, 1811. Buried at Hallowell. Served as private in Capt. Sherman's Co., Col. Gerrish's Regt.

Adin Stanley—Born in Attleborough, Mass., 1761; died Nov. 20, 1850; buried near Stanley's, Winthrop. He served 3 years in the Rev. army. Was engaged in the battles of Springfield and Rhode Island. Went to Winthrop about 1785. Pensioner in 1835 and 1840.

Solomon Stanley—Born in Attleborough, Mass., May 13, 1740. Died Mar. 9, 1819. Buried at Winthrop. Private in Capt. Jabez Ellis' Co. of Minute Men who marched from Attleborough, Apr. 19, 1775; also as ensign in Capt. Caleb Richardson's Co., Col. Timothy Walker's Regt., Oct. 6, 1775.

Daniel Stevens—Born in Brentwood, N. H.; died Mar. 24, 1796; buried at Hallowell. Served as sergeant in Capt. Ezekiel Ladd's Co., Col. Timothy Bedel's Regt.; also Capt. Benjamin Whitcomb's Co. of Rangers, N. H. line.

Joseph Stevens—Born in Billerica, Oct. 17, 1720; died Oct. 4, 1791; buried at Winthrop. Was allowed 12s. for military service by the town, Jan. 15, 1777.

Enoch Strout—Deacon; died Apr. 1, 1832, aged 71; buried at Wales. He was formerly from Limington, Me. Served as private in Capt. Joshua Jordan's Co., Col. Jonathan Mitchell's Regt.

Thomas Taylor—Died Feb. 18, 1825, aged 89; buried at Barker's Mills, Lewiston. He enlisted from Dracut, as private in Capt. Stephen Russell's Co. of militia. He fought at Lexington and Saratoga.

Jeremiah Towle—Born 1753; died Dec. 6, 1835, aged 77; buried near No. Monmouth. He fought at Trenton, Monmouth, White Plains and Stillwater, was with Washington at Valley Forge and was present at the execution of Major Andre. He was wounded, 1777.

Noah Towne—Died Mar. 10, 1841, aged 84 yrs. 11 mos. Buried at Litchfield. Served as private in N. H. line. Pensioner in 1835 and 1840.

Aaron True—Died Apr. 3, 1837, aged 79 yrs. 7 mos.; buried at So. Litchfield. Served as private in Capt. Stephen Jenkins' Co., Col. Jacob Gerrish's Regt. Service 1 mo. 2 days. Pensioner in 1835.

John Wadsworth—Born in Stoughton, Mass., Nov. 11, 1762. Died Apr. 18, 1834; buried at East Winthrop. Served as private and musician in Capt. Gulliver's Co., Col. Henry Jackson's Regt., for six months from June, 1778; also enlisted April, 1780, for nine months, in Capt. Daniel Lunt's Co., Col. Benj. Tupper's Regt. Pensioner in 1835.

Braddock Weeks—Died Oct. 11, 1811, aged 50; buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Monmouth-Wayne, beside his wife, Bethiah. He served in the Rev. war, enlisting from Falmouth. Bethiah Weeks rec'd pension, 1840.

James Weeks—Died Mar. 10, 1843, aged 82 yrs. Buried at Monmouth. Served as private in Mass. militia. Pensioner in 1835.

Benjamin White—Died Dec. 18, 1833, aged 77. Buried at Chelsea. Enlisted from Hallowell, service 3 mos. Penobscot expedition.

Jonathan Whiting—Born in Wrentham, Mass., May 25, 1726. Died Oct. 11, 1807. Buried near Stanley's, Winthrop. Served as 1st Lieut. in Capt. Timothy Foster's Co., 2d Lincoln Co. Regt. of Mass. militia.

John Wilcox—Born Apr. 26, 1759; died Mar. 10, 1844; buried at Monmouth. He enlisted from Tiverton, R. I. Pensioner in 1835 and 1840.

Dr. John Wingate—Died July 25, 1819, aged 76. Buried at Hallowell. Served as surgeon in the Revolutionary war, enlisting from Hallowell.

Joshua Wingate—Born in Amesbury, Mass., Mar. 4, 1747; died Oct. 11, 1844; buried at Hallowell. Served as ensign in Capt. Matthias Hoyt's Co. of Minute Men, which marched on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775, service 9 days.

John Witherell—Born 1758; died June 12, 1854; buried at Monmouth Ridge. He was private and serg. in the Mass. militia, serving as quartermaster during the war.

Samuel Wood—Sept. 10, 1759-Sept. 10, 1848; buried at Stanley's, Winthrop. He enlisted from Middleborough as private. His company marched to Bristol, R. L., service 73 days.

MORRILL FAMILY REUNION AT NORTH BERWICK, MAINE, SEPTEMBER 3, 1921

The first Morrill family reunion, which was held at the old ancestral estate at North Berwick, Maine, on September 3, 1921, was very successful.

The morning was given over to the inspection of the numerous historical places on the estate. This was under the personal direction of the hostess, Mrs. Harriette (Randell) Morrill, and the various places pointed out and the story told, as only she can tell them.

Starting from the house along the shore of Bauneg Beg Lake, the first object of interest is the old pot hole of the Indians, now little more than a slight depression in the earth. It is beneath the great pines, on a slight bluff near the lake. Here, around this campfire stood the wigwams of the Indians who were snowed in while on their way to Canada after a raid on Kittery, and here was born the child of their white captive, Katherine Allen. Food was so scarce the whole party nearly starved to death, and the cries of the white infant, starving slowly, so annoyed the savages that the mother was forced to gather faggots and after lighting them lay on her living infant, she being too weak with hunger to offer resistance.

Later she was enabled to elude the vigilance of her captors long enough to discover in the ashes a single hip bone of the child. This she carried for weeks in her dress until it was discovered by a squaw, who destroyed it because it made "squaw heap laugh," meaning it gave her pleasure.

From Breezy Point one follows the shore along a fine road beneath the beautiful pines, until near the Maine road, when we came into the old Indian trail from Kittery to Canada. One-half minute along this ancient highway brings one to the Winthrop Morrill homestead, which is still in very good repair, thanks to "Dan and Hattie." Here is also the first schoolhouse in these parts. Across the street in the great barn is stored the "wonderful one-horse shay" and its companion, a well preserved top buggy, which was the cause of certain jealous neighbors dubbing the owner "the aristocrat of Bauneg Beg."

Beside this barn lies the old cemetery with its four generations

of owners and their wives, lying side by side in a row. At their feet, in the second row, are their children and so on.

The "old homestead" is rich in traditions and antiques. A spinning wheel, flax wheel, child's dress, andirons, ancient lantern, foot warmer, and bread toaster are only a few of the many things preserved by the present owners. Here is to be seen one of the first melodeans made, which is pumped, not by foot power, but by hand, as it sits on any convenient chair or table.

Through the courtesy of our host the writer had the pleasure of visiting the "Tidy lot," which lot belonged to the John Tidy who married Hannah, daughter of John (1) Morrill. Adjoining it is the lot of Peaselee, ancestor of two governors.

Many other interesting spots are here, but must be left for future use; truly it was worth a long day's journey just to spend a morning in the company of the owners of this place. It is doubtful whether there is another estate just like it in America.

At noon a bountiful dinner was served in the Grange hall by the local descendants of the Morrill family, to which over 100 persons did ample justice. After dinner several group photos were taken, when the guests adjourned to the hall to enjoy the following program:

"Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow," all standing; one moment of Quaker (silent) prayer. A brief outline of the early history of the family was given by Hon. Melville P. Morrill of Natick, Mass. Mr. Morrill, who is 85 years of age and did not expect to be called upon, held the close attention of every one present and proved that he is thoroughly versed in his ancestry. Although he has traveled extensively in his lifetime, and is not now a resident of this state, he still keeps his faith in the natives of Maine. Said he:

"I am proud of the fact that I was born in the State of Maine; no better people live in the United States. I have met them in all parts of the west, and Maine people have done more to start the western states right than any other eastern state; and the Morrills have certainly done their part wherever they have been located."

Mr. Morrill has been a Mason for sixty years, having held all the offices in the higher bodies. Some years ago, the Grand Lodge

of Massachusetts presented him with a "Henry Price Jewel," a rare honor.

"The Litchfield Branch, by One of Them," was read by the author, L. B. Morrill of Lewiston, who presided at the meeting. Song, "Auld Lang Syne," by audience; "Historical Glimpses of Bauneg Beg," from the pen of Harriet R. Morrill, was read by Mrs. Rosa Morrill Brown of Newton Highlands, Mass. Poem by W. H. Totem of Seattle, Washington, read by Miss Grace Hussey of South Berwick. Mrs. Delia Morrill Greenfield presided at the piano.

The discussion which followed was led by Senator Mathew C. Morrill of Gray, Maine, and Hon. M. P. Morrill of Natick, Mass.

The following officers were elected: President, L. B. Morrill of Lewiston; vice president, William H. Austin of North Berwick; secretary, Mrs. Delia Greenfield, Rochester, N. H.; historian, Mrs. Ethel Morrill McCollister, Mexico; treasurer, Nelson C. B. Morrill, Rochester, N. H.

The oldest person present was Ephriam Morrill of South Lawrence, Mass., age 86 years. The list of guests follows: Lewis Morrill, age 80 years, of Providence, R. I.; the following were from North Berwick: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Austin, Mrs. Bessy Emma Morrill, Vivian E. Morrill, age 5 years, Charles O. Morrill, Elizabeth Morrill Ricker, Katherine M. Ricker, age 5 years, Winthrop Ricker, age 4 years, E. Raymond Morrill, L. M. Sherburne, Ida M. Sherburne, Sumner C. Morrill, Grace J. Morrill, Katie A. Morrill, Charles W. Abbott; those from South Berwick were Nellie M. Hussey, Miss Grace Hussey; from Wiscasset, Mr. Clifford P. Dow, Mrs. Blanche Dow Fowle, Mrs. Emma Morrill Dow, Mrs. Earle Dow, Philip G. Dow, age 2 years one month, Charles H. Dow, age 2 years; from West Cumberland, Mrs. H. H. Morrill, Mr. Edwin C. Morrill, Mrs. Emma M. Morrill, Mr. Fred H. Morrill, Miss Inez I. Morrill, Mrs. Mary C. Brackett; from Falmouth, Mrs. Ada Morrill Winslow, Mr. Ernest W. Winslow, Charles E. Winslow, age 5 years, Miss Lena B. Winslow; from Portland, Mr. Walter E. Morrill, Mrs. W. J. Hunton, Mrs. Morrill Hamlin; from Lewiston, Mrs. Sadie (Morrill) Morrill, Mr. L. B. Morrill; from Norway, Maine, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Morrill; from Gray, Hon. and Mrs. M. C. Morrill; from East Dover, Mrs. Lena Dow, Miss

Eleanor Dow; from Cornish, Florence L. Morrill, Annie L. Morrill, Fred L. Morrill; from Waterville, Mrs. W. P. Stewart; from Mexico, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Davey, Miss Maude E. Davey, Mrs. Everett McGee, Mrs. Blanche Alyward, Evelyn G. Alyward, age 8 months, Miss Laura M. Morrill, Mrs. Ethel Morrill McCollister, Mrs. E. E. McCollister, Master Andrew L. Bandon McCollister; from Berlin, N. H., Mr. and Mrs. Peter Anderson; from Rochester, N. H., Mrs. George E. Greenfield, Mr. Nelson E. B. Morrill, Mrs. Mary Kelley Morrill, Mrs. George E. Greenfield; from Union, N. H., Mrs. Ethel Morrill, Mrs. G. W. Morrill; from Dover, N. H., Clyde R. Morrill; from Newton, Mass., Mrs. Rosa Morrill Brown; from Natick, Mass., Miss Julia L. Morrill; from West Somerville, Mass., Mr. Frank L. Morrill, Florence O. Morrill, age 8 years; from Haverhill, Mass., Mrs. Florence N. Osgood; from Lawrence, Mass., Mr. John H. Wilkinson, Mrs. Lillian Wilkinson; from Mansfield, Mass., Mrs. Will Freeman, Mr. Will Freeman, Miss Nettie Freeman, Robert A. Freeman, age 9 years; from East Deerfield, Mass., Mr. Harvey A. Morrill, Grace A. Morrill; from Alliston, Mass., Ethel Al Shumway; from Marblehead, Mass., Mrs. S. B. Dingley; from Somerville, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Morrill; from Lawrence, Mass., Mrs. John H. Wilkinson; from Bauneg Beg, Me., Mrs. Harriette Randell Morrill, Mrs. Daniel P. Morrill; from Mechanic Falls, Mrs. E. A. McCollister, house guest of E. E. McCollister.

LINES ON THE MORRILL FAMILY REUNION, NORTH BERWICK, MAINE, SEPTEMBER 3, 1921

By William D. Totten of Seattle, Washington, Great-grandson of Enoch Morrill, Who Was Born in Cornish, Maine, February 6, 1769

Visions of beauty sweetly come
Of scenes near old Atlantic's shore,
With thoughts of our ancestral home,
Whose memories sacred we adore.

As pilgrims meet at sacred shrines,
Their holy saints to contemplate,
Meet we where stand the ancient pines,
Brave souls of old to venerate.

God-fearing pioneers were they,
From creeds of bigotry apart;
Content to labor day by day,
Sisters and brothers, hand and heart.

Morrills in name, and living true
To moral rules, their course to guide,—
Gladly their story we review
With patriotic joy and pride.

One soul inspiring purpose runs
Through our devotion to our sires,—
To nobly live as worthy sons
And keep alive loves altar fires.

Let us assemble every year
As kinsmen near Atlantic's shore,
And honor them with hearts sincere,
Whose memories sacred we adore.

(By Mrs. Ethel [Morrill] McCollister)

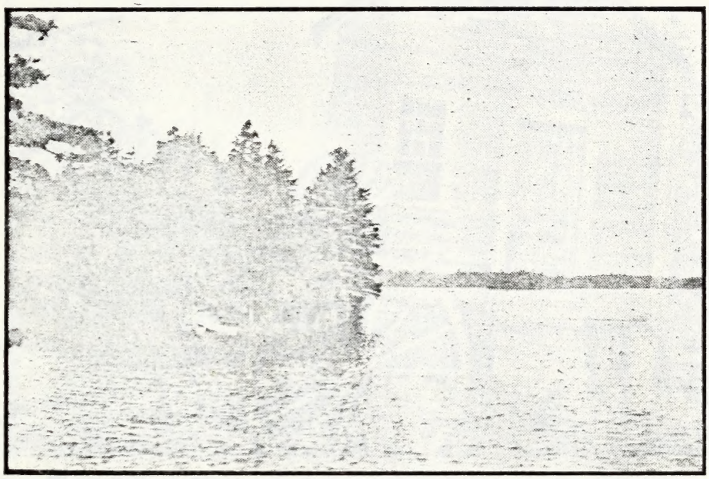
CHRONICLES OF THE FAMILY OF JOHN MORRILL OF KITTERY, MAINE, 1640-1920

Very few of the early settlers of the territory now known as the State of Maine can boast a longer list of distinguished descendants than that of John Morrill of Kittery. Not only in Maine but in many other states as well, are these names household words, for they were pioneers in manufacturing, political, religious and educational pursuits.

Almost nothing has been published about them collectively, due in part, perhaps, to the fact that each one has been so busy pushing forward in strange unblazened trails that there was no time to contemplate the past. Moreover, the Quakers were never given to "shouting their deeds from the housetops." It has been said that the Quakers were such good citizens that they often counted for far more during the Revolution for offices they performed for the government, than if they had fought in the ranks.

In writing the history of the Morrill family one could not easily separate it from the history of beautiful Bauneg Beg, which has been truly said to resemble in many characteristics the lake of Killarney, celebrated in song and story the world over, for the history of Bauneg Beg is the history of the family, who were the first white settlers upon its shores, coming when the Indians alone listened to the music of the waters, or searched for the plentiful fish and game which then abounded.

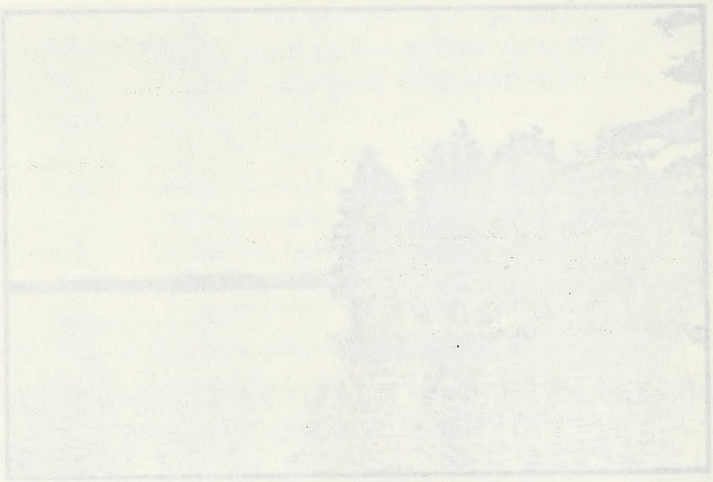
Beneath the same great timber pines which cast their shadow over the red man, today walk the descendants in the eighth genera-



A Glimpse of Bauneg Beg Lake from Breezy Point

tion, going about the business of log sawing at the ancient mill, or the numerous errands of the home nestling almost in the shadow of the old homestead built many, many years ago. Many descendants come each year from far off cities to rest and recuperate from their labors.

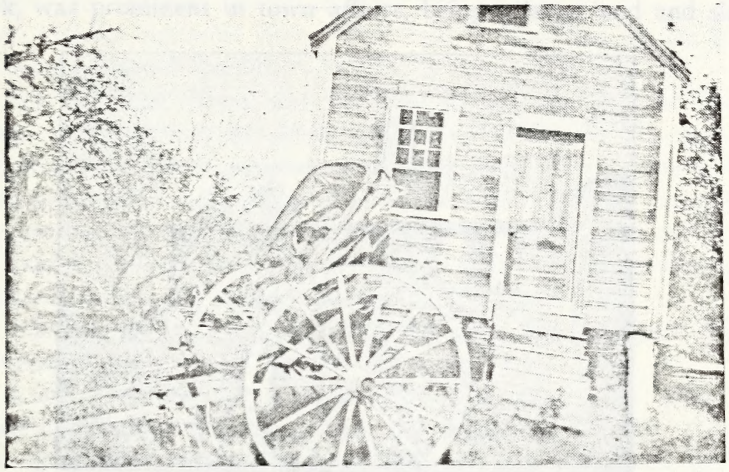
The first white owner was Ferdinando Gorges, who explored the coast of what is now a part of Maine in 1635-6; in 1639 he was granted a charter of a great tract which he called New Somershire. It included Kittery Commons, so-called, which extended from the Salmon Falls River on the south to Bauneg Beg hills on the north. There in what is now Kittery Township, in the following year, 1640, was born the first American of our line—John Morrill.



The name had been very popular in the days when persons were named for familiar objects such as fish, hand, etc. It is derived from Latin meaning "yellow hair" and was popular in Italy, France, Holland and the British Isles.

England claimed two Morrill families with coat-of-arms. Although the founder of this family in America was a wealthy Englishman, it is not known to the writer whether he was related to either of the titled families.

This John was a brickmason. In 1686 he was licensed to "conduct" a ferry and house of "entertainment." His wife, Sarah,



First School House at Bauneg Beg Lake—An Old-Time Chaise

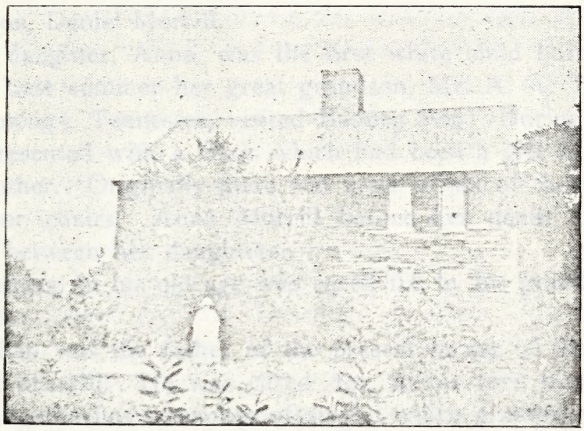
was a daughter of Nicholas Hodgson, who was in Hingham, Mass., as early as 1635, and was killed by Indians in Wells, Maine, 1704. Her mother was a supposed daughter of John Wincoll.

In 1674 John Morrill's father-in-law gave him a deed of Birch Point in what is now South Berwick. In 1676 he exchanged this for land at Cool Harbor (Eliot), still in the family. Between 1658-1703 he was granted 3,100 acres by King George, which included Bauneg Beg lake. He was a Quaker as were many of his descendants, as we shall see. A great-great-grandson, John (5) had seven children, all of whom died unmarried. This John (5) was born in Eliot, October 17, 1797, lived on the homestead there and died in 1881; his wife Sarah (Jenkins) having died in 1868.



An admirer of Andrew Jackson, for whom he named a son born in 1843.

John (1) had six children. The oldest, John, born 1668, was a blacksmith. He had the homestead at Kittery. Ordered by the military officers in session at York, August 25, 1720, to erect a garrison of refuge near the ferry for the benefit of "ye inhabitants and families from William Frys' to John Morrill, son of Nicholas, inclusively." Sarah (2) married George Huntress in 1701. Edah (2) married Jonathan Nason in 1702. Hannah married John Tidy same year. John (2) married Hannah Dixon, lived at North Berwick, was prominent in town affairs, being a large land and slave

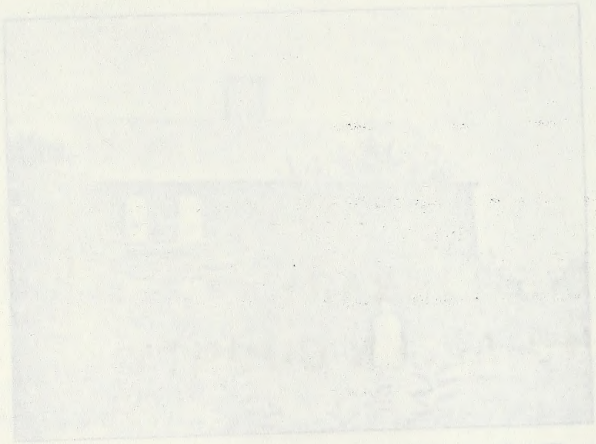


The House Winthrop Morrill Built in 1763 at Bauneg Beg Lake, North Berwick

owner. One slave was willed to his wife with the provision that she be freed at her death. Some of our most prominent lines sprang from his sons, particularly Jedediah (3), Peter (3), and Peaselee (3). The others were John (3), Thomas (3), Richard (3), and Stephen (3).

Abraham (2), son of John (1), married Phoebe Heard but died soon after without issue. Elizabeth, the youngest of John's (1) family, married Thomas Hobbs in 1721. She lived in Boston.

Jedediah (3), son of John (2), held 2,000 acres of the King George grant. Was prominent in town affairs. To his son Winthrop he gave the tract of land at Bauneg Beg, Peter's share nearer



what is now North Berwick village, and Josiah the homestead. He was one of those versatile pioneer spirits who could "turn a hand" to any kind of work; in addition to carrying on his great farm and the mill at Bauneg Beg, he was a blacksmith and was one of the first in Maine to practice medicine. A Quaker in religion. The first three mills built were burned by the Indians. The first dwelling was a log cabin, soon followed by a small frame house. In 1769, when Winthrop (4) came there with his bride, Susannah (Lewis), who rode on horseback through the forest from York, he built the fine colonial mansion which still stands, and the present mill. The Indians, having learned that he was a "William Penn man," never molested him. This mill is now run by his great-grandson, Daniel Morrill.

His daughter, Anna, was the first white child born at Bauneg Beg. Last summer her great grandson, Mr. A. A. Thompson of Chattanooga, Tennessee, visited Bauneg Beg. During his visit he was presented with a chair which had been a gift to Anna from her mother. Originally there was a set of six of these old "1700" Windsor chairs. Anna Morrill before her death divided these chairs between her daughters.

Winthrop in his old age was cared for by his grandson, Nathan Morrill.

Nathan was the father of the present owner of the estate, Mr. Daniel Morrill. He was cared for in his turn by his son, and Daniel's wife has a number of stories which grandpa told her, one of which she passed on for this article. It was told to Nathan by his grandfather, Winthrop.

An Indian brave with his wife and papoose asked at Jedediah's house for shelter from an approaching storm. The baby was strapped to a board as was their custom. Bidden to enter, they stood the board and baby against the outside of the house. "Bring baby in, it rains," said Mr. Jedediah. The brave replied, "Me toughen baby." When ready to resume their journey they found the papoose "toughened" indeed. The water from the eaves falling on his head ran into his mouth and drowned the child. They stoically carried it down by the river and buried it, continuing their journey as though nothing had happened out of the ordinary.

Doors were never locked in these times and it was an every-day occurrence for Winthrop and his wife to awake in the night and

lie quietly in their great four-poster bed in the kitchen, and watch the Indians who had stolen quietly in and were warming themselves by the fireplace, talking softly in their gutteral, their swarthy faces lighted by the blaze of the great logs. When warm and rested they carefully covered the fire with ashes as they found it, and resumed their journey, never disturbing this Quaker family, who had no fear of them.

Nathan very closely resembled in features Andrew Jackson, whose staunch admirer he was, being as they used to express it, "a Jackson man." To his son Daniel's wife, Harriette (Randell), all seekers of our lineage owe a great debt of gratitude. For forty years she has been an able and untiring assistant to one and all. Her prolific pen often working far into the night to record the many interesting morsels of family history which she so well knew how to make interesting, even to the most casual reader.

This couple are the last of their line, having lost all their children many years ago. But Mrs. Morrill's great mother love would not be starved; several girls have been fed, clothed and educated by her and worthy boys helped to start in life. At present she has three, the youngest not yet of school age.

Jedediah, Jr., son of Jedediah, settled in the town which was afterward named for him, "Morrill," in Knox County, near Belfast, Maine. Two others, Josiah and Peace married Meader, settled in the eastern part of the state. One of his granddaughters was a famous Quaker minister of Seabrook, New Hampshire. This lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Morrill Folsom, was the dearest friend of J. G. Whittier's mother. On her death the poet wrote the lines of

The Friend's Burial

"My thoughts are all in yonder town,
Where, wept by many tears,
Today my mother's friend lays down
The burden of her years.

Oh, not for her the florist's art,
The mocking weeds of woe;
Dear memories in each mourner's heart
Like heaven's white lilies blow.

How reverent in our midst she stood
Or knelt in grateful praise!
What grace of Christian womanhood,
Was in her household ways.

For still her holy living meant
No duty left undone;
The heavenly and human blent
Their kindred loves in one.

An inborn charm of graciousness,
Made sweet her smile and tone,
And glorified her farmwife's dress,
With beauty not its own."

Many pictures of this lady and others, sisters, cousins and other relatives are still preserved by North Berwick descendants. The quaint and prim Quaker head-dress, white folds at neck and shawl, make very aristocratic photos.

John (2), son of John (1), had a son, Stephen, who married Elizabeth Winslow of Falmouth. Peter (3) had a daughter killed and scalped by the Indians. As the story is told, she and an older brother had been sent into the forest to get a hemlock broom. She happened upon some lurking savages, who were waiting for darkness to attack the settlement. She screamed and the savages caught and scalped her to prevent the spread of the alarm. She expired on her father's doorstep.

When the Indians learned that they had killed a Quaker maiden they were filled with regret; on their return march north they stopped at a small lake, some three miles away and carved her picture on a great tree.

This lake was then named "Picture Lake" and is still so called. The tree was often visited and the story is still told beneath its boughs by the old inhabitants to the children of today "in her memory."

Peter's (3) son, David, was the ancestor of ex-Congressman Daniel Jackson Morrill of Johnstown, Pa. Daniel J. was born at N. B. Aug. 8, 1821, served in Congress 1867-71. Interested in steel mills, his mills had at one time the largest daily output in

America. Was the first to use Bessemer steel for railroad, created the great Cambria Iron Works. At the time of the Johnstown disaster, a cousin, Thomas Morrill, chemist of the Cambria Iron Works, lived near him. When Thomas' house was swept away he and his wife jumped, being lashed together. Both were expert swimmers, so they progressed favorably till a floating house held them under till nearly drowned, but it finally passed on. At last they caught a line and were drawn into the attic window of Daniel Jackson's great mansion. Clothing was made by cutting holes in blankets with a pair of discarded scissors found in an old desk in the attic. Here they remained for three days till a rescuing party reached them.

(To be continued)

IN MEMORY OF

Dr. George A. Phillips

Dr. George A. Phillips died at his home in Bar Harbor October 21, 1921. He was born in Orland, Me., April 18, 1854. He graduated from the University of New York (now Cornell Medical College) in 1882 and had practiced medicine ever since in Hancock County, first at Ellsworth and since 1901 at Bar Harbor. He was a leading physician in that part of Maine and a public man of note throughout the state.

He was a member of the Legislature 1919-20 and 1921-22. He was a gentleman of culture, a student of wide range and familiar with the best literature. He was deeply interested in two subjects that have always interested the writer, Maine's colonial history and the preservation of wild life in our state. He had a host of friends all over Maine, who will regret his departure from this life.

Samuel M. Giles

Samuel M. Giles, for many years a prominent and well-known resident of Sangerville, Me., was born in Vienna, Me., February 6, 1832, died at Camp Etna, June 21, 1921. Until about 11 years ago his home for about 40 years had been in Sangerville.

His occupation in life had generally been that of farming, lumbering, etc. He was a man of staunch and upright character,

always supporting measures in his town which were progressive and for the public good. He was in every sense of the word a good citizen; a true and loyal friend and never wavered in his support of the principles which he believed in and adhered to.

He was, at the time of his death, one of the oldest members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Piscataquis County. In this great fraternal order he had always taken a deep interest, had been a very active member and held prominent offices in the subordinate and grand lodge.

Politically he was a Republican and in religion he was a member of the Universalist church, but many years ago he made a study of what is now known as "modern Spiritualism" and embraced its philosophy and became a firm believer in the truth of its phenomena. He was an officer in and a leading member of the Maine State Spiritualist Association.

His funeral occurred at Odd Fellows' Hall in Guilford, June 22. The services were conducted by Good Cheer Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Golden Link Rebekah Lodge.

The following poem was penned by one of his friends and published in a recent number of the "Banner of Life" of Boston:

"My good old friend, All hail to thee
Since thou hast entered eternity,
Where angel friends hold communion sweet,
With all thy dear ones there to greet.

We would have kept thee longer still,
Within our sphere thy place to fill,
But by that wise and wondrous power,
The summons came to that bright bower

Where no more pain will come to thee,
Where your soul is now unfettered free,
So we must not mourn but carry on,
The work you so nobly tried to perform.

Always ready with heart and hand,
To lend thy aid to a fellow man,
To work unceasingly for the right,
Thy presence still will bring us light.

Your blessings we shall still receive,
For your interest in us we believe,
Still holds good, from that fairer shore,
And to Camp Etna you come once more.

To blend your love and fill your place,
'Tho we may not see your form or face,
'Tho your familiar figure is hidden from view,
You, yet are there the living *you*.

And I believe with many more,
The old Camp will grow as ne'er before,
For with strong forces for the right,
Etna will hold aloft the Banner of Light.

So all hail to thee, my elder brother,
Let us all live for one another;
If out of the temple of flesh and clay,
Or encased therein, let us work while 'tis day.

Unity, Me., August 4, 1921. C. B. Crosby."

Frederick H. Costello

Frederick H. Costello, the well-known author who has been for the past 30 years manager of R. G. Dunn & Co's. local agency, died Tuesday, August 2, 1921, at the age of 69 years, 10 months and 8 days. He leaves beside his widow, one son, Harold Costello, who now lives in Terra Bella, Calif.

The funeral will be held from the home Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock and the burial will be in Mt. Hope cemetery.

Mr. Costello lived in Bangor for the past 35 years, during which time he was connected with the local Dunn Agency. For the past 5 years of his service he was a reporter and for the past 30 years has officiated as the manager of the local branch.

He was always a profound student of history and wrote a number of books, mostly boys' stories built around valuable historical data, which he spent most of his leisure time in collecting. During his lifetime he collected an excellent historical library and was an authority on matters of historical and political interest.

Frederick H. Costello was born in Bangor, September 4, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of the city and by private tutors. In his early twenties he journeyed west to California, where he became principal of a private school in that state, a position he held for several years.

In early life he was unwell a great deal of the time, but in California he recovered his health by being out of doors a great deal and by doing gymnastic work. In 1886 he came east and became associated with the R. G. Dunn Co., at their Bangor agency. For the first 5 years he was a reporter and then he became manager.

In 1903 he married Mrs. Mabel E. Hennessey of Bangor and they have lived since then at 15 Poplar Street.

On account of ill health Mr. Costello was obliged to give up his work at the R. G. Dunn office last fall and Mrs. Costello has carried on the work for him. His poor health was brought on largely by overwork, his friends think, as he was accustomed to work hard at his office days and to study for his own pleasure late at night.

Among his published works are the following books: The Two on Galley Island, Master Ardick, Buccaneer, Under the Rattlesnake Flag, On Fighting Decks in 1812, A Tar of the Old School, and Nelson's Yankee Boy, Sure Dart, Morgan's Youngest Rifleman and The Girl with Two Selves.

Mr. Costello's books for boys met with a ready sale and received very favorable notices from the critics as they deserved, for they were the product of a man who had fine control of English and who made a profound study of his facts. He always wrote very interestingly and displayed an historical knowledge that was only explained by his constant study and his love of the work, to which he devoted most of the time not given to his office duties.

Mr. Costello was especially well versed in the history of the Revolutionary War and in matters of the sea and his maritime tales displayed the knowledge of a sailor.

He was also much interested in politics and kept in constant touch with governmental affairs, the Bangor newspapers often being enriched by communications from him on current news, these always showing a thoughtful mind and wide study.

Mr. Costello was a thorough gentleman, courteous, kindly and

affable, one of the best of husbands and fathers and a neighbor who was universally esteemed and respected.

Hon. Edwin M. Johnson

The death of Hon. Edwin M. Johnson, long one of the most prominent business men and political leaders of eastern Piscataquis, occurred suddenly at his home in Brownville, Me., on Tuesday, October 11, 1921, in his 77th year. He was born in Orono, the son of Moses S. and Betsey (Snow) Johnson, attended school in that town and East Maine Conference Seminary and Westbrook Seminary. The most of his life was spent in this town and he had extensive business interests here and in other parts of the state.

He took an active interest in town, county and state affairs. For six years he was chairman of the board of selectmen. He was state assessor from 1909 to 1915, represented the county in the state senate in the session of 1899-1900 and was always high in the counsels of the Republican party. He is survived by his wife and one son, Edwin S. Johnson of Brownville.

Oxford Agricultural Society

Incorporated February 24th, 1814.

Annual meeting, 1st Tuesday in January.

President, Seth Morse.

Secretary, Caleb Prentiss.

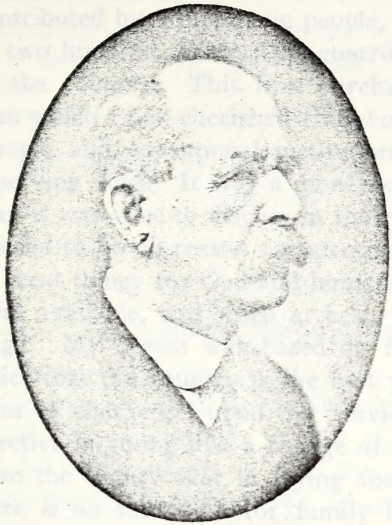
Treasurer, William Reed.

Trustees, Daniel Stowell, Elias Stowell, William C. Whitney, Abner Rawson, Wm. Barrows, Seth Morse, Joel Robinson.

Committee of Correspondence, Cyrus Hamlin, Benjamin Chandler, Alanson Mellen, Samuel F. Brown, Thomas Clark.

John Chandler of Monmouth was Sheriff of Kennebec County in 1809. Pitt Dillingham and Samuel Weston were Deputy Sheriffs at Augusta, John Hazeltine at Gardiner, and Daniel Evans and Jesse Robinson at Hallowell.

GOOD WILL HOME ASSOCIATION



REV. GEORGE W. HINCKLEY

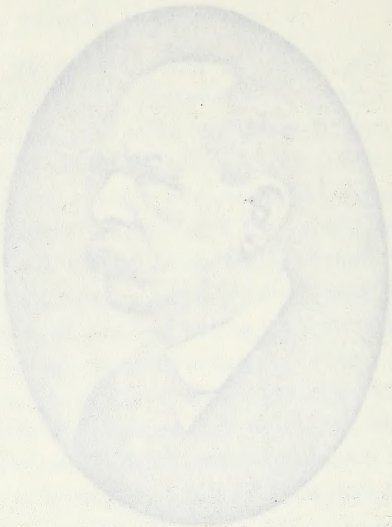
The writer in a public address once described the school and its founder at the Good Will Home Association at Hinckley, Maine, as follows:

"A school unique in some ways and great in every way, founded and presided over by one whose capacity for training and building real manhood has become so well understood and so highly appreciated that his talents in this direction are recognized as those of a genius, is situated on the westerly banks of one of the beautiful and most historic rivers on the North Atlantic coast."

In the year 1889 the Reverend George W. Hinckley of Guilford, Connecticut, with no capital but a great vision, abundance of courage, a belief in Providence and possessing all of the human elements which make a noble and cheerful optimist, began this great work. He has acquired an enviable and well deserved reputation as a great and successful teacher of youth, one who can take crude and raw material of boyhood and make it into good and successful manhood. He has accomplished this and established this now famous and almost wonderful institution without noise, fuss or organized publicity. Modest and unassuming, he has never been, and by temperament could not be, a seeker for front page or gallery applause.

Hundreds of children in Maine unfortunately circumstanced have owed an inestimable debt to this institution. Its value to our state cannot be measured.

The Independent Reporter of Skowhegan in its issue of July 21, 1921, published an interview with Mr. Hinckley, in which he gave a brief and interesting review of his work. In this among other things he said:



"In May, 1889, I purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, situated in the town of Fairfield, Somerset County, Maine. This farm was paid for with two thousand dollars which had been contributed by sympathetic people, in sums ranging from five cents to two hundred dollars; the contributions had come from all parts of the country. This first purchase was an important step in a plan which I had cherished from boyhood—a plan to form a philanthropic and educational institution for needy and imperilled, but deserving boys. It was a more extensive and comprehensive plan than it was wise to discuss in those days of small beginnings, there seemed to be no reason for attracting ridicule by telling of dreams of great things for God and humanity when only dimes and nickels were available, and when at best, the project was in its primeval stage. My dream was based on faith in God's power; upon the belief that the country is the best place for boyhood and development of character; upon the conviction that to make philanthropy effective in young life, a change of environment is often necessary; upon the theory that in laying foundations for future citizenship there is no substitute for family life, and that an old-time New England family often consisted of fifteen children, but not often of a larger number; upon the persuasion that in the development of character, neither a home nor a school nor industry nor discipline nor religious training is in itself sufficient, but that all are needed.

I believe that anything worth doing is worth doing well; that nothing worth doing can be accomplished in any other way than by long continued persistent effort; that when philanthropic people fully understand the plan and its possibilities, they would rally to its support and development, and that I would be allowed to see to some extent, the plan mature and fructify."

It may not be in the ordinary use of the term a "state institution," yet all good citizens of Maine must be proud of the fact that this great and worthy institution is within our state and each should deem it a pleasurable duty to render it material aid as well as sympathy and praise.

Postmasters in Maine in 1843

Auburn, S. H. Pickard; Ellsworth, Joseph A. Wood; Calais, William Goodwin; Augusta, Richard S. Perkins.

MAINE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

This Department is open to contributions from all teachers and pupils.

Conducted by Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools, Augusta, Me.

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO LOCAL HISTORY IN SCHOOLS

From ("One Hundred Years of Statehood and One Hundred Leading Facts of Maine")

Maine History from the Sources

Almost every town in the State of Maine offers an opportunity for pupils to gather from the sources many facts of history. In South Berwick stands the old Hamilton house which figured in the life and interests of John Paul Jones. In the town of Kittery is the Sir William Pepperell mansion, the Sparhawk mansion, now occupied by Hon. Horace Mitchell. In Winslow is old Fort Halifax; at Fort Kent the old blockhouse still stands. There are battlefields, old buildings, Indian trails, war trails and trails of the pioneers in all sections of the state, the home of Longfellow, the Oaks about which he wrote. Trophies of Peary's Arctic explorations are to be found in the museum at Bowdoin College. There is endless variety of interesting materials for study first-hand.

How to Conduct the Study

The work should be well planned by the teacher before it is undertaken. Pupils should be instructed to make a map of the town, to find out from whatever means possible where the first settlement was made and when. Find the names of the early settlers; are there any descendants of the earliest inhabitants now living in the town? Children should get from the oldest settlers the stories of the early days—tradition handed down from the preceding generation; photographs and descriptions of old buildings and historic places should be made.

The children in the history classes may be detailed to specific features of the local history; some may gather any information

relative to the town of the present day. Children should be instructed in collecting data to reject unreliable information, to distinguish between first-class evidences and unreliable data. When the data are gathered the pupil should make a brief, carefully written narrative covering his project.

Mr. Sprague, publisher of the Journal, also submits to this department the following "suggestions for the study of Maine local history" and an offer of awards as follows:

1 The name of your county?
2 From whence was its name derived?
3 Date of its organization?
4 Give the number and names of the plantations, towns or cities in your county.
5 How does a town differ in its organization from a plantation?
6 Difference between a plantation and an unorganized wild land township?
7 How do the children in unorganized townships obtain an education?
8 The name of your own town?
9 The date of its first settlement?
10 Give names of some of its pioneers or first settlers.
11 Date of its organization?
12 Give names of the town officers—selectmen, overseers of the poor, assessors, clerk, treasurer, school committee, road commissioner, etc.
13 How are these officers chosen and qualified?
14 State the powers and duties of such officers.
15 Give number of votes by political parties cast at the last three state elections in your town or city; same at the last Presidential election.
16 If you reside in a city give date of its organization, its officers and their powers and duties.
17 Differentiate between the town and city form of government?
18 Give reasons for or against the study of Maine history in Maine schools.
19 What men or women of state or national fame have been natives of your town or city?

20 Give any other data about your town that your teacher may regard as of historical interest.

The Journal will present to the scholar writing, under the direction of his or her teacher, the best composition answering the above questions, two bound volumes (7-8) of Sprague's Journal of Maine History, and to the scholars writing the next three highest ones, each a year's subscription to the Journal. Awards for the same to be made by the State Department of Public Schools.

The work of gathering and preserving the historical data and sources of information of today for the use and benefit of the people of tomorrow is not only a pleasant and enjoyable task but is of vast importance as well. The following excerpt from a paper by Prof. Alvord, of the University of Illinois, read at the Seventh Annual Conference of the American Historical Societies at Indianapolis, December 28, 1910, and published in the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1910—(Washington, 1912) p. 251, is an interesting and concise presentation of this thought.

"In the middle of the seventeenth century—about the first third of the seventeenth century—there lived in London a bookseller by the name of Thompson, who was regarded by his neighbors as a crank, because he gathered everything that was printed or written —that floated in the atmosphere in his particular neighborhood—the floatsam and jetsam of life in London. It consisted of printed newsletters; it consisted of invitations to dinners; it consisted of notes between one gentleman and another; it consisted of programs of vaudeville shows in Vauxhall Gardens and elsewhere—everything that was a record of the times. He had a vision of posterity and gathered it all; but he did not know how to classify and use it; he simply gathered. He wrote on each one the time and the conditions under which he had collected it. They were tied up and piled in piles, and after his death somebody bought the collection and presented it to the British Museum, and it lay there until Macaulay found it and used it. He saw in this collection a vision of life during the civil-war period of England, and with the assistance of his imagination he pictured for us, from this collection of odds and ends, the life of that period.

"So I say that any historical society, no matter how broad or narrow its scope, should gather material, for someone has said, 'The literary rubbish of one generation is the priceless treasure of the next.' The members of the historical societies should have a vision of posterity. What is interesting to you that has come down from the past? Some old colonial newspaper; some playbill when the English were occupying Philadelphia and having a gay time; something that keeps you in touch with the old days? That all interests you today and helps you to rebuild the past, and so what we are gathering today will be considered treasures by the next generation. We should have a vision of posterity, and that is the basis on which an historical society should be conducted."

And the above will apply with equal force to schools and school libraries as well as to historical societies, for the aims of each are the same.

Questionnaires Sent to Pupils

By

TRUE C. MORRILL

Superintendent of Schools, Bangor, Maine

QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING THE GEOGRAPHY OF YOUR TOWN

Dear Pupils:

The eighth grade boys and girls of Bangor, Maine, are anxious to receive information from you concerning the following points. Kindly write your answers to the following outline in interesting story form, so they will be of interest to boys and girls of your own age.

What was the town's population at the last census?

How many schools has it together with their enrollment?

Brief description.

Locate your town as to its nearness to some prominent physical feature of the state, e. g. upper Kennebec Valley. Lake Webber noted for, etc.

Kinds of soil and for what best adapted?

To what river system are the lakes and streams in your section tributary? How many lakes and ponds have you?

What are the important historical facts concerning the settlement of your town?

What historical places or events are marked by monuments or tablets? If none, is anything being done to encourage such work?

Has anyone of national fame been born in your town or lived there as a permanent resident? For what noted?

Means of transportation and communication.

What is your chief trading center? Why?

What nationalities are prominent?

What are the chief products and industries of your town?

Names of different settlements in your town and the principal industry of each.

What are the town's resources for maintaining its present size and future growth?

About how much taxable property is owned by summer residents?

Chief attractions and resources that attract capital and summer visitors.

Kindly include anything of special interest with respect to your town or omit any of the above points that do not apply. Picture post cards or samples of products as paper, cloth, etc., will be gratefully received.

We want to know about your town.

A new organization was perfected in connection with the recent Maine Teachers' Association convention when an association was formed to be known as the Association of Secondary School Principals of Maine. The following officers were elected: President, William E. Wing, principal of the Deering High School; vice-president, William B. Jack, principal of the Portland High School; secretary-treasurer, Clarence P. Quimby, principal of the Cony High School. The three members of the executive committee are Prin. L. E. Moulton of the Edward Little High, Clarence E. Proctor of the Bangor High, and Principal Woodbury of Thornton Academy.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

Entered as second class matter at the post office, Dover, Maine, by John Francis Sprague, Editor and Publisher.

Terms: For all numbers issued during the year, including an index and all special issues, $2.00. Single copies of current and previous volumes, 50 cents. Bound volumes, $2.50 each.

Postage prepaid on all items, except bound volumes west of Mississippi River.

This publication will be mailed to subscribers until ordered discontinued.

OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

A NEW MAINE BOOK

"Somerset County in the World War" is the title of one of the most important Maine books recently issued, its author being Florence Waugh Danforth of Skowhegan, Me. Mrs. Danforth is well known in the literary circles of Maine.

This is a book of 330 pages, finely illustrated, and is a complete history of Company E of the National Guard of Maine. She has set an example that other patriotic people ought to follow in every county in the state. The history of these brave men who crossed the ocean to defend America in the darkest days of the world war should be compiled and preserved for future generations now when the data and all the facts are easily accessible.

Maine has had a glorious record in all of the American wars for defense. It begins in 1745 at the siege of Louisburg, when the name of Sir William Phips of Kittery Point, Me., was inscribed on the roll of Anglo-Saxon heroes and knighted by England for his valor, and it is a part of the history of the wars of the revolution, 1812, the Spanish war and the world war.

D. H. Knowlton & Company, publishers at Farmington, Me., are now publishing a series of little paper covered books called "Excelsior Classics." One of their latest issues is an exceedingly interesting and scientific history of Maine Gem-Stones by Charles A. Waterman, a well-known Maine newspaper writer and author.

It is a valuable Maine brochure on a subject of much importance that but few Maine people have extensive knowledge of.

HONORABLE D. A. ROBINSON

Bangor, Me., October 25, 1921.

Editor Sprague's Journal:

I was much interested in your account of the Home Rule meeting in your last issue of the Journal; but I want to say for your information that, in the language of Daniel Webster, "I aint dead yet."

Sincerely yours,

D. A. ROBINSON.

The above letter from Dr. D. A. Robinson of Bangor, Me., reveals the committing of a blunder. Probably the most self-aggravating mistake known to humans is the one that the maker of cannot blame onto anyone but himself, where it is not the result directly or indirectly of any other person's carelessness, absentmindedness or stupidity.

Frequently an ingenious and resourceful mind, will, in such cases, light upon some co-laborer who can easily be made "the goat." Not so in this matter. This is a fact, though a sad one. For many years we have known Dr. Robinson as a leader in the business, professional, social, intellectual, religious and political life of the city of Bangor; when this particular blunder was made we knew all this, had known it for more than a quarter of a century and knew that he was then alive and enjoying the same eminent place in the citizenship of Bangor now as then.

We are exceedingly sorry that this occurred but we have no copyist in our office, there is no one in the print shop that prepares the Journal for publication, no proof-reader, no one that can be blamed except

THE EDITOR.

LETTER FROM DR. GEORGE L. CROCKETT, ROCKLAND, MAINE

Rockland, Me., July 2nd, 1921.

Dear Sprague:

Gen. Samuel Waldo died at what is now Brewer, Maine. His

body was first buried at Fort Point (Fort Pownal), then exhumed and taken to Boston.

In 1768 his heirs and family had a council at Boston, at which they made an indenture to divide the land of the Waldo tract among themselves.

I never knew this until last Sunday, when I found the original indenture dated at Boston 1768 and recorded at Suffolk County. This family agreement passed into the hands of the famous Samuel Adams and now is in my office.

In the near future I shall give the public a copy of the original. It clears up many names and locations.

In 1793 the heirs of old Samuel Waldo, who died at Brewer, 1759, gave full power of attorney to Gen. Henry Knox to become owner, manager, etc., of the Waldo Patent. This same year Knox had Monvel explore the Waldo Patent. I base my limits of the Patent on the Journal of Monvel, the original that I gave Harold Sewall.

I have no deed of Knox County earlier than 1710.

I hope to get up to see you this summer for a good chat. Mrs. Crockett will go with me. The Angel of Cushing is very ill. Have not heard from Sam for some time.

Good luck, etc.,

DR. CROCKETT.

OTIS O. ROBERTS

Dexter will have the honor of sending the only Maine man, as far as known, to be the nation's guest on Armistice Day and to be one of the nation's official mourners at the burial of the unknown American soldier.

The invitation has been extended to Otis O. Roberts of this town, late sergeant in Co. H, Sixth Maine Volunteers, and wearer of the Congressional Medal of Honor for valor in the field, to come to Washington for Armistice Day, all expenses paid by the nation. Mr. Roberts has accepted the invitation which came from Adjutant General P. C. Harris.

It is understood that similar invitations have been extended to all holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor in the country. Mr.

Roberts has the distinction of being one of thirty odd soldiers in the Civil war to receive the highest decoration awarded in this country for valor on the battlefield.

He was the son of Christina (Ryerson) and Amos Roberts and was born in the town of Sangerville, Me., on March 20, 1842. Mr. Roberts won the medal for bravery at Rappahannock Station, Virginia, on November 7, 1863, when, single handed, he captured a Confederate flag, which, a few days later, accompanied by an honor guard he took to Washington and delivered to the Secretary of War. The awarding of the Congressional Medal of Honor soon followed. A year later at the Cedar Creek engagement in the Shenandoah Valley he suffered wounds which resulted in the amputation of a foot.

Only a few days before Mr. Roberts was to depart he was informed that the order inviting him to attend had been rescinded. A cog had apparently slipped in the military machine at Washington. This machine is generally supposed to be bound together largely by red-tape, so it is possible a piece of it had broken.

Anyhow, Otis O. Roberts was for a brief time a rather disappointed old hero.

The Reverend Father C. T. Maney learning of his predicament, immediately moved about among his neighbors and told them the story. This resulted in his raising in a few hours a sufficient sum of money to pay all of the expenses of the trip.

Thus through the efforts of Father Maney and many other loyal citizens of Dexter, the journey was made.

Honorable John C. Stewart, a prominent lawyer of York Village, Maine, has recently edited and compiled one of the most important Maine items of historical value that we know of. It is entitled "Biographical Sketches of Natives of Maine Who Have Served in the Congress of the United States," and has contributed it to the Journal for publication. We shall publish it serially beginning the first part in the January-February-March number of vol. 10, which will be the next issue of the Journal. We look forward to this being greatly appreciated by our readers.

Honorable George C. Wing, Jr., has written for the Journal an historical and descriptive sketch of Mount Katahdin, which will be a valuable addition to the literature upon this subject. Much has been said about it in the press, in magazines and on the forum, but so far as we are aware this is the only accurate historical paper ever prepared. Mr. Wing's research extends from the earliest writers, Greenleaf, Williamson, etc., to Commissioner Parsons of the Maine Inland Fish and Game Department. We can assure our readers that this will appear during the next (10th) volume of the Journal.

The Journal's library has recently been presented with a copy of "Sketch of Deer Isle," Maine, by George L. Hosmer (Boston, 1896). This gift is from our esteemed friend, Dr. B. Lake Noyes of Stonington, Maine, and we extend to him our sincere thanks for the same.

The Saunterer in the Portland Sunday Telegram has been shown the log book of the brig Brutus of Bath on its voyage to Barbadoes, beginning December 25, 1825, and ending with its voyage from Havana to Portland in August, 1827. The first master of the brig was Harvey Preble, who in June, 1827, was succeeded by William Thomes. In this log book are recorded the speed of the vessel, direction of the wind, latitude by observation and general remarks. As a fair specimen of the remarks the following are copied from the record of June 4, 1827: "First part of this 24 hours commences with light breeze and fine weather, middle and latter part much the same. Part of crew employed, bent sail and got ready for sea. The wind from southward. So ends this day. I joined the brig May 26, 1827." This was evidently written by Master William Thomes.

(EDITORIAL IN HALLOWELL ADVOCATE)

(March 4, 1820)

The bill for the admission of Maine has at last passed the Senate with the amendments. These amendments are, first, the bill for the admission of Missouri, without restrictions, and secondly, a provision for the exclusion of slavery from all that part of the territory purchased of France, which was called Louisiana, which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude. This last provision, introduced by Mr. Thomas of Illinois, is denominated the compromise. The advocates of slavery have insisted vehemently upon having the whole western world beyond the Mississippi kept open as a market for their slaves; and their opponents have contended for the utter exclusion of slavery therefrom.

By the compromise the friends of humanity will accomplish much, perhaps all that can be done in the present state of feeling and interest in the slave-holding states —

There may be some danger of the repeal of this provision for the restriction of slavery when the slave-holders shall have increased in numbers and strength, by the admission of Missouri and others. We believe that a period of greater infatuation, and more prostituted for zeal for servitude than the present, will never arise. The light of truth and the principles of justice and religion will hereafter illumine the whole of our country, not excepting even those dark and degraded portions now blackened by the curse of slavery and we trust that every future Congress so far from repeating this restrictive provision, will regret and blush for their predecessors, that it had not been extended to the whole instead of a part.

The bill with these amendments was sent down to the House for concurrence, and occasioned a very spirited debate, which we this day present to our readers.

We have, more than once expressed, in unequivocal terms, the opinion which we entertain of the conduct of the Senate, in coupling Maine and Missouri.

It appears by the debate, that the members of the House are not insensible to the gross insult offered to them, and to the nation, by this unprincipled mode of legislation.

The House would undoubtedly concur at once in the compromise, but they cannot, without self-degradation, concur in the

union of the Missouri bill with that of Maine, which was proposed and rejected in the first instance, and before the bill was sent to the Senate.

FLAGG'S ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN MAINE

This exceedingly valuable work compiled by the late Charles Alcott Flagg, was published as a serial in the last two volumes of the Journal. Only two hundred copies of this have been preserved in book form. It makes a book of 91 pages with 3 illustrations. It contains the names and data of fourteen thousand one hundred and sixty-one such pensioners. It is neatly bound in paper boards, schoolbook style with label titles. This is the only authoritative work of any extent upon this subject ever published in Maine and is invaluable to all interested in Revolutionary history and ancestry. Price, $3.00. Orders for this may be mailed to Sprague's Journal, Dover, Me., or to A. J. Huston, 192 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

A book of unusual interest, which has been presented to the Waterville Historical Society by Edward G. Meader, is Record Book No. 1 of Waterville Engine Company No. 3, one of the first and finest of the fire-fighting organizations to be organized in that city. From this book may be gleaned many facts of historical interest which become increasingly fascinating and precious as time goes on. To anyone who is at all interested in the past of the city, especially in the work done by one of its pioneer fire companies, reading of the book, almost in its entirety, will prove a genuine joy. It harkens back to the past, the long, long ago, and tells accurately something of the work of Waterville's sterling old citizenry whom this generation and perhaps no generation can hardly be said to exceed in any particular.

The city of Westbrook will possess a public park and a public place of amusement for social meetings, according to the will of Cornelius L. Warren of Waltham, Mass., allowed in Probate Court in Portland recently. Joseph A. Warren, Philip Dana and John E. Hyde of Westbrook are made trustees of a fund to be obtained from real estate belonging to the testatrix in Standish and Westbrook, including the "Elms" in the latter city and the library at Cumberland Mills.

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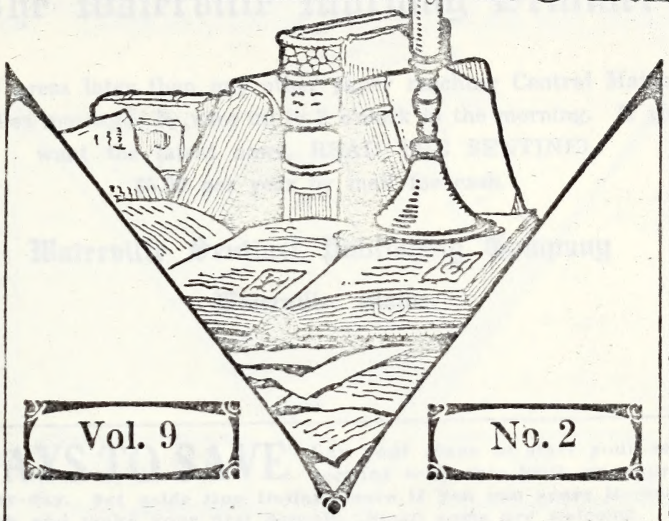
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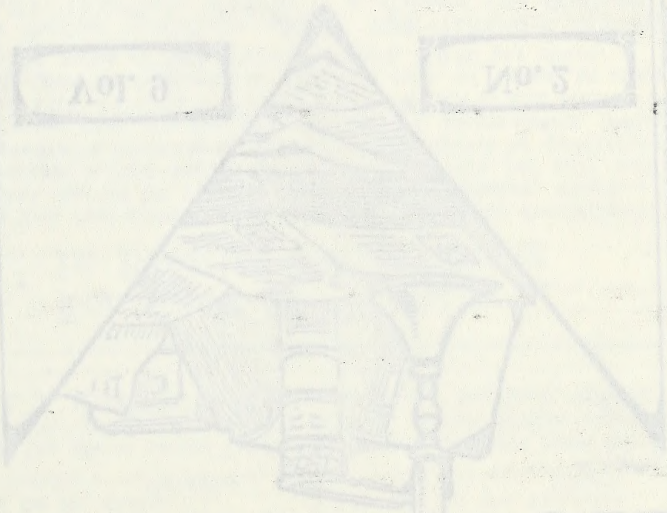


Vol. 9 No. 2

History is the truth; ever impartial; never prejudiced

1921

PUBLISHED BY
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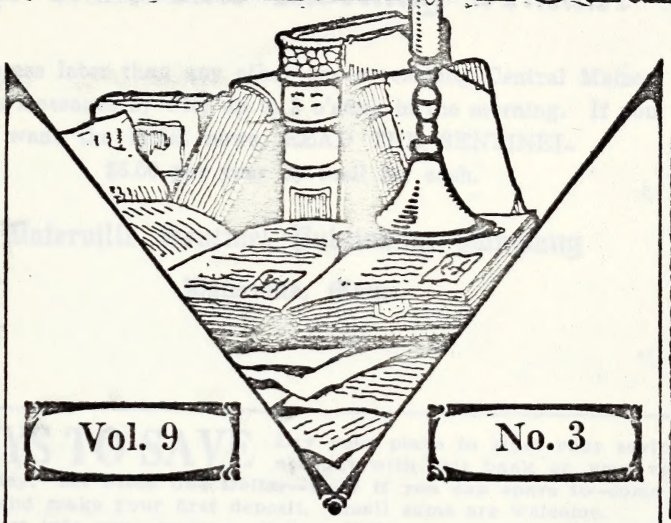
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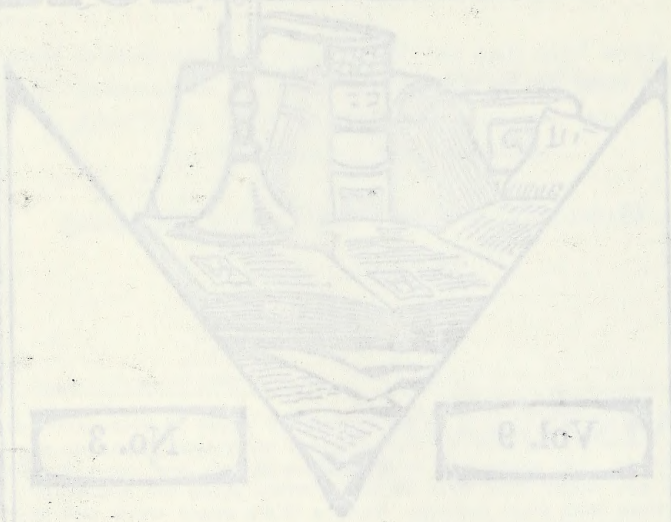
Vol. 9 No. 3

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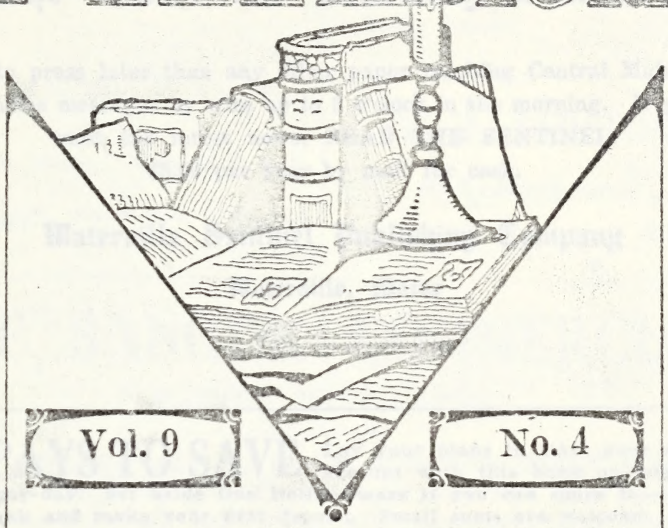
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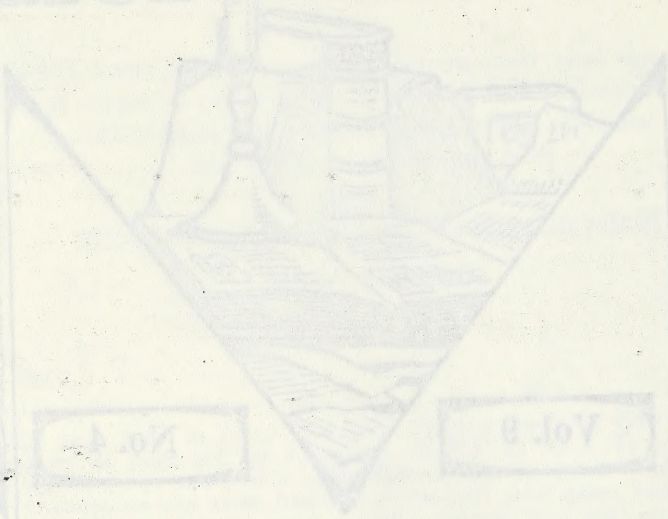
Vol. 9 No. 4

History is the truth; ever impartial; never prejudiced

1921

PUBLISHED BY
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SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF GENEALOGY



VOL. 9 NO. 4

1921

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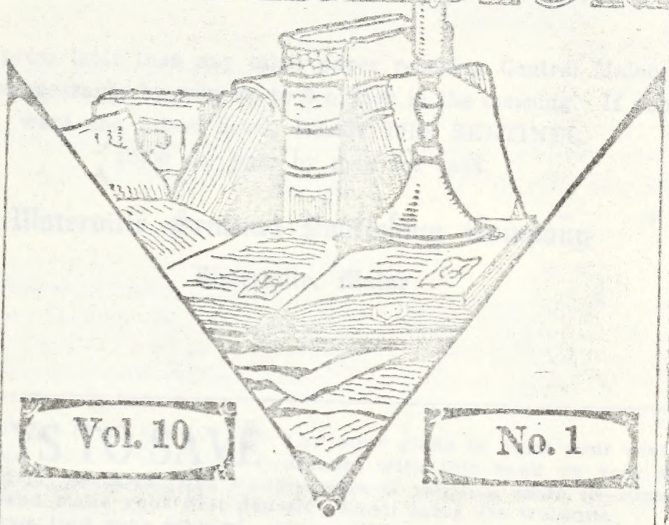
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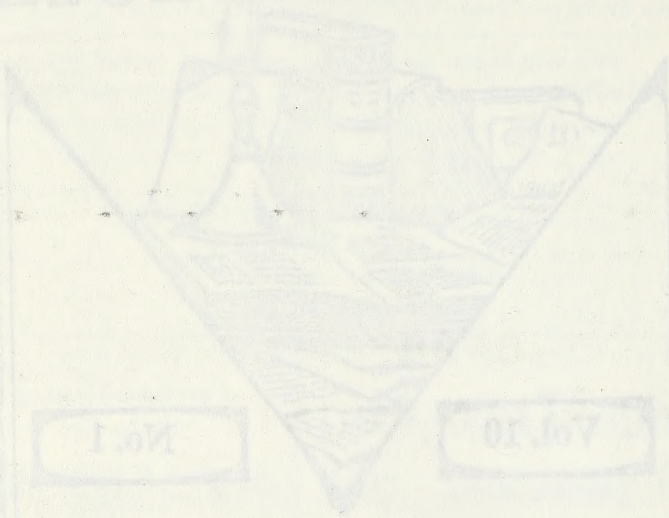


Vol. 10 No. 1

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1922

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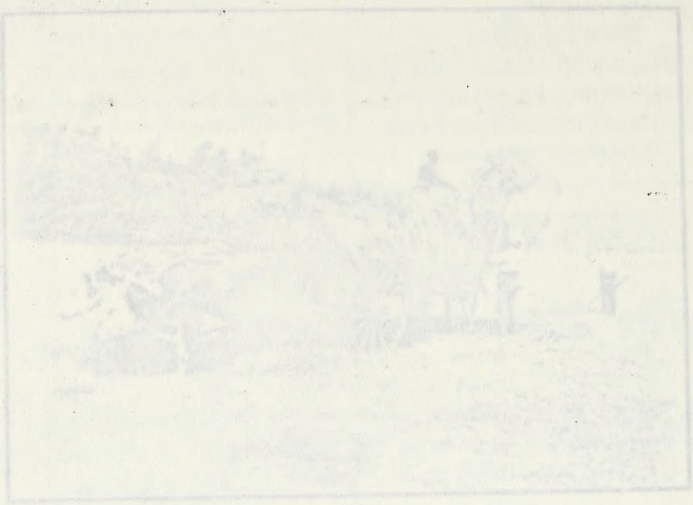
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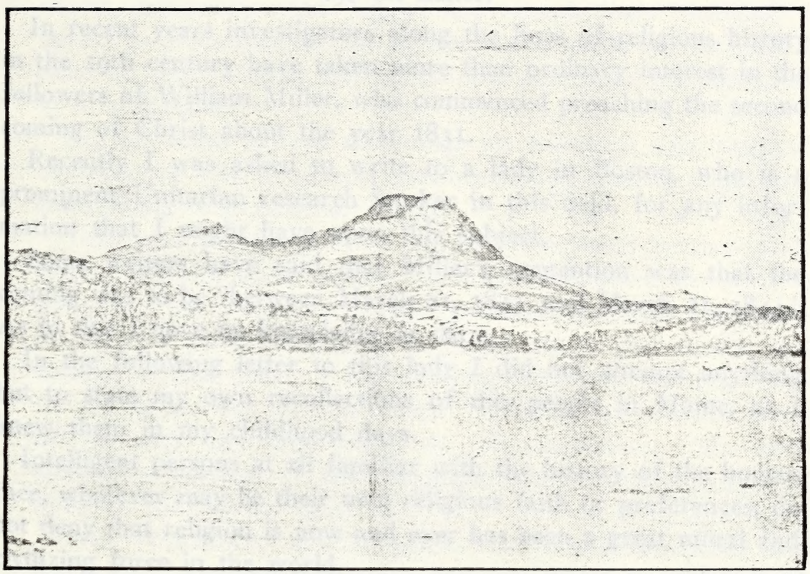
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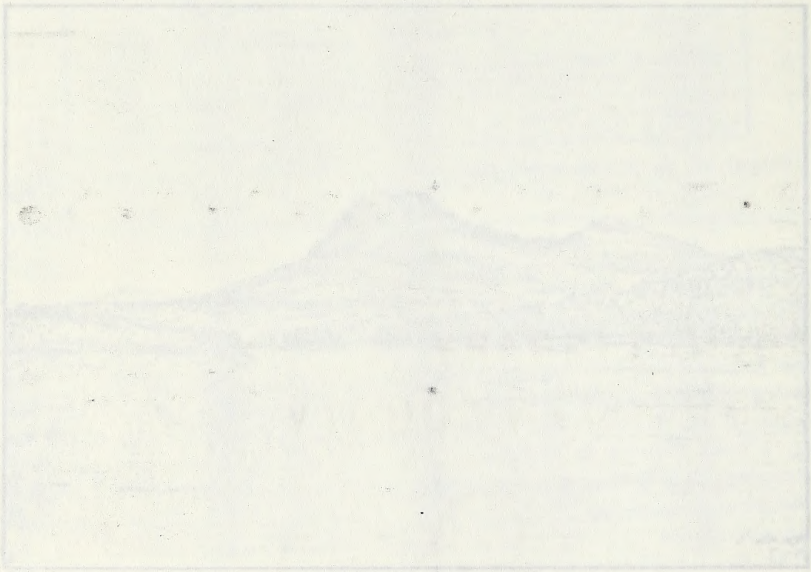
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Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. X January, February, March, 1922 No. 1

THE MILLERITES IN MAINE

(By the Editor)

In recent years investigators along the lines of religious history in the 19th century have taken more than ordinary interest in the followers of William Miller, who commenced preaching the second coming of Christ about the year 1831.

Recently I was asked to write to a lady in Boston, who is a prominent Unitarian research worker in this field, for any information that I might have upon this subject.

Some writers have said that Miller's contention was that the coming was to be "between March 21, 1843, and March 21, 1844." As to this I have no knowledge or data.

In the following letter to this lady I did not attempt anything but to state my own recollections of this people in Maine, as I knew them in my childhood days.

Intelligent persons at all familiar with the history of the human race, whatever may be their own religious faith or preferences, do not deny that religion is now and ever has been a great moral and civilizing force in the world.

Hence, I wrote from this general viewpoint alone, having no desire for argument for or against the dogmas of the Adventists, the Spiritualists or any other religious sect of those days.

The letter above referred to follows:

November 21, 1921.

Miss Clara Endicott Sears,
Prospect Hill,
Harvard, Mass.

Dear Miss Sears:

I must beg your pardon for my negligence in not writing you before. I received a letter from my good friend Norman L. Bassett

F20/c

of Augusta, Maine, dated September 3, 1921, asking me to write you if I had any historical data or information with reference to the Millerites.

I have quite a large collection of Maine newspaper clippings and have searched them for something of real importance, but do not find much except what I believe to be the old stock lie that the Millerites prepared ascension robes to "go up" in.

Under the lead of William Miller they had set a day in 1843. When a small boy I have heard people state that "Father Miller" visited Maine in 1843 and preached here some with his illustrated charts, explaining what "signs" had already been "fulfilled" and figures to prove that the end of this world would come on the date fixed by him. I think that Miller died soon after this date proved to be a mistake.

But his death did not discourage his followers, who engaged in studying the Old Testament prophecies and making mathematical calculations with renewed energy.

Very soon they decided that they had discovered just how Miller's figures chanced to be wrong. It was clear where the error had occurred. So the date was again positively fixed for a day certain in 1854. I have nothing to fix it by except that it was in the autumn of that year. I was six years old and remember it well, for my father was an enthusiastic "Millerite" or "Second Adventist" as they had then begun to call themselves. My mother, although a member of the Congregational church, was also a believer in the Advent doctrine.

They commenced this campaign with a well conducted weekly newspaper, published in Boston and ably edited by "Elder" Miles Grant. All of their ministers were called Elders, none bore the title of "Reverend." Their preachers had all been "called" by the voice of God to go forth and preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ and His second coming and reign on this earth. They were, on all theological matters except what pertained to their own peculiar views, Trinitarians, and believed in baptism by immersion and celebrated the Lord's supper in the same manner as do all Protestant churches.

While the "washing of the Saint's feet" was not regarded as an essential duty, some of them in the early days observed this,

although I do not recall that I ever witnessed its ceremony when a child.

The fundamental tenets which separated them from other Protestant sects were their belief in the sleep of the dead, the second coming of Christ, the literal resurrection of the dead on the judgment day when all who had died in their sins would be finally destroyed by fire.

When the time predicted for the "Day of Judgment" passed uneventfully in 1854, the decision of the leaders was that the exact time of the end of the world was one of the "mysteries" of religion and of the Bible which the finite mind could not fathom by any principles of mathematics. The passing of this did not however weaken their faith or deter them from continuing to preach the second coming of Christ. The exact time of this event had simply passed into the realm of Divine mysteries and with equal ardor they proclaimed that the "signs" were being rapidly fulfilled and that this sublime event was "near at hand."

Like the Puritans, they were firm believers not only in the inspiration of, but in the absolute infallibility of everything in the Scriptures, from the first word of Genesis to the last word of Revelation; and that the Bible was to be taken literally, that no part of it had any unknown, obscure or subtle meaning. It was their guide, their government and their law, and they held that their prayerful interpretation of it was the truth.

They declined to vote or take any part in town or state affairs, for they were not of the world; yet they were loyal citizens and paid taxes without murmur because they had been commanded to "render to Caesar the things which are Caesar's," and their town, state and country constituted their Caesar within the meaning of this command.

They were opponents to human slavery and to war, and like the Quakers were recognized by the government as "non-resistants." Probably today they would answer to the name of pacifist.

The early Millerites in Maine were a God-fearing, devout and peaceful class. None could doubt their sincerity or the purity of their lives. They were respected as good citizens and kind neighbors. They met with violent opposition and their leaders were sometimes arrested for vagrancy and similar charges. This they

simply called persecution, which they had expected if not hoped for. They were often jeered, rebuffed and made the butt of ridicule which served only to strengthen their faith. The Master had foretold them of persecutors and scoffers and they welcomed and prayed for them.

In 1899, there was published (Bangor, Maine) a little book of local history in the county (Piscataquis) entitled "Piscataquis Biography and Fragments," of which I was the author. In speaking of James Stuart Holmes, the first lawyer of the county, I quote from a letter regarding him that I had previously received from the late Joseph D. Brown, as follows:

"I well remember a remarkable scene in the year 1843, in which he (Holmes) was an active participant. The Adventists or followers of William Miller were numerous in the neighboring town of Atkinson. Their preaching of the second coming of Christ was deemed a heresy by leading citizens and members of other churches. Some of these citizens who opposed the Millerites went to Dover and instituted legal proceedings against Israel Damon and several others who were preachers and leaders in the Miller faith, under the vagrant act. In the old church on the hill they were arraigned before Moses Scott, a justice of the peace.

"Without pecuniary compensation Mr. Holmes volunteered his services for the defense. For four days the courtroom was crowded with people. During the whole time there was a succession of praying, singing of hymns, plaintive and exhilarating, as only the old-style Millerites could sing, shouting, jeers, groans and applause, but above all these occasional distracting sounds could be heard Mr. Holmes' eloquent argument for religious freedom and toleration, and the right of every person to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, under his own vine and fig tree. At the close of the trial the prisoners were promptly discharged."

And yet, like all other forms of religious belief, in which mingles the element of fanaticism, it sometimes had evil results. Obviously the parent who believed that within a very few years the doom of this world would be sealed for all eternity, could not take such an interest in the child's receiving an education as would have been the case had the parent not been obsessed with this delusion.

Naturally the parent's hopes and heart desires for the child were centered on guiding him so that the purity of his life while here would entitle him to a seat with the saints; that he might not be "burned up root and branch" and be forever only "stubble under the saint's feet." This being the parent's paramount thought for the child, it necessarily crowded out of his mind the necessity for learning about a world soon to be destroyed by fire anyhow. As a result of this, children sometimes lost opportunity in after life to which they were entitled.

Then for a year or so before the hoped-for Day, which never came, some of the Advent families which I knew, literally obeyed the command to sell their worldly goods and give alms to the poor about them. Hence, the passing of the Day found them in destitute circumstances.

The popular notion that the Millerites prepared ascension robes and wore them when they were expecting to be "caught up" was, so far as I ever knew, entirely false. I think the Outlook magazine about a quarter of a century or more ago made an investigation of the question of whether or not the Millerites made use of ascension robes in 1843 or 1854, and not finding any evidence of it anywhere in the country, decided that it was only a figment of the imagination.

The Millerites believed as fully in a personal devil as they did in a personal Supreme Being. I think the Fox sisters burst forth proclaiming to the world their "rappings" and mediumistic powers in 1848, the year of my birth. I have a vivid recollection of the discussion in the days of '54 about their alleged phenomena. The orthodox of nearly all religious denominations met it by a positive denial that the mediums had produced any evidence whatever of any occult force; that it was all trickery, falsehood and delusion. Not so with the Advent. He exulted over it. He hailed it as another "sign" of the evil days that the prophets had foretold would precede the end of the world. He disputed with the orthodox preachers who called Spiritualism a tissue of lies and sneered at it. The Advent believers accepted all these so-called phenomena as literal facts. They were in unison with the Spiritualists in advocating their actual occurrence. But as to the cause of these alleged wonders, their explanation was as far from that of the Spiritual-

ists as is the South Pole from the North Pole. To their minds they did not emanate from departed spirits, for there were none. All of the dead were in an unconscious state and would remain so until the day of resurrection. This being a fact they could have but one cause, they came direct from Satan.

The Bible taught them, as they held, that the devil, whose power God had been fighting ever since the creation of the world, and which would be forever destroyed on the day of judgment, could send evil spirits to take possession of human beings and enter a herd of swine; this being so, they reasoned that this same Satanic power could do all and more along this line than was claimed to have been accomplished by the mediums.

The Advents admitted that mediums were controlled by spirits, but contended that they were spirits of darkness and evil—of the devil.

Since writing the foregoing I have received the following lines from this correspondent:

"My dear Mr. Sprague:

Allow me to thank you most cordially for your most interesting letter about Millerite days. It gives me many valuable points for which I am very grateful. I am also grateful to Mr. Bassett for having urged you to give me the benefit of your knowledge on this subject. I am impressed with the real interest that is growing apace in this country in regard to all the various phases that it has passed through in reaching the period in which we are now living. It is from this standpoint that I am interested in the Millerite days, and this response to my appeal for information regarding them has been very spontaneous and sincere and voluminous.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

CLARA ENDICOTT SEARS."

THE MAINE INDIANS AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE WHITE SETTLERS

(By Ethel M. Wood)

(Concluded from Vol. 9, page 174)

In the massacres and conflagrations of King Philip's War about three hundred white people were killed and many were led away

into captivity. The Kennebecs were much less cruel than their allies. There is no record that they ever tortured a prisoner and, in June, 1677, they returned twenty captives with a letter to the governor of Massachusetts. The Androscoggins were wont to kill their captives after making them endure the most excruciating tortures. Infants were torn from their mothers' breasts and their brains dashed out against the nearest tree. In the war the Indian tribes, too, suffered great losses, and the day when the treaty of peace was signed at Casco (April 12, 1678) was one of great rejoicing. The cost to the colonial government of King Philip's War in Maine was estimated at two thousand pounds, besides incidental losses. These circumstances revealed the insecurity of the settlements in Maine and their lack of protection from the Indians, and undoubtedly was one of the causes which led to the absorption of the Maine settlements by Massachusetts.

In the interval of peace which followed, the settlements began to rise from their ashes, there was renewed prosperity along the coast of Maine, and the English added to their territory by purchasing large tracts of land from the Indians. The most important of these transactions was the famous "Pejepscot Purchase," whereby a large tract of land situated between the Androscoggin and Kennebec Rivers was obtained, July 7, 1684, from six Anasagunticook sagamores. The Mohawks, the ancient enemy of the Maine tribes, employed by the English in the late war, continued their raids until checked by command of Gov. Edmond Andros of New York. A second treaty was made at Portsmouth in 1685, when, for the first time, the English promised to protect the Indians from their Mohawk foe. Shortly after the close of the war the most of the Saco tribes had departed for Canada and were gathered into the fold at St. Francis.

VI. King William's and Queen Anne's Wars

In the spring of 1688, Gov. Andros plundered the home of Baron de St. Castin at Pentagoët[1] under the pretext that the Penobscot region, in which Pentagoët was located, was in the king's province and therefore under his jurisdiction. Bands of Indians organized by the French were sent out from Canada, and there followed a series of terrible massacres. There was constant

[1] The site of the modern town of Castine.

dread of the lurking savage and each town built its garrison house, to which the inhabitants could flee at a moment's notice. Eleven garrisons of soldiers were maintained along the coast. The destruction of Newichawannock, Pemaquid, and Fort Loyal at Falmouth are notable as among the most horrible of the events of this war.

Tribal distinctions began to disappear as the various tribes became united against a common enemy, and the remnant of the Sacos allied themselves with the Androscoggins and the Kennebecs. In 1693 Father Ralé appeared at Norridgewock, and exerted a strong influence in favor of peace, for later in the year thirteen chiefs came to him and signified their willingness to submit to English rule. It appears that the French, however, were not yet ready for peace, and, owing to their influence with the natives, another series of massacres followed. Bomazeen, a chief of the Kennebecs, approaching Pemaquid with a flag of truce, was seized and carried to Boston. This event put the infuriated Norridgewocks again on the war-path. The struggle concluded with the treaty of Mere Point, Jan. 7, 1699. The war had done no good; neither side had profited, and the Indians were, if anything, in a more miserable condition than before.

When Queen Anne came to the throne of England (1702) she immediately laid claim to Acadia and made another clash between the French and English in America inevitable. Gov. Joseph Dudley of Massachusetts sought to maintain peace with the Indians; and large numbers of the natives assembled at Casco to meet him and his suite, June 20, 1703. Three of them came from Norridgewock, among the number Bomazeen, the late captive, who said that there should be peace "so long as the sun and moon shall endure." He moreover said, "As high as the sun is above the earth, so far distant shall our designs be of making the least breach between each other." [2] Father Ralé was present at the conference and was looked upon with suspicion and annoyance by the English. French influences were too strong, and in less than two months war broke out again, and the Indians, swooping down from Canada, renewed their cruelties. In the winter of 1705, Col. Hilton, with two hundred and seventy men, went to Norridgewock on snowshoes, hoping

[2] See Palfrey, vol. 4, p. 286.

to destroy the stronghold. Finding the village deserted, they were obliged to content themselves by the burning of the deserted chapel. That the white men as well as the Indians were guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment of their foes was demonstrated by Col. Hilton at Casco in January, 1707, when he surprised a band of eighteen sleeping Indians and massacred seventeen of them. Another cruel act was the delivery of Arruawickuabruit, a captive Norridgewock sachem, to the Mohawks to be treated as the latter saw fit. By the treaty of Utrecht (March, 1713), Acadia was surrendered to the English by the French, and the dispute over this area was settled for the time being; and four months later a treaty was concluded with the Indians at Portsmouth.[3]

With the establishment of peace, there was little immediate fear of a renewal of hostilities, and the coast settlements sprang up with great rapidity. In 1717, Gov. Shute of Massachusetts sailed from Boston to Georgetown, on Arrowsic Island, for the purpose of strengthening the friendly relations of the English with the Indians and drawing into a closer alliance of amity and good-will. Their chiefs were received with great ceremony at his tent, and in a few words Gov. Shute explained to them that his king was now a friend of the French, that English and Indians alike were his subjects, and that the king wished them to be treated with all justice. Schools and Christian ministers were promised them. The Indians, fearing that this meant a change of religious teachers and of religious faith, declared that they had no desire to change their religion since God had sent them such good teachers. This is a splendid tribute to the efficient work which had been done among them by the Jesuit missionaries. Heretofore, they said, they had been subject to no king but their own, but they would obey King George if they liked his laws, otherwise not. They asked particularly that no more forts be built and said that they had not sold their lands. The deed of the "Pejepscot Purchase" was shown them. Confused and confounded by a document which they could neither read nor understand, they sullenly withdrew. Soon they returned with a letter from Father Ralé saying that the French king had not given the English any of the Indians' land. The next

[3] For text of this treaty, see Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., Series 1, vol. 6, p. 250, also see Sebastian Ralé, a Maine Tragedy, etc., Sprague (Boston, 1906).

day as the governor was departing, two Indians came to apologize, and to express a great desire for the maintenance of peace.

VII. Lovewell's War

Later developments showed that, in spite of the fact that Indians and English were both regarded as subjects of the king, the governor was disposed to neglect the rights of the natives and obligations of recent treaties, and signs of unrest among them appeared. New forts were continually being erected, and, in 1720, two hundred soldiers were sent to the frontier of Maine. In the summer of 1721, a grand embassy, consisting of Canadian officials, two Jesuits and many representatives of the tribes, approached Arrowsic Island with a fleet of ninety canoes and delivered to the English representative there a manifesto [4] in the name of all the tribes, warning the settlers that unless they moved away in three weeks, their houses would be burned and they would be killed. There was great alarm in Boston; orders were issued to put down the rebellious Indians, and great was the confusion in Maine. It was believed that Father Ralé was especially active in instigating this rebellion and a price was set upon his head. In the following December, Col. Westbrook, one of the principal military commanders in Maine, was sent up the Kennebec River with a force of two hundred and thirty men with orders to seize Ralé. Norridgewock, the home of Ralé, was found deserted, but his strong box and papers, including his Indian dictionary, which were found there, were seized and carried off. The Indians interpreted this expedition for the capture of Ralé as a direct blow against themselves, and refused after that to meet the English in council. The savages now resumed the war-path, attacks were made on the English settlements at Merrymeeting Bay, St. George, and Brunswick, and the latter place was reduced to ashes. Shortly after this the Indians were discovered by Capt. John Harmon and a force of the English in the forest near Brunswick. Capt. Harmon came upon them as they were slumbering, after a Bacchanalian celebration of their recent deeds; and, taking advantage of this circumstance, he swooped down upon them and murdered them all in cold blood.

[4] For text of this manifesto see Baxter; Pioneers of New France in New England; pp. 111-118.

Not only were the Norridgewocks engaged in this struggle, but they had enlisted the support of every tribe east of the Merrimac River. Garrisons were sent from Massachusetts to hold the forts along the coast. The Massachusetts legislature offered bounties for Indian scalps, and one thousand dollars for Father Ralé, taken dead or alive. Fearing the attack of the Indians, many of the English settlers fled away to Massachusetts or elsewhere, and the Maine coast was left nearly desolate. The next year (1722) the Massachusetts government attempted to bribe the Mohawks to lend them their aid again, but as the Iroquois Confederacy, of which they were a part, was then at peace with the Maine Indians, they refused. In the winter of 1722 another expedition to Norridgewock failed, and still another expedition, sent in 1723, found the place deserted. In the following spring the Indians returned to Norridgewock. It was now decided by the English to make still another attempt to capture Father Ralé, and a force of two hundred and eight men under Captains Moulton and Harmon of York were despatched from Richmond on Aug. 29, 1724, for that purpose. They proceeded by boat as far as Teconnet (Winslow) and then marched overland to Norridgewock. Arriving near the village, Moulton disposed his men to the best advantage and began an attack upon the village. The inhabitants were taken by surprise and knew nothing of the approach of the enemy until the latter was close upon them. Ralé rushed out to the village cross which he had planted some time before, exposing his body in full view of the enemy, thinking by this act of bravery and self-sacrifice to protect his beloved neophytes. They crowded about him, however, and he was slain in their midst together with thirty of their number. Not an Englishman was even wounded. The entire village was burned, and the Norridgewocks took no further part in the war which continued for a year longer.

One of the most interesting events of this fourth Indian war was the battle of Pegwacket,[5] in the southwestern part of the province, which took place May 8th, 1725. Capt. John Lovewell had set out from Dunstable, Mass., on April 25 with forty-six men upon an expedition against the Indians in Maine. They marched to the upper waters of the Saco River, where a part of the force

[5] The modern town of Fryeburg.

was left, while Capt. Lovewell and Chaplain Frye with thirty men went on to the borders of a small lake now called Lovewell's Pond, two miles from the Indian village of Pegwacket. As they journeyed through the forest, an Indian was seen hunting. Stimulated by the prospect of obtaining a bounty of five hundred dollars, which was the standing offer of the Massachusetts government for every Indian slain, they determined to kill him. Leaving their knapsacks in a little clearing, they quietly followed him at a distance, and, after a sharp encounter, captured him. In the meantime the knapsacks which they had left in the rear attracted the attention of two chiefs, Paugus and Wahwa, who discovered them. They sounded an alarm and gathered a party of warriors who lay in ambush for the English. When Lovewell's party returned for their baggage, therefore, they were at once attacked and a bloody battle was waged for eight hours. Lovewell and nine of his companions were killed, while the total loss of the Indians has been estimated at fifty-eight. The pathetic part of the incident is that these contestants were former friends and acquaintances and had shared each other's hospitality. In fact, several of the savages were what were known as "praying Indians." To the Indians' credit, it must be admitted that, though they had the opportunity of scalping the bodies of Lovewell and his men, they refrained from doing so. The loss of the Sacos in this battle was so great as to break the spirit of the tribe, and they withdrew forever from their native haunts, as the Norridgewocks had done before subsequent to the destruction of their village. Peace was concluded at Falmouth, Maine, July, 1726, and Lovewell's War was at an end.

VIII. The Fifth and Sixth Indian Wars

The next French and Indian war, which was the fifth in order, broke out in the colonies in 1744. It was known as King George's War, and the foes in the colonies were the English and the French, though the colonial war was but a part of the general European struggle, which was known as the War of the Austrian Succession.[6] As usual the Indians are found upon the side of the French. The scene of activities lay chiefly in Nova Scotia and the eastern part of Maine, and around Louisburg on Cape Breton Island which was

[6] 1740-1748.

captured by colonial troops under Sir William Pepperell. Some of the Abenakis, conscious of their weakness, and not wishing to enter anew upon the horrors of war, threw themselves upon the protection of the English, as did also the Penobscots. An imaginary line was drawn, therefore, three miles east of the Passamaquoddy River and extended north to the St. Lawrence; and the Indians upon the western side were forbidden "to have any correspondence with those eastern rebels."[7] The English strongly urged the friendly Indians, who were scattered about among their settlements, to join them in the war, but in case of a refusal they were permitted to remain neutral and undisturbed.

Upon receipt of the news of the defeat of the French at Louisburg (1745), the Tarratines were aroused to further hostility, and infected the more westerly tribes, who heretofore had been at peace with the English. Indian outrages and assaults were renewed, attacks being made upon Pemaquid, Topsham, and North Yarmouth. The settlers could not even work on their farms, in such constant dread were they, and scarcely ventured to milk their cows. Two women were one day milking their cows at St. George a short distance from the garrison house, when one was suddenly seized and carried away to Canada. The other woman was pursued, but managed to escape, finding refuge in the garrison. According to "Dummer's Treaty" (1726),[8] referred to before as the treaty of Falmouth, the Norridgewocks and Penobscots had pledged themselves to furnish a certain number of men to join the English in suppressing any uprising of other Indian tribes. When, in 1745, the demand was made, however, they refused their support, and, on Aug. 23, 1745, the provincial government of Massachusetts formally declared war against all of the Maine tribes.

The devastation of the settlements along the coast by Indian attacks continued for several months, and during the winter the garrisons were increased. In the spring of 1746, the natives redoubled their efforts against the settlements, particularly against those of the Sagadahoc region. The last attack of the year upon an eastern settlement occurred on the twenty-sixth of August near Pemaquid. During the following autumn and winter, Canada was the battle-ground, but the next spring found the Indians again

[7] See Williamson, vol. 2, p. 218.
[8] Me. Hist. Coll., Series 1, vol. 3, p. 384, and Williamson, vol. 2, p. 240.

wreaking their vengeance upon the Maine towns. Many persons were killed outright or carried away into captivity. Agents sent from Boston in May (1746) for the purpose of negotiating an exchange of captives at Quebec, reported, on their return in the following August, that in all three hundred and sixty-one captives had been taken to Canada by the Indians. They further reported that of this number, seventy had died in captivity, that they had secured the release and return of one hundred and seventy-one; while the rest of them were reported as having disappeared, or as too ill to make the journey back to the colonies. After the news of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) had reached the colonies, the Indian ravages ceased and, in June, 1749, representatives of the Penobscots and Norridgewocks went to Boston to negotiate for peace, declaring that every tribe throughout the length and breadth of Maine desired it. A meeting was arranged to take place at Falmouth in the autumn, and here on Oct. 14, a treaty was agreed to, which conceded to the English indisputable rights of their settlements, and reserved to the Indians such lands as had not been conveyed to the English by deed.

The Indians, however, and particularly the Kennebecs, still felt keenly the injustice done them by the English in former years; the settlers in turn cherished a hatred for the natives. Owing to the state of feeling between the English and the Indians, peace was maintained with difficulty, and in less than six weeks after the treaty of Falmouth above referred to, a quarrel arose between the settlers at Wiscasset and their savage neighbors, the Kennebecs. As usual the ill-feeling spread among the other tribes, and in the summer of 1750 an attack by the Kennebecs and Tarratines was made upon the fort at Richmond. Other English settlements were attacked from time to time, and it was not until Sept. 3, 1751, that the Indians were pacified and friendly relations re-established.

After these events the Indians assumed a quiet and peaceful attitude, which encouraged the settlers and furnished a stimulus for the building of new settlements and the extension and improvement of those already established. The English settlers advanced up the Kennebec and built fortifications above Richmond. The Indians were manifestly displeased because it was regarded as an encroachment upon their territory and an invasion of their rights

as they were defined in the Dummer Treaty (1726) previously referred to. In spite of this, however, they said that they would remain at peace unless directly interfered with. In February, 1754, sixty Indian spies visited Fort Richmond. A little later a French Jesuit made a canvass of the Indians of the Kennebec Valley, promising the favor of the French to all who would take sides with them in the great struggle for the possession of this continent between France and England which was just about to begin. Owing to the traditional friendship of the Indian for the French, the appeal of the Jesuit Father had a profound effect; and in view of the situation, any permanent peace with the Indians was despaired of by the English, and the only course left to the latter was to strengthen their defences as much as possible, and prepare for the inevitable conflict with their former foes, the French and their Indian allies. In anticipation of coming events Gov. Shirley concluded to build a fort at Teconnet, at the junction of the Kennebec and Sebasticook Rivers. This was an important location for a fort, for it was but thirty-one miles from Norridgewock; and furthermore, it was only by way of the Sebasticook River that the Norridgewocks could communicate with the Penobscots. The usual route of the latter tribe to Quebec, was by way of the Sebasticook and thence up the Kennebec and Chaudiere. The fort was completed Sept. 3, 1754, and named Fort Halifax. Other fortifications known as Forts Western and Shirley were then built at Cushenock (Augusta) and Frankfort (Dresden) respectively, and equipped with garrisons and supplies. Large appropriations were made by the General Court of Massachusetts to provide supplies for garrisons and fortified habitations which were established in nearly all parts of the province of Maine.

Hostilities were begun, in 1754, between the French and Indians on the one hand and the English on the other. This marked the opening of the "Old French and Indian War," which was the sixth of the Indian wars to occur within the space of eighty years, the most bitterly contested in action, and the one that was fraught with the most important consequences for France, England, and the American colonies. This was a part of the world-wide conflict, known as the Seven Years' War in Europe. In the spring of 1755, savage depredations continued and on June 11, the Massachusetts

government declared war "against the Anasagunticook[9] Indians, and all other tribes eastward of Piscataqua excepting those upon Penobscot River." Bounties ranging as high as £250 were offered for every Indian scalp, and a reward of £100 for every captive taken. The war in the colonies raged until 1758, when the raids of the Indians grew more and more infrequent, finally ceasing altogether after failure to carry the fortifications at Meduncook (Friendship). In 1760, the remnants of the Maine tribes, exhausted by war and ravaged by pestilence, sued once more for peace, sending word to General Preble, who was then in command of Fort Pownal, the strategic center of the whole Penobscot region, to the effect that they desired to dwell near the English and under their protection, "living with them as many of the tribes had lived with the French in Canada." A council was accordingly held at Boston, April 29, 1760, and a treaty concluded. The Indians confessed that they had rebelled against the English government, agreed to the forfeiture of their lands, and renounced all further allegiance to the French government. The Tarratines, once so powerful, were now reduced to five hundred souls, and the Abenakis had sunk into relative insignificance. The white settlers now, for the first time, felt a real sense of security from attacks of the savage, and could cultivate their fields in peace and quiet, free from the dread of the tomahawk and the scalping knife. Forts Pownal and Halifax were converted into trading stations from which the Indians were supplied with necessary articles. One day an unfortunate thing happened, for a party of four hunters from Fort Pownal shot and killed an Indian, whom they had overtaken in their quest for game, and robbed him of many valuable furs which he had in his possession. The incident was reported to the provincial government in Boston, who investigated the matter, ordered the offenders punished, and, so far as possible, made reparation to the friends of the slain Indian. This incident was also made the excuse for the passage of strict laws against molesting the Indians in any way, and further trouble was thereby averted.

This virtually concludes the story of the Indian and Indian uprisings in the province of Maine, for, from this time forth, the remnants of the tribes that were left were no longer a serious

[9] In the Androscoggin valley.

menace to the peace of the settlements and to the expansion of the colony, and they dwelt in friendly relations alongside their white neighbors, or assumed an attitude of neutrality on the occasion of future wars. While it is the experience of history that an inferior civilization must give way before a higher one, such was the inevitable result when the white settler came in contact with the aborigines, after all there is a pathetic side to the downfall of the Indian. These wars of the eighteenth century were his protests against the invasion of his home and the appropriation of his land and his hunting grounds. The injustice was not all done by the native, nor was he chargeable with all the cruelties that accompanied Indian warfare. Much of the blame must be laid at the door of the white man. We are reminded of this in a significant reference in Cotton Mather's "Magnalia," which reads as follows: "Many rude, wild and ungovernable English did, unto the extreme dissatisfaction of the wiser sort, rashly add unto the occasion which the Indians also took to grow ungovernable." The fate of the Indian was a regrettable one, no matter how logical and natural it might have been, and for that reason, he deserves a generous and sympathetic treatment on the part of every student of history whose desire it is to do justice to a race whose provocation was as great as theirs.

CHRONICLES OF THE FAMILY OF JOHN MORRILL OF KITTERY, MAINE, 1640-1920

(By Mrs. Ethel (Morrill) McCollister)

(Concluded from Page 191)

Soon after this Thomas sold out and came east and his widow still summers near Kittery. He was the son of Horatio and Mary Morrill, both of them Quaker preachers of some note.

Daniel Jackson was sent to the Paris Exposition in 1878 as U. S. Commissioner. Had one daughter who married Philip Chapman of Washington, D. C., later married Bates by whom there was born a son, Daniel J. Bates.

Mr. Morrill's sister, Uianna, was a minister. She married Rev. Ramsey, Professor at Oberlin College. They had one son, Oberlin Ramsey. They are buried near her father, Thaddeus', great man-

sion at North Berwick. Thaddeus' daughter Sarah inherited this home; she married her cousin, Alfred Morrill, and their heirs now occupy it.

Peter, Jr., son of Peter (3) practiced law, carried on a large farm at North Berwick. A daughter, Comfort, married Elijah Neal. Her son, Peter Morrill Neal, was the "War Major" (1860) of Lynn, Mass. He had quite a collection of Morrill genealogy. His son, Mr. William E. Neal, a banker of Lynn, maintains a summer home at Bauneg Beg. Stephen (4) son of Peter (3), married first, Elizabeth Winslow of Falmouth. His son Rufus married Nancy Webb, and was the father of Edmund Neal of Westbrook. This latter graduated from Westbrook Seminary, learned the tanners' trade and then went west in 1857. In October of that year he was elected to first free state legislature of Kansas. On October 5, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, 7th Kansas Cavalry. Mustered out in 1865 with rank of brevet Major for meritorious services. He held two terms as State Senator. Governor 1895-7. Framed the famous pension law known as the Morrill bill, which was passed June 27, 1890. His brothers Levi and Rufus established the tanneries at Deering and their memory is perpetuated in Morrill's Corner.

Peaselee (Peaselee[4] Peter[3]) married Nancy Macomber. He moved to Augusta (then Hallowell) in 1797. Later to Belgrade Hill, where he kept a tavern. His death came about through an accident. He was standing beside a building when a pair of horses hitched to a heavy cart became frightened, and starting suddenly, crushed him against the building. He died three days later. In one of the most beautiful country cemeteries in the state, in a neglected corner is the grave of "Peaselee Morrill, formerly of Barnstable, Mass. Departed this life January 19, 1826." There are no records of this family in Barnstable or Belgrade. But he was the father of fourteen children, of whom at least Mr. Anson Peaselee and Lot Myrick need no introduction to the public.

Anson Peaselee Morrill, born June 10, 1803; married Rowena M. Richardson. He was the first Republican governor of Maine, 1855. Elected to Congress in 1860, he took his seat at the extra session which was convened July 4, 1861, by President Lincoln for means to suppress the Civil War. His good friend James G. Blaine

later succeeded to this seat. These two were pioneers in the movement to found the Republican party. In 1880 he was again elected to the legislature; was president of the Maine Central Railroad from 1871 till his death, July 4, 1887.

His daughter Rowena married Charles W. Goddard, at one time Justice of the Superior Court of Cumberland County. Her eldest son, Charles W., Jr., is a well known playwright. Another son, Morrill Goddard, was editor of Hearst's Sunday newspapers for some years. Anson M. was admitted to the bar and practiced law for some years at Augusta, but is now engaged in business affairs.

Henry is an Episcopalian clergyman. There are also two sisters, Mrs. Merrill, wife of J. F. A. Merrill, the present U. S. Attorney General at Portland, and Mrs. W. A. Otis of Colorado Springs.

Lot Myrick Morrill was born in Belgrade, Maine, May 3, 1813. Admitted to the bar in 1839, member of the state legislature in 1854. President of the Senate 1856, Governor 1857, just a year later than his brother's term in the same office. He was U. S. Senator 1860-76, when he was appointed Secretary of Treasury under President Grant. He died in Augusta, Maine, January 10, 1883.

Another brother, Rufus, was a merchant in Dearborn Township, now Oakland. An expense book is preserved by an Oakland descendant. Among the items is a bed cord at $.46; one nutmeg, $.17. Rum was as ordinary as molasses is today and about as expensive. At this time a hired woman's wages were $7.00 a year. This store founded by Rufus has never yet closed its doors to the public, although it has changed hands several times.

A grandson of Peaselee (4) married in Brownfield, New Hampshire, Mary Taylor of that town, but soon came to Maine. This Jacob was the father of nine children, nearly all of whom have posterity in this state (Maine). His daughter, Mary Jacob, married Fred Stimpson, lumberman of Aroostook County. At his death his daughter came into most of his lumber rights and ably carried on the work, being known throughout the state as the "Lumber Queen." Edmund, son of Jacob, was a well known innkeeper of Aroostook. He married Mary Elizabeth Leavitt, who was a direct descendant of the famous Leavitts of New Hampshire and the Cottons of Massachusetts. He was agent for the state

prison-made carriages. It was customary to leave Thomaston with a string of 15-30 of them behind a pair of horses going toward the Canadian border. The trip ended when the stock was all sold, sometimes at Van Buren or Fort Kent, a nice little trip of 260-300 miles. When my father, Lindley E., graduated from high school it was his intention to follow a musical career, but a chance trip with the carriages for his father proved the lure of the open to be irresistible; he knew the state from Thomaston to the border as thoroughly as his own backyard. However, he found time to continue his musical studies and played the leading (Eb) cornet in the Houlton band. One of the writer's most vivid memories of childhood is the ancient blue band cap with its swinging lamp fastened to the visor for use on dark nights. It was made of brass and much the shape of a rounded bottle, the neck holding the little round wick. It burned kerosene. After his mother's death he removed to Belfast and was choir master of the Baptist church. He sang tenor in the quartette which included Mrs. E. P. Frost, Nellie Fletcher, George White, of which Belfast was justly proud. He married in Belfast, Cecile J., daughter of Zenophon and Elizabeth Ordway. Her mother was a descendant of James Hinds of Salem, Mass., 1636, and the titled Freeman family of England; while Mr. Ordway was also an offspring of an English titled family.

Mr. Morrill was one of a family of eight children. The eldest, Eli, was foreman of the Boston and Maine repair shops at Milo. He died 14 years ago. Leroy E. is interested in auto manufacturing in Boston. Minnie L. was the wife of Fred Verplast, an inventor of Waltham, Mass., formerly of Aroostook County.

Jedediah (3) had a son Josiah (4) who died in Litchfield, September, 1832, at the age of 95 years. He was a leading nail manufacturer when they were made by hand, and in company with his son, Josiah, Jr., owned the first nail-making machine east of Boston.

Another son, Alexander Hatch, was a Free Baptist minister. He founded Storahs College at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. His son, Frank W., is superintendent of schools in Irvington, New Jersey.

Another son settled at Hiram, Maine. Hon. Carroll Willis Morrill of Portland is a descendant of this Josiah.

Ebenezer (6), son of Josiah, Jr., emigrated to California. His

brother, Hiram K., of Gardiner, editor, author, etc., was for many years identified with Gardiner's leading business men. He spent much time and money in gathering data for a complete genealogy of the Morrill family but died just before the work was finished. His son, Ernest W., is also much interested in the work.

Another branch of Josiah Jr.'s family settled in Lewiston, and the old homestead at 122 Webster Street is now owned and occupied by a descendant, Mr. L. B. Morrill. Arch (Josiah, Jr.) was a member of the Salem Light Infantry which was detailed to receive Lafayette in 1824. He was a blacksmith and bricklayer and for many years was Gardiner's leading brick manufacturer.

Ebenezer (5), brother of Josiah, Jr., settled in Windham. He is the grandfather of Hon. White of Windham. So a summary of Peter's (3) descendants include three governors, a secretary of treasury, three congressmen, a banker, several lawyers, a playwright, and several editors, besides leading business men of many towns.

Nicholas (2), son of John (1), had a son Robert (3) who was also head of an interesting family. His first wife died soon after their marriage. In 1738 he took a second wife, Patience Weymouth. There were four children by this union, and by his third wife, Anna (Jones), eight children. His son Timothy is the ancestor of the New Hampshire and Vermont branches, also some who emigrated to Connecticut. This Timothy had three children, Timothy, Jr., Hibbard and William. Timothy, Jr., married Johanna Small of Meridan, N. H. His brother Hibbard, born South Hampton 1759, enlisted in 1776. Severely wounded and left on the battlefield three days. A doctor discovered signs of life and ordered him removed to hospital where he recovered and eventually lived to a ripe old age. His daughter, Betsy Morrill Spencer, published in 1910 a genealogy of the New Hampshire branches, she being at that time 80 years of age and confined to a wheel chair by rheumatism. It is a very interesting book, containing a chapter of the early history of the family.

The third son, William, disappeared from Moultonbow, N. H., about 1800, at the age of 22 years. This may be the same William Morrill who married in Belfast, Maine, in 1801, Susannah Stephenson of Portland.

Joel (4), son of Robert (3), was a signer of the warrant for the first town meeting of Eliot, March 8, 1811. He lived on his father's place. His brother Nicholas was the father of Sarah, who married John Jordan, a Revolutionary war veteran. He served from May 5, 1775, till Dec. 31, 1779, having spent the month of January, 1778, at Valley Forge. Joel's son Jacob died in Halifax prison in October, 1812. Joel, Jr., died at sea. William (5) married Miss Mary Emery and to him was given the homestead that had been built by his granfather; Samuel settled in Tuftonbon, N. H.

Several Morrill boys were victims of the typhoid epidemic in 1880, among them three brothers, sons of Nathan (6). Eph L. (7) and his son Nathan (8), age 14, died within a month of each other. A second son, an infant at the time of his death, was drowned at Bauneg Beg two years later. One daughter married Edwin E. Goodwin, banker of Springvale, both of whom are now dead. The other daughter lives near Portland and is the wife of Eugene Walker.

This Eph (7) had a brother Moses (7) who also died leaving two boys, George (3) and Ransom (8). The third brother, George (8), lived at Hudson, N. H., but came to Berwick as a nurse during the epidemic, also caught the fever and died. The two motherless children of this hero were reared by their uncle.

Jedediah (7), known as "Jed," was a much beloved roadmaster on the B. & M. R. R., between Portland and Nashua, N. H. Descendants live in Rochester, N. H. His brother Ephriam was also a railroad official but is now retired. However, his four sons have followed his footsteps and are all prominent railroad men.

George, another brother, has a son who is also connected with the B. & M. Railroad.

It may seem queer to some that the later generation should turn to railroading, but after all it is an occupation that must appeal to the sons of these old pioneers, with its element of danger, the life in the open, and the responsibilities. Whatever task a Morrill undertakes is sure to be well done, whether it be running a train of cars or a state; writing an ordinary letter or a movie, or an historical work that requires almost unlimited research, or any other occupation.

The records of this family can hardly be equaled, having leaders in politics, religion, education, manufacturing, doctors, lawyers, authors and editors. And always they were among the vanguard in whatever was chosen as a life work.

John (1) was undoubtedly the largest land-owner who ever lived in Kittery and has given more noted men to the world than any other man who ever lived in the territory now known as the State of Maine. Quaker modesty rather than indifference has kept the family in the background these hundreds of years. Only recently have we awakened to the fact that we owe them a debt that cannot be paid. Surely three hundred years of leadership with almost no blot on any page, is a record to be proud of. It is not often equaled in the history of any country.

The first reunion of the family which is to be held on the historic Bauneg Beg Lake this September, we hope will set a precedent that will last 300 years. "May their tribe increase."

THE CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD CANAL

(Nellie Woodbury Jordan)

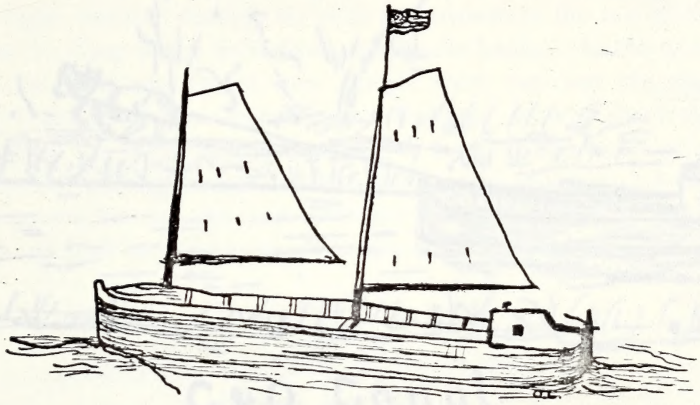
The following sketch is the result of an evening of reminiscence with that scholarly gentleman, Orlando Leighton, concerning the old landmarks of the environs of our neighborhood, Long Creek, Stroudwater, etc. Mr. Leighton's life spans eighty odd years, and having been born and reared in the town of Gorham and blessed with a retentive memory, he is able to relate many interesting stories connected with the history of Gorham, Saccarappa and Portland sixty-five or seventy years ago.

For a long time his father, the late Ichabod Leighton, who kept a store at Little Falls, served as the agent for the Cumberland and Oxford Canal owners, and the son, then a young man, was familiar with life on that quaint thoroughfare.

The digging of this Maine "ditch" was begun in 1820 and in 1829 it was opened for the purpose of getting freight in and out of Cumberland and Oxford Counties. Factories were located at Harrison and Bridgton, the products of which, together with large shipments of lumber and cordwood, were sent out from the inland towns even from New Hampshire and Vermont. Cargoes of such

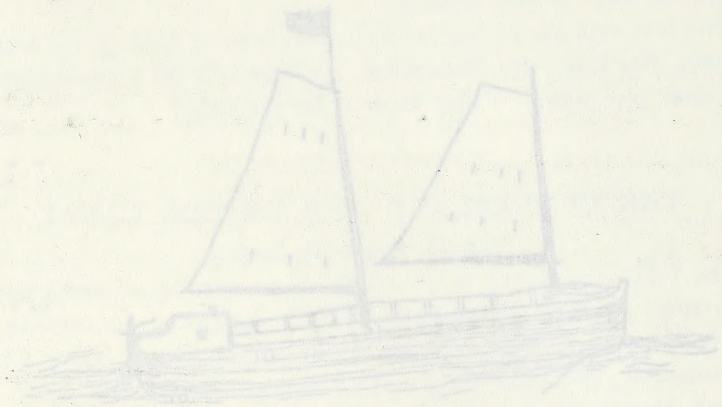
commodities as were found in the typical country grocery store of that day, including sugar, molasses and rum, were taken in from Portland.

In 1856 the canal was sold to Francis O. J. Smith, a lawyer of Morrill's Corner, Thomas Abbott of Spring Street, a stage driver between Conway and Portland, and Isaac Dyer, a lumber dealer of Baldwin, who later moved to Portland. Lothrop Libby of Capisic Pond became the first agent. In a few years Dyer and Abbott bought Mr. Smith's interest and Ichabod Leighton assumed the duties required of the agent. One of these made it necessary to drive the length of the tow-path frequently, to keep on track of needed repairs.



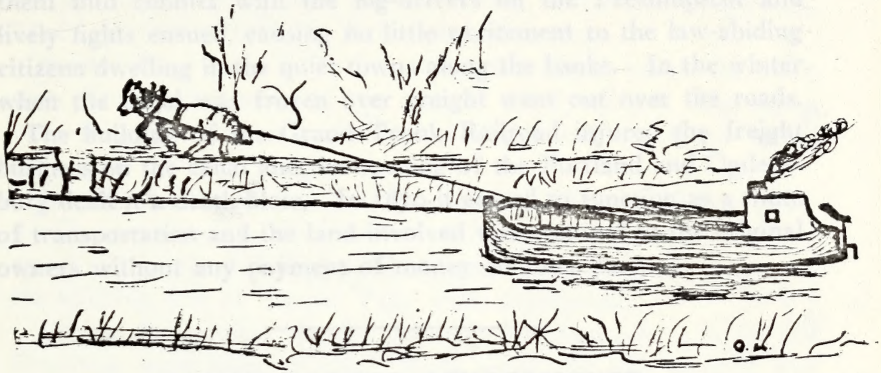
Canal Boat on the Lake

The canal was twenty or thirty feet wide and extended from the foot of Sebago Lake for twenty miles through Great Falls, Gambo Falls, Little Falls, Horse-Beef Falls (Mallison's), following the Presumpscot River to Saccarappa (Westbrook), where it swung off to Libby's Corner, opening into Portland Harbor on the north side of the present location of the Portland Gas Light Co. There were twenty-seven locks between Sebago Lake and Portland Harbor, among them being Guard Lock at the outlet of the canal near the gas works, the Seven Locks above Stroudwater, one at Little River in Gorham over which the canal ran in an acqueduct made of plank, two at Mallison's, two above Little Falls, one at Gambo,

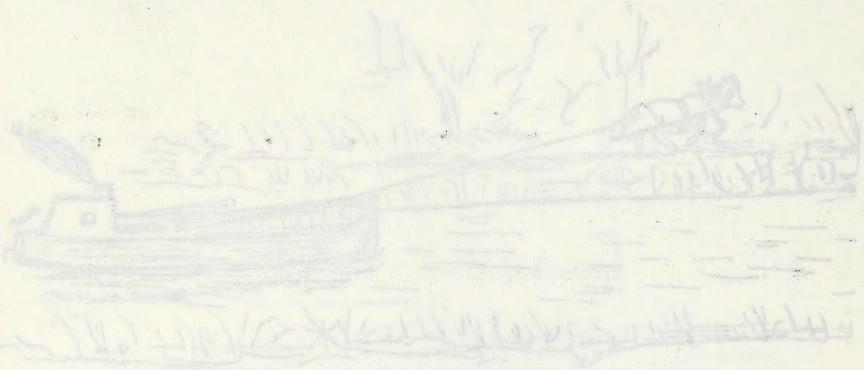


two at Kemp's, two at Great Falls, and Guard Lock at the outlet of Sebago. Boats could sail an additional thirty miles over Sebago Lake, up Crooked (Songo) River, and across Long Lake to Harrison.

The first boat to make the trip from Portland to Sebago was a pleasure craft called the "George Washington," later used to transport freight, a few old timbers of which repose in the mud near the lower Kemp Lock. Capt. Christopher Sampson owned a boat of which his son took charge while he operated a steamer over Sebago from Chadbourne's to Harrison for the accommodation of passengers. Many people living near the canal owned and operated boats.



These canal boats were about sixty feet long and ten feet wide and carried twenty or thirty tons. A cabin was built on the stern and in these small quarters lived the three or four men who made up the crew. They received a wage of $1.50 per day. Each boat had two center-boards, two masts and sails which were used when crossing the lakes and in the harbor. Long poles were a necessary part of the equipment. When the boats entered the canal the sails were taken down, the center-boards raised and the horse attached by means of a rope some sixty feet in length. The horse walked along the tow-path drawing the boat until the harbor was reached. Some of the horses used for this purpose were stabled in the barn of the Lake House, of which Henry and William Chadbourne were



the proprietors. A grocery store was also a part of their business interests.

It usually required two days to make the trip out and two to return, the remainder of the week being spent in loading and unloading the cargo. Occasionally a passenger was taken on board. Mr. Leighton recalls sailing home to spend his vacation while a student at Bridgton Academy. He thinks it was about 1857 that Nathaniel Hawthorne came into his father's store to see if he could engage passage in one of Mr. Manning's boats across Sebago Lake to Mr. Manning's farm in Raymond.

Frequently wash-outs after severe storms delayed the boatmen, as they were required to make the repairs. This often brought them into conflict with the log-drivers on the Presumpscot and lively fights ensued, causing no little excitement to the law-abiding citizens dwelling in the quiet towns along the banks. In the winter when the canal was frozen over freight went out over the roads.

The building of the Grand Trunk Railroad injured the freight business on the canal and the opening of the Portland and Ogdensburg dealt it a death blow. In 1870 it ceased to function as a route of transportation and the land involved was restored to the original owners without any payment of money on their part.

BATH'S OLDEST SCHOOLHOUSE

(By Alice May Douglas)

The first public building erected in Bath is still standing. This is known as the Erudition Schoolhouse.

The building lot was donated by Joshan Shaw—a fair-sized lot on High Street, a little north of Center Street and not far from the Court House. The schoolhouse was erected in 1794 by Joseph Sewall. He was the son of Col. Dummer Sewall, who caused the British Red Coats to cease felling trees at King's wharf near the Old Couples' Home—the Sewall for whom Dummer Street and Bath D. A. R. are named. Joseph Sewall wrote an excellent history of Bath. He was related to Arthur Sewall—the nominee for vice president with William Jennings Bryan the first time he was nominated for president.

When Bath was a young town its public services were held in its schoolhouse, a custom still in vogue in several places. When Washington died during the month of December, 1799, the news did not reach the province of Maine with the speed by which messages are now transmitted, and it was not until the twenty-second of February, 1800, that memorial services were held for the first president. These were held in the Erudition Schoolhouse and the oration was delivered by Andrew Greenwood, Esquire. In this building Governor King and his bride "appeared out."

Local historians have completed a list of old-time teachers of this school, all of whom were men, for it took a strong hand to deal with the youth of pioneer days. A teacher was then called master and this list includes Masters Hobby, Hillard, Mather, Patch, Manning, Jewett, Sleeper, Hall and Joshan Page.

Master Page came to Bath in 1805 and taught school for more than thirty years, most of the time in the Erudition. He was a man of great influence and many of Bath's leading citizens in the days gone by were his pupils.

In 1894 the Sagadahoc Historical Society observed the one hundredth anniversary of the erection of the old schoolhouse. Services were held in the building and souvenirs containing the picture of the building and of Master Page were distributed.

During the services all who had ever attended school in the old Erudition were asked to rise. Many arose, for this building was still used as a school. Among the number was Charles Davenport, a member of the first city government.

Mr. Davenport related many instances concerning the schools. He said that the pupils were excused from their lessons to see the first train of cars steaming into the place.

A few years ago Mr. Albert H. Shaw wished to purchase of the city the Erudition lot upon which to build a residence. It was one of the finest building spots in Bath, and a good price was offered for it. Some of the citizens to whom the associations of the historical landmark were sacred, protested; however, the sale was made and the schoolhouse moved to another street. It is now in the rear of the Morse High School and an interesting object lesson it is to view the little square schoolhouse beside the High School structure—one of the most impressive to be found in New England.

Here the past and present seem to meet. The scene is the more impressive because the Morse High School stands where stood the Page homestead, the house having been removed as well as the old Academy to make place for it. This spot certainly seems sacred to the cause of education. The Erudition was used as a primary school for many years. On its original site now stands one of the most beautiful residences of the city.

MAINE S. A. R.

(From Official Bulletin, 1921)

The Maine Society mourns the recent death of its president, Hon. James O. Bradbury, of Saco, who assumed the office early in February last, and who had greatly appreciated the honor bestowed upon him. Compatriot Bradbury was also the Trustee of the National Society for Maine. The Board of Managers elected, on June 9 last, William B. Berry, of Gardiner, to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Bradbury, and adopted appropriate resolutions upon his death. Compatriot Berry is a direct descendant of Lieutenant Samuel Berry, whose brother, Lieutenant Nathaniel Berry, was the last surviving member of George Washington's Life Guards. A boulder with bronze tablet of inscription suitably commemorates this hero in Gardiner.

On Saturday, September 10, at Auburn, Maine, there was unveiled a beautiful tablet to the memory of 357 men who served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. The exercises were conducted by the Mary Dillingham Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and was a most impressive and interesting ceremony. The address of welcome was made by Miss Margaret Wilson, representing the Mary Dillingham Chapter, and was responded to by Miss Maud Myrick, the State Regent of Maine. Judge George C. Wing, President of the Auburn Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, was the principal speaker and made an eloquent and patriotic address. The event was one of the most significant and memorable in the history of Auburn.

EARLY IRISH SETTLERS IN MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

The first recorded Irish settlement in Maine was made by families named Kelly and Haley from Galway, who located on the Isles of Shoals about the year 1653. In 1692, Roger Kelly was a representative from the Isles to the General Court of Massachusetts, and is described in local annals as "King of the Isles." The large number of islands, bays, and promontories on the Maine coast bearing distinctive Celtic names attests the presence and influence of Irish people in this section in colonial times. In 1720, Robert Temple from Cork brought to Maine five shiploads of people, mostly from the province of Munster. They landed at the junction of the Kennebec and Eastern Rivers, where they established the town of Cork, which, however, after a precarious existence of only six years, was entirely destroyed by the Indians. For nearly a century the place was familiarly known to the residents of the locality as "Ireland." The records of York, Lincoln and Cumberland counties contain references to large numbers of Irish people who settled in those localities during the early years of the eighteenth century. The Town Books of Georgetown, Kittery, and Kennebunkport, of the period 1740 to 1775, are especially rich in Irish names, and in the Saco Valley numerous settlements were made by Irish immigrants, not a few of whom are referred to by local historians as "men of wealth and social standing." In the marriage and other records of Limerick, Me., as published by the Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder, in the marriage registers of the First Congregational Church of Scarborough, and in other similarly unquestionable records, I find a surprisingly large number of Irish names at various periods during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In fact, there is not one town in the province that did not have its quota of Irish people, who came either direct from Ireland or migrated from other sections of New England.

The records of New Hampshire and Rhode Island are also a fruitful source of information on this subject, and the provincial papers indicate an almost unbroken tide of Irish immigration to this section, beginning as early as the year 1640. One of the most

noted of Exeter's pioneer settlers was an Irishman named Darby Field, who came to that place in 1631 and who has been credited by Governor Winthrop as "the first European who witnessed the White Mountains." He is also recorded as "an Irish soldier for discovery," and I find his name in the annals of Exeter as one of the grantees of an Indian deed dated April 3, 1638, as well as several other Irish names down to the year 1664. In examining the town registers, gazeteers, and genealogies, as well as the local histories of New Hampshire, in which are embodied copies of the original entries made by the town clerks, I find numerous references to the Irish pioneers, and in many instances they are written down, among others, as "the first settlers." Some are mentioned as selectmen, town clerks, representatives, or colonial soldiers, and it is indeed remarkable that there is not one of these authorities that I have examined, out of more than two hundred, that does not contain Irish names. From these Irish pioneers sprang many men who attained prominence in Maine and New Hampshire, in the legislature, the professions, the military, the arts and crafts, and in all departments of civil life, down to the present time. In the marriage registers of Portsmouth, Boscawen, New Boston, Antrim, Londonderry, and other New Hampshire towns, are recorded, in some cases as early as 1716, names of Irish persons, with the places of their nativity, indicating that they came from all parts of Ireland. At Hampton, I find Humphrey Sullivan teaching school in 1714, while the name of John Sullivan from Limerick, schoolmaster at Dover and at Berwick, Me., for upwards of fifty years, is one of the most honored in early Maine and New Hampshire history.

This John Sullivan was surely one of the grandest characters in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and the record of his descendants serves as an all-sufficient reply to the anti-Irish prejudices of some American historians. He was the father of a governor of New Hampshire and of a governor of Massachusetts; of an attorney-general of New Hampshire and of an attorney-general of Massachusetts; of New Hampshire's only major-general in the Continental army; of the first judge appointed by Washington in New Hampshire; and of four sons who were officers in the Continental army. He was grandfather of an attorney-general of New Hampshire, and of a United States Senator from New Hampshire.

He was great-grandfather of an attorney-general of New Hampshire, and great-great-grandfather of an officer in the Thirteenth New Hampshire Regiment in the Civil War.

Michael J. O'Brien ("The Irish in the United States") in "The Glories of Ireland," by Dunn and Lennox, (Pheonix, Washington, D. C., 1914). For a sketch of the Sullivans in Maine, see Sprague's Journal, vol. 7, pp. 170-187.

HISTORICAL CHARACTERS OF LOCAL FAME

(By the Editor)

We presume that every generation of people enjoy recalling at times the odd and peculiar "characters" who lived in the long ago and are known to those who talk of their peculiarities and eccentricities only through tradition-stories which have been handed down from grandfather to grandson.

Recently a few such congenial spirits who love reflections of this sort, happened to foregather in the sanctum of the editor of the Journal. Thirty years ago the late Deacon Charles H. B. Woodbury, Alexander M. Robinson and Orman Brown of Dover, and Augustus G. Lebroke of Foxcroft each had a wonderful fund of humorous tales of the early settlers of Piscataquis County, their strange doings and startling idiosyncrasies.

Some could remember some of these and they were retold and talked over.

Former Congressman Frank E. Guernsey contributed the following:

Nearly three-quarters of a century ago one "Elder" Bartlett, an upright "elder" in the Free Will Baptist Church, and long a resident of Dover, and storekeeper in what is now Union Square, and prominent in village matters, whose high character and honesty were never questioned, held odd views as to regularity.

In the course of traffic as a country storekeeper he handled many horses. His son usually was the visible and active agent in these horse transactions, particularly when they were being disposed of, although the elder would appear frequently at the psychological moment, particularly if a balky, a wind-broken or kicking horse was to be disposed of, and say in a very loud and imperative voice, "Smith, don't you trade off the old gray mare. You know your mother likes to ride behind a good horse."

The elder was in the habit of using in his store measures that

were small at the top and large at the bottom. If a customer noticed that the elder did not empty quite all of the molasses from the measure and ventured to call attention to it, the honest elder would say, "Well, there was just about that amount in the measure before," which of course was a very satisfactory and conclusive reason for not draining it to the bottom for his inquisitive customer.

Like other storekeepers in those days he dealt in New England rum. He filled the jugs of his customers in the course of trade, and as a man was departing with a supply of rum and was near the door the elder would say, "I suppose that it is for sickness?" "O, yes," the customer would shout back as he went through the door, and the elder would say, "It is well that it was, for if it hadn't been you wouldn't have got it."

HISTORICAL NEGLIGENCE

Captain Christopher Jones of the Mayflower

At the Mayflower Congress held at Plymouth, September 6, 1921, Deputy Governor General Asa P. French delivered an able and entertaining address of welcome to the delegates there assembled, from which we make the following excerpt:

"May I digress for a moment to remind you that there is one individual, to whom our ancestors were greatly beholden, whose memory and claim upon our gratitude seem to have been completely overlooked. In the countless panegyrics which have been written and delivered concerning the Forefathers themselves, nobody, so far as I know, has ever turned aside for an instant to pay a deserving tribute to Christopher Jones. Some of you, no doubt, are quite unfamiliar with the name of Jones in this connection, but it was a Jones who steered our forebears to Plymouth. No gleam of intelligence illumines your upturned countenances as I refer to him. It is only the careful student of history, like Brother Bowman and myself, who knows that Jones was the much disparaged master of the Mayflower, and that he was accused of accepting bribes from the Dutch to keep away from Manhattan and the Hudson, and of all kinds of treachery and deceit, by his contemporaries as well as by posterity. But his title to our respect and gratitude rests upon

the fact that he was a sufficiently courageous man and skilful navigator to transport our honored ancestors over here in safety; otherwise our very existence would have been at least problematical. Nor should it be forgotten that to this same alleged treachery and deceit we are indebted for the fact that the memorable landing was made here rather than at Coney Island. Imagine Plymouth Rock at Luna Park! But I will not further dilate upon the circumstance. For this accomplishment, Jones should be rehabilitated and reparation made to his damaged memory before it is too late. We are discovering all kinds of pleasant things in these days about the ogres of history; for example, I heard it stated by somebody not long ago, that it is all a mistake that Nero was playing a fiddle while Rome burned. As a matter of fact, it seems that he was playing the hose,—which was quite a different and credible thing, under the circumstances."

CANAAN, MAINE

(Julia Tuttle Lewis)

Canaan probably had more separate settlements and names than any other town in the state. Pooduck is a familiar name to nearly everybody whose memory goes back that far, and some of the others are Slab City, Brown's Corner, Moore's Mill, Pirate Lane, Lake George and The Notch. Also Canaan Village was for many years known as "Tuttle's Mills." It was settled about the year 1800 by sons of Ebenezer Tuttle and his first wife (Mary Grant), whose homestead was on Beech Ridge at Doughty's Falls (North Berwick) near her residence of some twenty years ago. About 1808 he, with his second wife (Sarah Nason) and a numerous brood of little ones, moved to Canaan and pitched his tent permanently there. At one time more than 50 of his descendants lived in that pleasant and busy village. In time the territory of the town was greatly diminished by cutting it off for the towns of Skowhegan and Bloomfield.

Nearly all the original settlers of ancient Canaan went there from Wells, Berwick and York. Jeremiah Goodwin, uncle of Captain George Goodwin of Wells, and Thomas Chase, also of Wells,

erected the first sawmill in Canaan about the year 1801. Canaan is located on both banks of the Carrabasset Stream, which had its source in Sibley's Pond, a large sheet of water bounded by Canaan, Pittsfield and Hartland, and emptying into the Kennebec River above Pishon's Ferry. The soil of Canaan is productive and its scenery of hill, dale and grove is picturesque and beautiful.

WHEN THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE WAS PRO-SLAVERY IN SENTIMENT

Honorable George C. Wing, Jr., of Auburn, contributes the following resolve to the Journal and writes as follows regarding it:

The Honorable Daniel J. McGillicuddy, formerly a member of Congress from this district, a lover of history and of the recondite, has called my attention to Chapter 55 of the Resolves of the Sixteenth Legislature of the State of Maine, held in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

In the year 1836 Robert F. Dunlap was Governor, Jonathan Cilley was Speaker of the House of Representatives, Josiah Pierce was President of the Senate, John Holmes sat as a Representative from Alfred, Hannibal Hamlin sat as a Representative from Hampden.

At the next session of the Legislature in 1837, Mr. Dunlap was again Governor but Mr. Hamlin was Speaker of the House of Representatives. Evidently at this time he was not the Abolitionist that he afterwards became.

You can easily see the resolve endorses State Rights and the institution of slavery. It was the result of the labors of a Joint Select Committee to whom was referred the message of the Governor, communicating the Report and Resolutions of the Legislatures of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Virginia on the incendiary proceedings of the Abolitionists in the non-slaveholding states.

It occurs to me that when we prate of our moral virtues we would do well to delve into the past, because it often appears that we are not as virtuous as we would seem.

CHAPTER 55

Resolve relating to the discussion of Slavery in the State of Maine.

Approved March 22, 1836.

Resolved, That the United States Government is a Government of enumerated limited and defined powers all which are set forth in the Constitution; and that all powers not granted in that instrument are reserved to the States or to the People.

Resolved, That the power of regulating Slavery within the confines of a State was not granted, and therefore does not exist in the General Government.

Resolved, That excepting so far as they are united for certain and defined purposes, the States forming the confederacy of the United States, are with respect to each other distinct and sovereign States, each having a separate and independent Government the action of which under the limitations of the Constitution of the United States, and within the confines of the State, is not to be questioned by any power save the people of that State; and that any interference by a State or by the inhabitants of a State, with the domestic concerns of another State, tends to break up the compromises, and disturb the harmony of the Union, and should be discountenanced by every good citizen.

Resolved, That in Maine the discussion of the question of the abolition of Slavery having been arrested by the decided expression of public disapprobation, and no abolition paper being printed within the borders of the State, legislation on the subject is inexpedient.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of this Report and these Resolutions to the Executives of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Virginia, and to the Executive of each of the other States with a request that they be communicated to their respective Legislatures.

Maine Peace Society in 1820

President, Samuel Freeman.
Vice-President, Mathew Cobb.
Treasurer, Stephen Longfellow, Jr.
Corresponding Secretary, Simon Greenleaf.
Recording Secretary, Charles T. Davies.
Trustees, Rev. Ichabod Nichols, Rev. Edward Payson, Prentiss Millen, Levi Cutter.

MAINE HISTORY OF TODAY

Culled from Maine Newspapers

At a session of the Supreme Judicial Court in Skowhegan, September 22, 1921, under the direction of Associate Justice Warren C. Philbrook, 15 aliens were naturalized as American citizens.

The new citizens were presented with small American flags by Mrs. Mabel C. Judkins, representing Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Portland Sunday Telegram says:

With approximately 3,500 Catholic pupils entering upon their school duties in Portland, interest becomes focused upon the parochial and Catholic school system of the city, which in turn is the center of a group of important educational institutions.

This system includes St. Joseph's Academy and College, in Deering, the only college for women in the state, which is conducted by Sisters of Mercy; the King's Academy on State Street, an exclusive day school for girls, St. Louis' Home and school at Dunstan, for orphan boys, the Catholic Institute and Boys' High School, on Free Street, and the parochial schools of the several parishes, the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, St. Dominic's, Sacred Heart and St. Joseph's.

The history of the City's parochial schools dates back to 1865. The first permanent school was St. Dominic's. In 1877 the school begun by Bishop David William Bacon was completed by Bishop James Augustine Healy at a cost of $23,000. It was named Kavanagh in honor of Miss Kavanagh, a sister of Governor Edward Kavanagh of Maine, and it remains a monument to the sterling Catholic principles of the Kavanagh family. It is located on Congress Street, near the Cathedral. In a preface to Henry W. Longfellow's prose work, entitled Kavanagh, reference to the school is made as follows: "The name Kavanagh is that of an old Catholic family of Maine, now extinct, and is perpetuated by this book and by a school in Portland called the Kavanagh school."

The opening of the Kavanagh School Annex will be the special event which will mark the beginning of the present school year. This building was necessitated by the crowded conditions in the

Kavanagh school and it has been built with a view of extension and enlargement should it be necessary, the plans of the architect providing for such a contingency. It is a fine brick building which is as modern in every respect as anything in present day school construction. Although the ground was not broken for building until last June, the school is ready for occupancy on Monday, even in the matter of such details as pictures and other decorations, all of which are in place.

All these institutions are knit together by the local Catholic school system, under the direction of Rt. Rev. Louis S. Walsh, D. D., Bishop of Portland, who in his ministry has been actively identified with various educational movements and has long been recognized as an authority in such matters.

Illiteracy in Maine

According to the census of 1920 there are 20,240 illiterate persons ten years of age and over in the State of Maine, "illiterate" meaning unable to write in any language. Of this number 5,106 are native whites of native parentage, 3,290 are of foreign or mixed parentage, and 11,604 are of foreign birth. The number of illiterate Negroes is 64. In the total population ten years of age and over the percentage of illiteracy is 3.3, which shows a slight decrease since 1910, when it was 4.1.

There is less illiteracy in the rural districts of the state than in the cities, the percentages being 3.1 for the rural population and 3.5 for the urban; the difference is doubtless due to the large number of foreign-born in the cities. For the native white population of native parentage the urban percentage of illiteracy is 0.5, while the rural is 1.6.

By counties the percentage of illiteracy ranges from 9.9 in Aroostook county to 0.3 in Hancock county.

A Sermon by Radio

The following item may not appear at all strange to those of our readers who may peruse it a century hence, but in this year of Our Lord, 1921, the feat of this talented clergyman seems nearly miraculous.

We in Maine yet claim Dr. Martin as one of our own people. He was born in Guilford in the County of Piscataquis and lived there during his childhood, school and college days, and well into his young manhood.

He was the son of the late Otis Martin, long sheriff of this county, who always was a leading and well-known citizen of Guilford.

To Rev. George A. Martin of Springfield, Mass., a native of Guilford, belongs the distinction of preaching the first radio sermon from the largest station in New England. The following clipping from the Springfield Republican of October 3rd gives the particulars. In a letter to his folks at home here, Dr. Martin states that he has since learned that his sermon was heard as far away as Pittsburg and other places in Pennsylvania, in Long Island and in Boston. He also received word from a man in Hartford, Conn., an official of the Hartford Lumber Co. and a member of the Methodist Church, that he had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Martin's sermon in Hartford and received it all as clearly as if he had been in the same building.

Radio stations throughout New England were turned into churches last evening when the government station at the Westinghouse sent out a complete church service. Rev. George A. Martin, pastor of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, preached a sermon into the radiophone transmitter at the Westinghouse station.

At all available stations throughout the city groups of people listened while Miss Gray, John F. Marsh and Mr. Devoe sang hymns into the Westinghouse phone. Listeners bowed their heads in prayer that came to them from far away. Concerts have been conducted by radio telephone from the Westinghouse for some time, but this is the first time a religious service has been transmitted.

Every word of Dr. Martin's sermon was distinctly heard at the station on Orleans Street, where 10 or 12 radio club men "went to church." "I am speaking to men and women whom I may never see," said Dr. Martin. "My voice is just a voice in the night, but as I send out this message, I want to be remembered not only as a messenger, but as a bearer of a great truth, that God is love." He concluded with a prayer.

A closing hymn was sung by the trio, and "Whispering Hope" was transmitted from the Victrola which Taylor's Music Company has lent the station for its experimental and concert work.

The church service will be sent out every Sunday evening from the Westinghouse, which is the largest radio station in New England. According to A. F. Fuller, publicity manager of the station, Springfield is soon to be made a radio worker.

Next Sunday evening the South Congregational Church service will be sent out and Dr. Soule, assistant pastor of the church, will preach. The usual concerts will be given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Radio stations in Springfield are making rapid headway sending messages direct as far as Calrendon, Va. Relays as far as San Francisco have been successfully transmitted and confirmed.

Pulp Consumption and Maine

Recent figures showing the consumption of pulp-wood in Maine go to prove again how imperative is the need for reforestation on cut-over lands here in this country. Canada is supplying our needs to a large extent today. But her resources are not unlimited. Moreover there are excellent reasons why our eastern mills should not be moved to the West Coast or Alaska.

The figures show that 35 mills in Maine consumed in 1920 a total of 1,389,495 cords of pulp wood, at a total cost of $29,297,353. The total consumption of the United States was 6,114,072 cords, valued at $116,495,720, and Maine ranks first in both the quantity and the value of the wood consumed.

The United States in that year, however, imported $85,000,000 worth of news print paper, $89,000,000 worth of wood pulp, and $28,000,000 worth of pulp wood to operate its paper mills, while in 1918 the importation of Canadian pulp wood was only $14,000,000.

The detailed figures for Maine which are thus made available through the cooperation of the paper industry and the Federal Forest Service, show a total of thirty-five establishments in Maine using pulp wood, and of the wood consumed 1,019,495 cords were domestic spruce and 93,581 cords imported spruce. Over

138,000 cords of domestic poplar were used, and 61,585 cords of balsam fir, hemlock, basswood, beech, birch and maple were used in comparatively small quantities. There was imported 54,280 cords of poplar.

The utilization of this wood was distributed as follows: Mechanical pulp, 444,316 cords; sulphite, 690,035 cords; soda, 209,579 cords; and 44,765 by the sulphate process.

In comparison with previous years, it is found that the proportion of imported spruce used in Maine fell off in 1920, but its use increased in New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan. The greatest increase in usage is shown by Maine, which leads in the production of sulphite pulp. Importations serve to bring the cost of wood in Maine higher than non-importing states.

A Houlton dispatch dated July 23, 1821, says:

The value of beavers to some sections is just becoming apparent. The report of Special Warden D. L. Cummings of Houlton brings out the worth of beavers in stopping forest fires and also in saving the lives of fish in sections where complaints have been made of the alleged depredations of beavers.

"On Wednesday, June 29, the fire I visited on the centre line of Township 7, Range 4, is around a beaver pond of about three acres, giving them plenty of water," says Warden Cummings in his report.

"The brook the beaver pond is on is dry above and below the pond," continues the report.

"Lots of little trout died in these small brooks that are so nearly dried up and some quite so.

"The big fire on Township 7, Range 3, on the northwest side of the railroad, the first of June, was also checked by a string of beaver ponds a mile long on Township 7, Range 4, in an alder swamp. It gave the fire fighters a chance to get it under control. It is on the same ground about which complaints have been made about the beavers and some wanted it opened to trapping. The beavers were doing no harm whatever.

"The beavers on these wild lands should never be exterminated."

MAINE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

This Department is open to contributions from all teachers and pupils.

Conducted by Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools, Augusta, Me.

PRESERVING THE RECORDS

(From "One Hundred Years of Statehood and One Hundred Leading Facts")

The teacher should assist pupils who are undertaking history projects to make a book in which to record their work. This book may be simple and inexpensive. It may be made of wrapping paper, or out of ordinary brown paper, even the rough wrapping paper from the store, cut into even sheets and pasted or tied together at the margin. Make sure the booklet contains a sufficient number of leaves to accommodate the project. Kodak pictures, pictures clipped from newspapers and magazines, drawings, maps, etc., should be carefully preserved. They should be put together in systematic order and labeled or described so that the pupils will have complete and consecutive grouping of their source materials. Present-day affairs and conditions should not be forgotten. A portion of the children may be detailed to gather current information and data; a map should be required; the chief centers and roads should be marked; railroads, trolley lines and highways should be carefully traced out; Kodak pictures of streets, buildings, public places, churches and schools should be made. Industries in which the people are engaged should be illustrated. If in an agricultural community, photographs of the farmers at work, haying, potato culture, dairying, etc., may be illustrated. If manufacturing is carried on, this should be written up and illustrated; the number of churches, their pastors, the number of school buildings, the number of children in schools, the location of the railway and trolley stations, the town hall and post office should be given; the sports in which children engage; the history of the town relative to the recent war should find a place; a roll of honor containing the names of the boys who joined the colors; a list of the members of the American Legion; home organizations for the improvement of the national welfare while at war should be recorded.

MAINE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

This Department is open to contributions from all teachers and pupils.

Conducted by Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools, Augusta, Me.

The *Journal of Education* in a recent number says: "L. D. Williams, superintendent, Rumford Falls, Me., has few equals anywhere in the United States, when it comes to the creation of the new school life. In his city there is no select few, no elect 'nine' on the diamond, or elect 'eleven' on the gridiron to get all the exercise or all the glory while the ninety and nine do the shouting. At the State Association meeting at Portland his schools put on a recreation demonstration unsurpassed anywhere."

"PLEASE TEACH US HOW TO THINK"

While fancy lulled me in her arms
And brought me to sleep's brink,
I dreamed my pupils said to me:
"Please teach us how to think.

"We are not merely cockatoos
That simply imitate;
God gave us all an intellect
That you can educate.

"We've had too much of mem'ry work
That gives us little thought.
Lead us along those mental paths
With striking problems fraught."

Before I left the land of dreams
That borders on earth's brink,
I vowed unto the Lord above
To teach my class to think.

—*Mary Christina Austin in North American Teacher.*

AMERICANIZATION

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, ex-President General Federation of Women's Clubs, is reported by the *Journal of Education* to have said: "If I were called upon to single out the one respect in which

we Americans err most in our judgment of the immigrant who comes to us, I should say this: 'We assume the attitude that America has everything to give and nothing to receive from the foreign-born.' In reality, every immigrant comes bearing gifts in his hand if we were only wise enough to see these gifts and to make use of them. Every nation of the old world has traditions, art, skill in handicraft, love of beauty in form, music and poetry, that would enrich our national life."

AMERICAN HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

(From the Syracuse Post-Standard)

The board of education of New York has received repeated complaints that the textbooks in American history in use in the schools are pro-British or anti-British. A committee has gone over four textbooks against which objections were made and has made recommendations, which are not made public, doubtless because the committee does not want a new shower of objections, founded more upon racial prejudice than upon desire to get the facts straight for the minds of pupils.

The rule for writing American history for schools and colleges and for the reading of patriotic Americans and unreconciled aliens is simple, although it is not always easy to follow. The rule is to tell the truth, without unfair emphasis or exaggeration.

THE UNBEATEN PATH

(By Gladys E. Dow, Dover, Maine)

(First Prize Declamation Read at Colby College Centennial Commencement, 1920)

Banked on the west by mountains—snowtipped from early October to May; bounded on the north by giant forests of hemlock, spruce and pine; embraced on the south and east by the mighty waters of the Atlantic, is Maine. How fit the setting for this gem of States—Maine, the Pine Tree State.

The poet philosopher says:

"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or

make a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods the world will make a beaten path to his door."

So because Maine has unparalleled beauty and art, though she has built her home in the woods the world is making a beaten path to her door. Her walls are the ever changing skies of silver, grey, gold, blue, and her canopy the dome of heaven itself.

But who comes down that beaten path and why?

From littered, busy offices whose grim cold walls say "work"—they come. And those who are sick in body—come and here in Maine find rest in the lapping of the waves upon the shores, and here the whiffs of pine balsam in the winds that fan them serve in the place of artificial tonics.

The friendless and the lonely come and find here the near presence, and everlasting friendship of the hills, the mountains and sea.

The frenzied financier, lost in the depths of our pine woods to his world of grafters and parasitic friends, finds here the truth of Robert Service's lines:

"Somehow life's not what he tho't it
And somehow the gold isn't all."

And those who are weary in soul; who perhaps have lost the fact of God—far from the maelstrom and rush of city life beside our tinkling, babbling brooks have found God a music of "cello-tones and satiny-violins."

So up to Maine they come—those tired in body, mind and soul—over the beaten path to the door of this great clearing house for troubles.

Great men, and great writers, have more adequately expressed how they—the lovers of Maine—remember her.

Walter Emerson in his book, "The Latch String," says:

"Maine is more than a state of potentialities, it is one of vivid realities. It arrived centuries ago and is still here. And here it will ever remain with its one great asset undisturbed by fluctuations in Wall Street, independent of the legislation of a great nation, unaffected by the rise or fall of any party. A stock-ticker would look very strange on the shores of Parmachene and no election can ever take the tonic out of the salt sea air. Give me a humble worm and a shady pool, or a fair breeze with everything set, and I count the rest of the world well lost."

And Kipling knew, too, for he seems to have caught the spirit of the deep Maine woods when he wrote:

"Do you know the blackened timber—do you know that racing stream—
With the raw, right-angled log-jam at the end;
With the bar of sun-warmed shingle where a man may bask and dream
To the click of shod canoe-poles round the bend?

"It is there that we are going with our rods, and reels and traces,
To a silent, smoky Indian that we know—
To a couch of new-peeled hemlock with the starlight in our faces,
For the Red Gods call us out, and we must go."

It was Thoreau—the pioneer of summer guests—who first heard the call of the Red Gods, and on the banks of one of those racing streams spent so many summers of his life—and this is what he writes:

"In the far-off Maineland where still wave the virgin forests of the new world is the country of evergreen trees, of mossy silver birches, and watery maples, the ground dotted with insipid red berries and strewn with damp and moss-grown rocks—a country diversified with innumerable lakes, and rapid streams, peopled with trout; the forest resounding at rare intervals with the note of the chickadee, the bluejay, the scream of the fish-hawk, the laugh of the loon, and the whistle of the ducks along the solitary streams, and such is the home of the moose, the deer, and the beaver. But who shall describe the immortal life of the green forest? What a place to live, what a place to die and be buried in!"

When Spring trips over the hills in Maine, Maine's own sons and daughters hang out the latch key, and welcome these other lovers to Maine. We rejoice at these words of Kipling, Emerson, and Thoreau, that seem like bread-and-butter letters of guests returned to their own homes after their summer vacation, but do we not feel that we've a secret to thwart the poet's philosophy, for the world has not yet made a beaten path on snowshoes to our door in winter with the icicles all about it—and our winters are indeed the most beautiful in scenic and health-restoring values of any in this hemisphere.

Yes, Maine has many lovers with the coming of Spring, but with

the tinting crimson of the first maples and the nervous sighing of the October wind, duty calls them, and we, Maine's sons and daughters, alone have the privilege of sharing her winter grandeur. She shares with us the wondrous silence of her first snowfall among the great pines; and thrills us with ecstasy as on skates we skim her crystal lakes now bound with ice; she thunders at our very souls with her winter storm-mad breakers from the Atlantic upon her bold and rocky coasts.

In Summer and Winter she is ours—what a gift from the Creator! And we who know her best love her best—and this is the cry of many of her lovers:

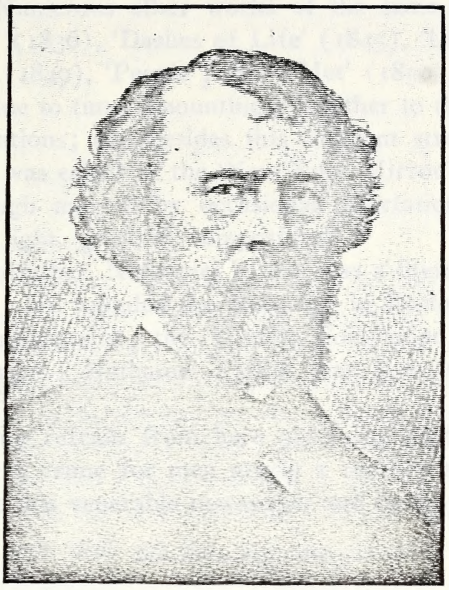
"O, Maine, your wistful craggy arms to me
You ope invitingly and bid me rest
My fretful soul by leaning on thy breast.
I cannot stay, for I'm the sea, the sea.

"O, Maine, your peaks are veiled in mystery,
And purple mist their tempting lips enshrouds.
But witchingly they smile to us—the clouds
That round their lonely heights float lazily.

"O, Maine, I'm not so strong as is the sea
Whose fearless passion throbs upon the shore,
Nor am I high like clouds—untrammeled, free,
That I may kiss thy peaks sublime before
I rest; I'm just a maid. But, Maine, I'm kin
To thee—to them—ah, ope! and take me in!"

A little lesson in Maine geography might be:

1. How many counties in Maine?
2. Which is the largest in territory?
3. Which the largest in population?
4. What is the highest mountain?
5. The largest lake?
6. The largest river?
7. Where is Monhegan Island?
8. What two rivers join in Merrymeeting Bay?



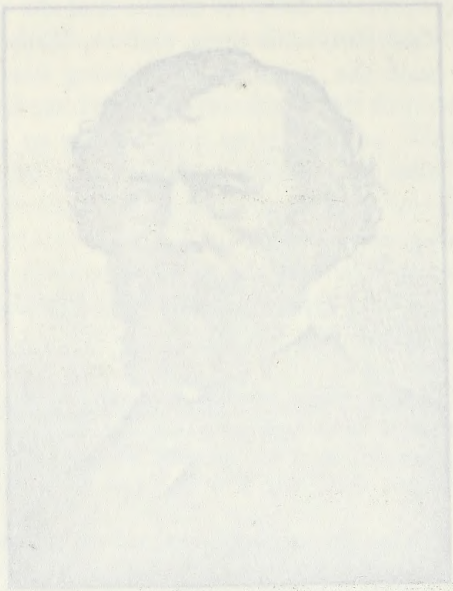
Nathaniel Parker Willis

NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS

Among the early Maine writers and authors of note, no one is more worthy of study today than Nathaniel Parker Willis. He was born in Portland, Jan. 20, 1806, and died at Idlewild-on-Hudson, Jan. 20, 1867. He was poet, prose writer and a newspaper man. That brilliant writer, Fanny Fern—Grata Payson Willis—was his sister, born in Portland, July 9, 1811.

Chambers' English Literature (Vol. 7, p. 88) says of Mr. Willis:

"Nathaniel Parker Willis (1806-1867) was a prolific and popular American writer, who excelled in light descriptive sketches. He commenced as an author in 1827 with a volume of fugitive pieces, which was well received, and was followed in 1831 and 1835 by two volumes of similar character. In 1835 he published two volumes of prose, 'Pencilings by the Way,' which formed agreeable reading, though censurable on the score of personal disclosures invading the sanctity of private life. On this account, Willis was sharply criticised and condemned by Lockhart in the 'Quarterly



Review.' Numerous other works of the same kind—'Inklings of Adventure' (1836), 'Dashes of Life' (1845), 'Letters from Watering-places' (1849), 'People I Have Met' (1850), etc., were thrown off from time to time, amounting altogether to thirty or forty separate publications; and besides this constant stream of authorship, Mr. Willis was editor of the 'New York Mirror' and other periodicals. Though marred by occasional affectation, the sketches of Willis are light, graceful compositions."

His grandfather, Nathaniel Willis, was a literary man of renown in his day. He founded the Recorder in Boston, which was later the Congregationalist; the Youth's Companion, and in 1803 the Eastern Argus. Nathaniel Parker was also at one time one of its editors.

We cannot refrain from here observing that in our opinion it was almost a crime for men nearly a century and a quarter later to purchase this venerable newspaper and destroy its historic name.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE FOR MAINE IN 1861

(From Bangor Whig and Courier, July 15, 1861)

James G. Blaine, Leonard Andrews, Frederick Robie, J. S. Hayford, John B. Marrow, Edwin Flye, Jacob C. Smith, Christopher Prince, T. Harmon, S. P. Strickland, Eugene Hale, W. B. Snell, A. B. Farwell, Ozias Blanchard, J. M. Levermore, E. Woodbury.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE FOR MAINE IN 1861

Androscoggin, E. T. Luce; Aroostook, Albion T. Haywood; Cumberland, Samuel J. Anderson; Franklin, Luther Curtis; Hancock, Samuel K. Whitney; Kennebec, B. A. G. Fuller; Knox, I. G. Allen; Lincoln, John H. Kennedy; Oxford, Mark P. Smith; Penobscot, Nathaniel Wilson; Piscataquis, Paul S. Merrill; Sagadahoc, Lemuel Brown; Somerset, Albert Moore; Waldo, George B. Moore; Washington, A. F. Parlin; York, J. O. McIntire.

A GENERAL KNOX ITEM

In a visit to the historic town of Thomaston, Maine, during the past summer, Dr. Crockett introduced the editor of the Journal to

Mrs. Mary Simpson of that town, who has some interesting Knox relics. Among them is a mirror and a cradle handed down directly from the Knox family.

She also has an original letter from Lucy Knox to her husband, General Henry Knox, never before published as Mrs. Simpson informed us, as follows:

Boston July 2nd 1777

My Dearest Dear friend—

I have received yours of the 21st and 23rd of June by Mr Turner, but your expressions of tenderness and assurances of affection are very very pleasing—but My Henry think of my disappointment after having flattered me with the dear hope of seeing you, in so short a time, you write me you are not coming and do not say a word to encourage me that I shall ever see you again, I am unhappy my love, but that I have told you so often I fear it loses its weight, to spend this fall and winter as I did the last I cannot will not think of if you wish me too, you do not love me. . . . . I rejoice that the enemy have quited New Jersey as my fears of a general field battle are in some degree abated by it—am very anxious to hear what their next plan is, think I am wicked enough to hope may be in N England—we had an alarm here last evening —signals being made at Nantasket, for an enemys fleet, you would have laughed to have seen the important Committee men bustling about the streets—it proved only three ships who came as far as Nahant rocks—and made off again—for my part I cannot see what is to prevent them comeing up to the town, whenever they chose

I hope before this your waggon has reached you and hope the contents may be agreeable to you—the coat I think very elegant— I send Genl Greene with Bettys baggage the stocks you wrote for— which I am ashamed to say—cost thirteen Dollars—I should be pleased if in return for my presents you should send me a suit of muslin worked by the nuns at Bethelem, with some patterns for shoes. I know you can procure them if you try . . .

My little Lucy is playing about the room, and now is asking for a kiss comes tottling to me and holds up her sweet mouth. Can anything be more pleasing—no more— Mrs Sears is one of my greatest intimates. I dine there once a week at least, and am very happy in her acquaintance— Wm proposes to sett of on Monday next for the camp I fear his health is not sufficiently established

to endure such a journey, but he will not be persuaded to to defer it—I shall miss him not a little. . . .

if any thing offers before the post goes I will give you another line in the morning if not farewell for this time my hearts best treasure—

Thursday morning July 3rd

tho I have nothing to communicate worth your attention yet I resume my pen—no news by the post last evening, they are very tedious in their riding—I wish something could be done to hasten them—for I am sure tis indolence and that only—Col Griffin tells me there is a Mrs Poland at camp, or near it who will not be persuaded to leave her husband, he is in the light horse—Genl Greene has wrote Livingston that he will be obliged to him to bring Mrs Greene—I mean this for nothing more than articles of intelligence.

Adieu My Love may angels guard you—

your

(Signed) Lucy Knox

CALL OF THE PINE TREE STATE

Again the Bells of Memory
Are calling home to Maine,
Her children, scattered far and near,
O'er forest, hills and plain.

They ring so sweetly in our ears,
Those softly chiming bells,
They bring us back o'er hills and dales
To those we love so well.

No spot on earth however fair
Can rival smiling Maine,
She waits to greet you, one and all,
Her loved ones, once again.

Her wondrous forests, lakes and streams
Unite in glad refrain,
Her farms, her towns, her cities call:
"Come back! With joy we welcome
you to dear old Maine!"

—Mrs. C. R. Mitchell.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

Entered as second class matter at the post office, Dover, Maine, by John Francis Sprague, Editor and Publisher.

Terms: For all numbers issued during the year, including an index and all special issues, $2.00. Single copies of current and previous volumes, 50 cents. Bound volumes, $2.50 each.

Postage prepaid on all items, except bound volumes west of Mississippi River.

This publication will be mailed to subscribers until ordered discontinued.

OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

A CORRECTION

A regrettable and almost unpardonable error occurred in the last number of the Journal, in the notice of Mrs. Danforth's book, "Somerset County in the World War," wherein the name of Sir William Phips appears instead of that of Sir William Pepperrell.

Fortunately, the readers of the Journal are so familiar with the history of Maine that they would instantly see what the obvious intention of the writer was, but this does not excuse the carelessness of the Journal's proofreading in this case.

We also believe that our readers will testify for us that such an error as this is of rare occurrence in our pages.

AN INTERESTING GENERAL KNOX ITEM

Hon. Ellery Bowden of Winterport, Maine, in contributing the following Knox item to the Journal says: I am inclosing a copy of the deed given by General Knox to Mrs. Treat, whose husband was one of the early settlers in the town of Prospect, in Waldo County. It shows that General Knox had a deep interest in the welfare of the pioneers in the Waldo Patent Region. At this time when much is being written of General Knox, this may serve to throw light on his many admirable qualities.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I Henry Knox of

Thomaston, in the County of Lincoln Esquire and Lucy my wife, in consideration of one dollar paid by Huldah Treat Widow of William Treat late of Prospect deceased, and in further consideration that her late husband lost his life in an opperation to obtain money to pay for this lot and in further consideration of the prolific qualities of the said Huldah, she having had several pairs of twins, trusting that she who had so much trouble in producing the said children, will never forsake their interests, and further that she will never alienate this lot of land while she lives, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant, sell and convey unto the said Huldah Treat her heirs and assigns,

A certain tract or lot of land, lying in said Prospect bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at a Spruce tree marked No. 1 I. S. & No. 2 W. T. thence running north by Jeremiah Stimpson's lot, two hundred ninety seven rods to a stake, thence east by H. Knox's land fifty four rods to a stake thence south by Joseph Mathew's lot two hundred and ninety seven rods to a stake & stones marked No. 2 W. T. & No. 3 I. M. thence west by land of James Lowell Frye & H. Knox's land, fifty four rods to the bound first mentioned, containing one hundred acres of land and no more as surveyed by Robert Houston Esquire. It being the lot referred by her late husband William Treat to the Hon'ble Commissioners appointed by the General Court.

To Have and to Hold the afore granted premises to the said Huldah Treat her heirs and assigns, to her & their use and behoof forever. And we do covenant with the said Huldah Treat her heirs and assigns, that we are lawfully seized in fee of the afore granted premises; that they are free of all incumbrances; that we have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Huldah Treat and that we will warrant and defend the same premises to the said Huldah Treat her heirs and assigns forever, againust the lawfull claims & demands of all persons.

In Witness Whereof we the said Henry & Lucy Knox have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty ninth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

Signed sealed & delivered
in presence of us

David Fales — H. Knox L. S.
John Rynier — L. Knox L. S.

Lincoln, ss. September 29, 1801.

Then the above named Henry Knox Esq. & Lucy Knox acknowledged the above instrument to be their free act and deed —before me, DAVID FALES Just. of Peace.

Received Aug't 8th, 1803, & entered by

THO'S COBB Reg'r

(Hancock Registry of Deeds, Book 13, page 132.

Copied into Waldo Registry: and compared.)

Camden, Jan. 16, 1922.

Hon. John F. Sprague,
Dover, Me.

Brother Sprague:—

I am reading "Sprague's Journal" just received. It contains much of interest. I note on page 189 the town of Morrill is located "in Knox County, near Belfast." Morrill is in Waldo County, and always was, and the people of the town will not wish it read out of that old county.

We all expect, too, that, if Maine History is taught in our schools, Sprague's Journal will be, at least, a copious source of reference, accurate as well as "Truth."

The Journal is always well written, and contains valuable and instructive historical data, and many current events which will hereafter become instructive.

This is not to appear critical, but more to show how early and thoroughly the Journal is read.

It, too, gives me an opportunity to wish you many good things this year.

Very sincerely,

J. H. MONTGOMERY.

What Hon. George C. Wing, Sr., one of Maine's ablest lawyers and eminent public men, says of Sprague's Journal of Maine History:

Auburn, Maine, July 4, 1920.

Dear Editor:

I want you to know of my great appreciation of what you have done for your State and for your County in your tireless research

into the history of Maine, and your carefully written accounts of the same,—impartial, accurate and reliable. What you have written should not only be in every public library in Maine, but in every schoolhouse so that its access should be for every child of school age. Nothing tends more to stimulate ambition and desire to excel, than to read of the success of our own progenitors. Every right-thinking man and woman in Maine is your debtor. If in any way and at any time I can render you any assistance of any kind, you have only to command me, and I assure you that I am always

Yours truly,

GEO. C. WING.

SAMUEL J. GUERNSEY ADVANCED

(Piscataquis Observer)

The Dover-Foxcroft friends of Samuel J. Guernsey, who has been curator of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University for several years, will be glad to know that the president and fellows of Harvard College have elected him assistant director of the museum, which puts him in line for the office of director.

Mr. Guernsey's advancement is the natural result of his interest and efficiency in the work of the museum. In 1914 and 1915 he was one of the two leaders of expeditions sent into northeastern Arizona by the museum for the purpose of studying the relations between the cliff-houses of that district and those of the north side of the San Juan river. The records of these investigations were so important that the Smithsonian Institution of Washington published them. In 1916 and 1917 Mr. Guernsey headed expeditions to the same country where the explorations were continued in the Basket-Maker caves. The report on these explorations was published by the Museum and makes a copiously illustrated book of over 100 pages which must be of great value to the student of our country.

NORTON'S CORNER

For many years past travelers through the town of Willimantic in Piscataquis County, Maine, situated at the head of Sebec Lake,

have ever been familiar with what is known as "Norton's Corner." This little hamlet is on the southerly side of Wilson river, near where Alexander Greenwood, the famous land surveyor of three-quarters of a century ago, and who lived in the adjoining town of Monson, lost his life by the falling of a tree. It was thus named in honor of Charles C. Norton, who moved there from the town of New Portland in 1889. For many years he had a store there and before the days of "rural delivery," when these little country and cross-roads post offices were real community centers and meeting places for country people for interchance of views, barter and trade, Mr. Norton was postmaster. He yet resides there, but the little store and post office of a quarter of a century ago went out of existence under the changed conditions. He is a grandson of Henry Norton, one of the first settlers of New Portland and who was a member of the Constitutional Convention when Maine became a State. Nash's history of the proceedings of this convention says of him:

"Henry Norton, New Portland, son of Samuel and Molly Davis Norton, was born in Edgartown, Mass., June 7, 1770. Married Jan. 29, 1795, Hannah, daughter of Robert and Mary (Henry) Gower, of Farmington. He probably came to the District of Maine about 1794. He purchased of his father, Feb. 17, 1794, lot number 3 in the first range of lots in New Vineyard. He erected the first grist-mill in Industry. Mr. Norton carried the provisions for his workmen and a portion of the mill irons on his back a distance of nearly six miles, following a spotted line over the mountain. His father (son of Peter Norton of Revolutionary fame) was one of the original purchasers of the township of New Vineyard. Henry moved to New Portland, where he was first town clerk and held various other town offices. He died May 7, 1844. His wife (born in Topsham, Feb. 27, 1775,) died May 5, 1864."

Postmasters in Maine in 1843

Augusta, Richard S. Perkins.
Gardiner, Thomas Gay.
Hallowell, Ichabod Nutter.
Paris, Simeon Norris.
Skowhegan, Llewellyn Kidder.
Bangor, Charles K. Miller.

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Any of the above named books will be sent postpaid upon the receipt of the price. Address Sprague's Journal, Dover, Maine, or

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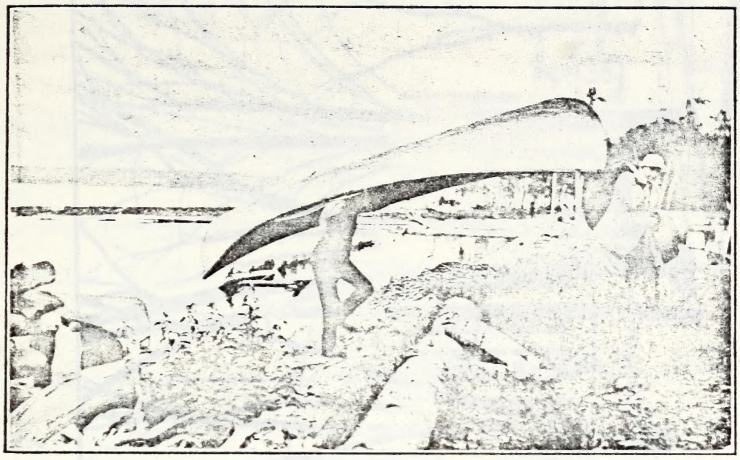
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SCENE IN THE WILDS OF MAINE

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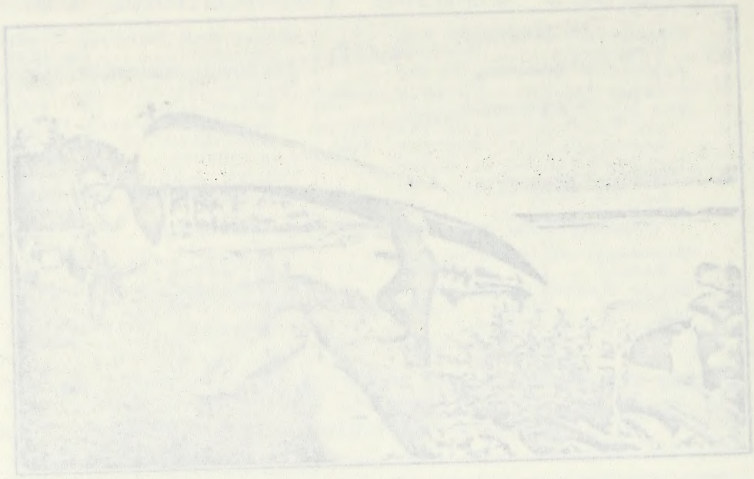
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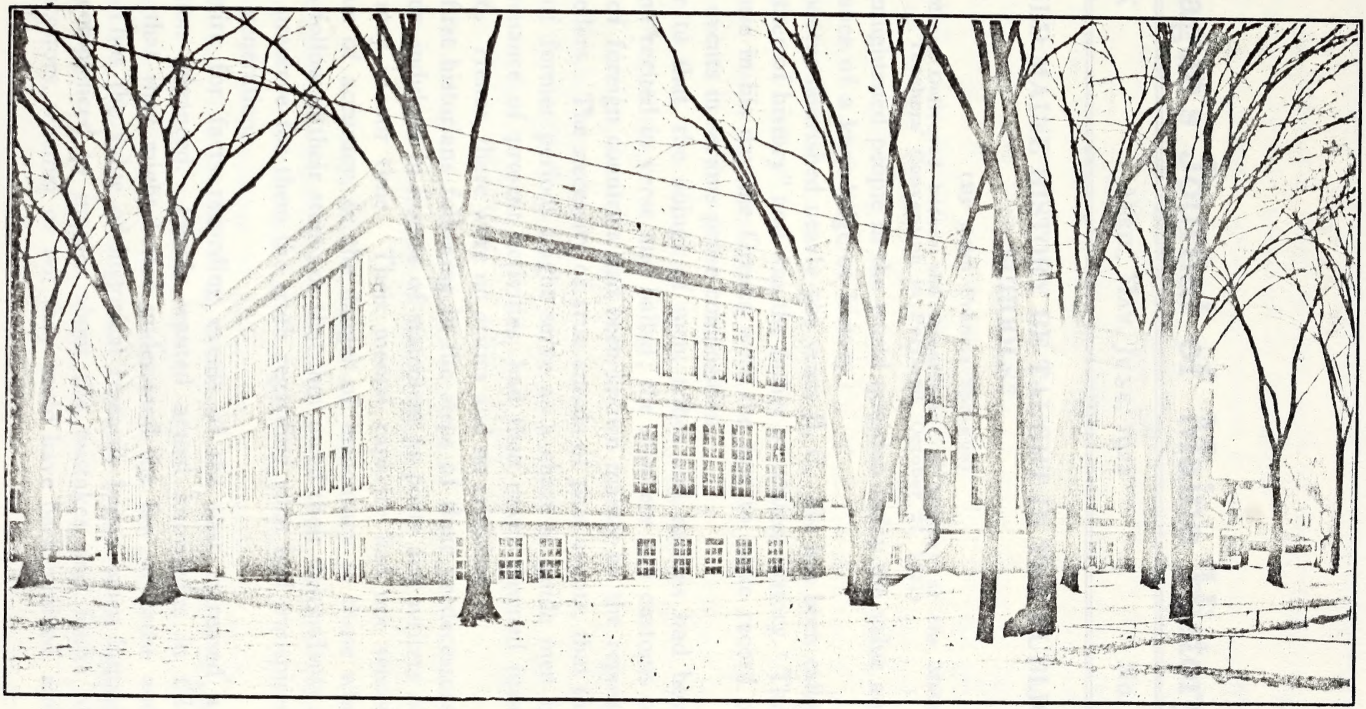
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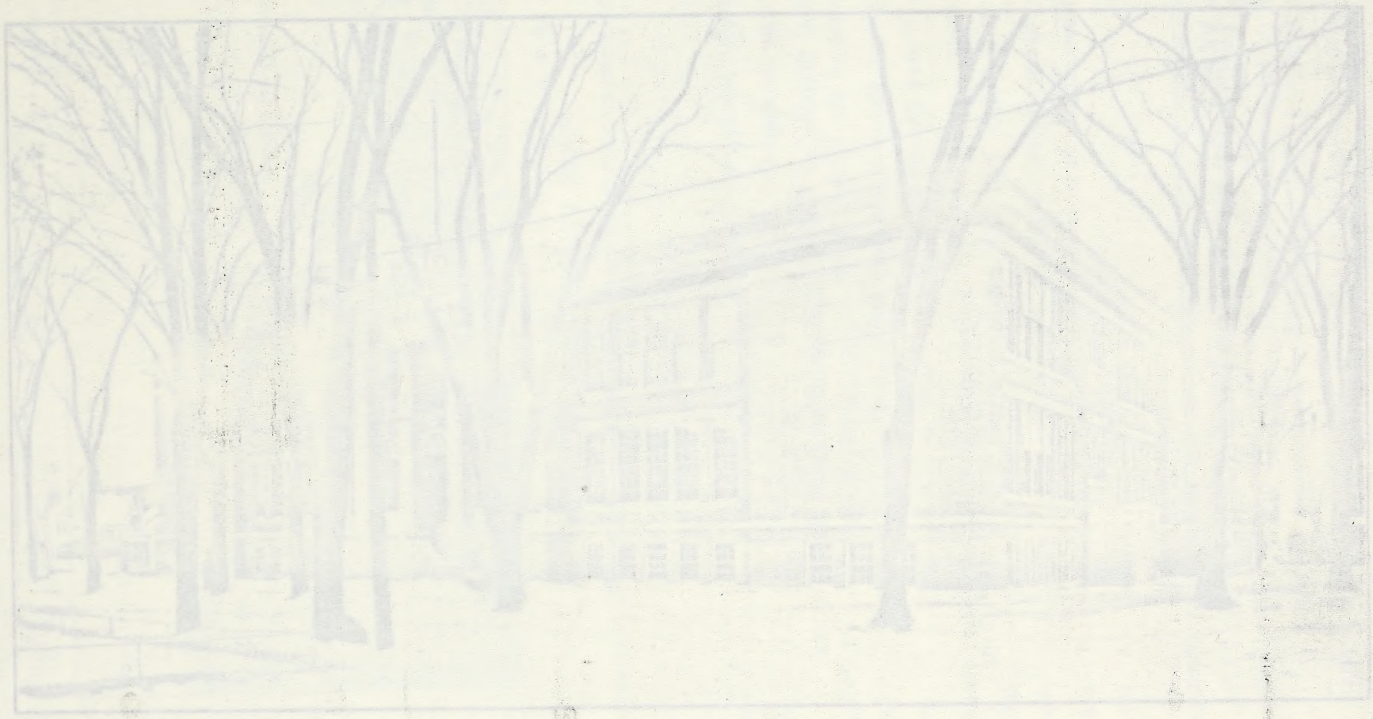
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Sprague's Journal of Maine History

VOL. X APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1922 NO. 2

SHOULD MAINE HISTORY BE TAUGHT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

(By John Francis Sprague)

(An Address Delivered before the Department of History at the Maine Teachers' Convention in Portland, October 27, 1921)

No enlightened people in the world question today the value and importance of a knowledge of history.

Herodotus flourished nearly 500 years B. C. He has been called "the father of history" and was the father of written history. That is because in his day the Greeks were the first to make record of human events in serious prose composition.

Prior to that, the doings of men, tribes and nations had been sung and recited in verse and ballad; the manners and customs of people of foreign countries had been known mainly by the reports of travellers. The necessity of true annals of past events, that the errors of former periods might serve as a chart to guide men in the pursuance of present activities, had then never dawned upon mankind. Hence, there were no critics and no criticism.

The first historians following in the steps of their predecessors, the bards, indulged in license of statement as poets and writers of fiction may in our time. Their mental capacity had not sensed the value of accuracy, or the danger of inaccuracy to those who were to follow in their steps; or that they owed their descendants a duty to preserve for them the truth regarding what had transpired in their generation.

A desire for facts regarding events of the past increased as civilization advanced. People wanted actual knowledge in this respect, that they might better understand the law of cause and effect. Thus the value of historical research began when human beings commenced to inquire about the mistakes and faults of their ancestors, whether or not they could have been avoided, and

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what was better still: could the best work of the past generations be improved upon or surpassed by themselves?

When this thought became paramount in the human mind, the grotesqueness of what had been said of the past, the inaccuracies, the fantastic exaggerations of the epic, while yet pleasing to their fancy, did not entirely satisfy their new longing for knowledge. Facts, however stubborn and revolting, were sought after rather than fiction, fanciful and pleasing. Thus historic learning budded forth, blossomed, and became essential to man.

It has kept pace with the expansion of every phase of human enlightenment. Its evolution has been slow, but through all the centuries it has gathered to itself the tragedy, the sorrow, the oppression and the degradation, as well as the glory, the joy and the happiness and all the good and evil of humanity, and made an impartial and imperishable record of it for all of the children of men.

This evolution from the time of Moses to the present hour has brought to the world its knowledge and appreciation of history. We now know its full meaning. Our vision is clear; we see that it has been the sign-posts of the ages, guiding civilization in its darkest hours, ever directing the march of human progress down the avenues of time.

From the fascinating pages of history we learn of great and wonderful leaders of men, such as Moses, St. Paul, Constantine, Luther, Cromwell, Napoleon, Washington and Lincoln, and we find that history has been made by a few inspired leaders and saviors of mankind.

The foregoing is, of course, only a brief and fragmentary view of the importance of the study of world history.

Maine History an Essential Study

If a reasonable part of the course of study in our schools should of a necessity embrace the study of history generally, if a comprehension of the evolution of civilization is essential in laying the foundations of education in its broadest sense, then there is absolutely no argument from any angle whatsoever in opposition to the study of local history in the public schools of Maine.

Obviously, the history of the units of our nation, of its hamlets, towns, counties and states, is equally as necessary for the youth

in the dawn of their educational development and while laying the foundation for manhood and womanhood.

The importance of a knowledge of the course of the progress of civilization from pre-historic times is no longer a mooted question among the educators of the world.

The early history of the explorers, colonizers, missionaries and first settlers of that part of the New World which is now the State of Maine, reaches back into some of the most momentous chapters of the history of the world's mighty contest between despotism and freedom. Since the Barons with drawn swords on the meadow-field of Ruddymede wrested from King John the Magna Charta, the Anglo-Saxon race has led in this great struggle.

The very roots of the history of Maine begin in the history of that splendid dream of the French nation, a new France in the New World.

In studying it, the child learns that the ambitious statesmen of that powerful Latin nation began the work of founding this new empire on the little island of St. Croix in Passamaquoddy Bay in the year 1604, when Henry IV of France sent forth as colonizers on the coast of Maine, De Monts, a Protestant, and Champlain, a Catholic. And when the child inquires why a Catholic king of France selected both a Protestant and a Catholic as joint leaders in founding an American colony, the answer to this question leads him into one of the most notable periods in the world's long struggle for religious freedom.

Maine was one of the battlegrounds in the protracted contest between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin for supremacy in North America, and which did not cease until Wolfe captured Quebec in 1759.

And here the scholar possibly obtains his first view of the intrepid Jesuit missionaries, and if not, quite surely a new view of the Jesuits.

They proved beyond cavil their ardor and sincerity in the work which the government of France and its Church had sent them to this vast wilderness to do—converting an almost boundless country of savages to Christianity. The tale of the sufferings and perils which they endured, their mingling with the Indians and the almost miraculous success which they had in influencing and controlling them is inspiring and fascinating.

While the original colonizers and first settlers of Maine under Gorges were of the Church of England, the scholar cannot understand the history of Maine as a district and as a state without a knowledge of his Pilgrim and Puritan ancestors. Historians never have and probably never will fully agree as to all of the facts relating to their strange, wonderful and complex story. No romance ever came from the hand of genius more enthralling than is this. Its beginnings reach back to the reigns of the Tudors and the Stuarts in England.

The student of Maine history is delving in the days of Queen Elizabeth; of the civil war in England, when King Charles was beheaded; of Cromwell and the Long Parliament, the restoration, James II, the revolution of 1688 and William and Mary; he is in the times when the doctrine of the divine right of kings was unassailable in the minds of the people of the world; when "a good man but a bad king," as paradoxical as it may now seem, was a common phrase among leaders and politicians; when great statesmen believed it a self-evident truth that no people ever ought to be free until fit to use their freedom, which maxim reminded Macaulay of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water until he had learned to swim; when, again quoting Macaulay, the caresses of harlots and the jests of buffoons regulated the policy of the state.

The fact that an intelligent study of the founding of Maine and its founders, requires that it should be pursued in connection with European history, that each illuminates the other, is an unanswerable argument in favor of the proposition that it should ever be a cornerstone in our educational foundation, assuming, of course, that all are agreed that history in its broadest sense is essential.

It Engenders Patriotism

The fires of patriotism must be kept burning in America if the American nation is to endure. What is patriotism but an everlasting love for one's own place of nativity, for one's own home, town, state, or country?

The Standard dictionary defines it: "Love of and devotion to one's country: the spirit that, originating in love of country, prompts obedience to its laws, to the support and defense of its existence, rights, and institutions, and to the promotion of its welfare."

I have long held to a firm belief that local history if brought forcibly to the attention of the youth of our state would not only inculcate in their minds a desire for knowledge of world history, but would also intensely promote patriotism.

For the past nine years as publisher and editor, my own convictions upon this subject inscribed at the head of my editorial page are expressed in these few words, which is my message to you to-day:

"First teach the boy and girl to know and love their own town, county and state, and you have gone a long way toward teaching them to know and love their country."

Professor James A. Woodburn before the American Historical Association at Chicago, December 31, 1914, in an address on "Research in State History at State Universities," in a few words pictured the deplorable condition of a state which should sink so low as to have entirely lost its interest and pride in the history of its past and its ancestry when he said:

"But a state is a people under some form of political organization, and every organized society, and more especially the state, owes something to its history. A state entirely indifferent to its history would be a sorry spectacle. Such a state is hardly known in the record of human life, because should a state sink to that low level or fail to attain above it, it would cease to have a history and would drop from view. Having lost all interest in its own ancestry it would cease to be of interest to its posterity. The state is under obligation, for its own sake, not only to preserve its history, as found in its materials and memorials, its archives and documents, but to celebrate that history, to publish it, and to make it available to its students; its historians and its people."

It is self-evident that Professor Woodburn's thesis is true. If so, it is a corollary that the growth of, and appreciation of and love for all that pertains to the beginning and future progress of our state potentially sustains the development of patriotism and the formation of good citizenship.

It Creates Good Citizenship

In these days when the world is shuddering because of the advancement of the lurid doctrines of Karl Marx in many ways and

devious forms; when loyal men and women everywhere are striving and yearning for a new birth in Americanism; when they are experimenting in new and strange regulatory enactments regarding foreign immigration, thus, as I believe, violating some of the most sacred of American traditions, is not the indifference to the vital importance of teaching Maine history to the youth of Maine, so manifest among a great number of our people, if such teaching nourishes patriotism, a wrong, if not a suicidal course to pursue?

The critics of our public school system have often urged that its teaching is not practical enough, it is contended that while the scholars have superficial knowledge of the ends of the earth and the islands of the sea, they know practically nothing about the things with which they come in daily contact; that they know much about Homer's heroes and their doings and but little about the man they meet on the street; that they have profound knowledge of the forum of ancient Rome and are as profoundly ignorant of how their own town meeting or city council is managed; that while they know a great deal about Grecian mythology they are lamentably deficient in the history of the town, county or state of their nativity.

In a word, that the scheme of school teaching is not wholly in touch with the progressive spirit of the times, which is a relentless search for the truth and for practical results; results which will be beneficial to the boy and girl of today when they shall become the men and women of tomorrow; which will equip them with durable, efficient and immutable weapons in the strife of everyday warfare, and in meeting the flood of human problems ever rushing in upon each generation.

In order to arrive at a correct conclusion as to whether or not Maine history should be taught in our school, it is in nowise necessary to consider the educational problems now engrossing the attention of leading educators of the country. Very much of this contention seems to revolve about the word "vocational"—how much time should be devoted to vocational and how much to cultural training. I have no interest in any war between advocates of these two systems. One proposition, however, both groups undoubtedly agree to, and that is that the public school is the greatest safeguard for democracy in America.

If American democracy is to endure, then our school system

must in reality be a preparation of the child for citizenship in a republic of democracy where every citizen is a sovereign.

It is quite apparent that the tendency of education at the present hour, that the trend of thought among eminent educators is from the theoretical to the practical; from dreamland and its passiveness to action and service.

One of the books of an eminent educator bears this title: "All the Children of All the People." This is truly significant language. And it is no less the truth that all the school children of America should have the opportunity to learn to love their country and to adhere to the ideals and fundamentals of such American leaders as Washington, Andrew Jackson, Lincoln, Cleveland and Roosevelt.

Dr. Leonard P. Ayers of the Russel Sage Foundation is authority for the statement that only 12 per cent of the children who enter the public school remain until they are sixteen years of age and that most of these leave during the next two years. And those who are strong in emphasizing the superiority of vocational training tell us that 83 per cent of the children of the country are studying Latin, French and other languages other than English, when less than 5 per cent will ever have occasion to use them.

Pope said:

> "'Tis education forms the common mind;
> Just as the twig is bent,
> The tree's inclined."

And right here, the point that I would make, the seriousness of which impresses me deeply, is that the 88 per cent—or whatever it may be—of children who do not long remain in the schools, many of whom do not even graduate from the high school or academy, should be taught the fundamental principles of democracy; that in the graded school those twigs should at least be bent towards the patriotism of democracy, and that interesting them in the history of the highway over which they daily travel, of the pioneers of their own town, of the things with which they are familiar, is a first and long step in its accomplishment.

If the public school is the safeguard of democracy, then a grave responsibility rests upon you who are teachers and all school officers as well, for you hold the keys to its wise maintenance. To a

great extent, the future citizenship of the State of Maine is in your hands. Whether that citizenship and the patriotism and the ideals of tomorrow shall be noble, strong and enduring, whether they shall ring true through future years, depends in a large measure upon your judgment, your wisdom, firmness and discretion to-day.

False Ideas Regarding Maine History

In my opinion two false ideas relative to the importance of a knowledge of Maine history are more or less prevalent among Maine people: (a) That because the ancient Province of Maine became a District, that for a time was under the political jurisdiction of Massachusetts, we have no distinct place in early American history; (b) That even if we have a history, it is not of consequence, interest or value to any but lovers of anything that is antique and venerable; its usefulness in the work of to-day being, at most, only negligible.

A plain statement of the first proposition refutes itself. From the time of Weymouth and the Pophams to this day of Oakley Curtis, Milliken, Pattangall and Baxter, what is now the State of Maine has had a continuous record of potential events in the history of democracy in the world.

From the early years of the seventeenth century, when explorers and colonists first began the making of American history, people of the old world were coming to the New World, and coming here to Maine, for a shelter from tyranny and oppression. They subdued a wilderness and replaced it with homes, fortresses and fertile fields. Thus they came here to Maine, as to other parts of the North Atlantic coast, with bare hands but with hearts full of longings for freedom that was then only a dream, and for liberty that they knew not how to use.

The development of representative government was a slow process. It was, at best, only an experiment. It was a political ideal that startled and amazed the greatest statesmanship and most profound philosopher of the entire world. Our plan was unlike any other that had ever before been known. It was a governmental system outside of all known precedents, "without an example, ancient or modern."

The question of its success or failure centered around one single problem; whether or not man was capable of self-government.

In this way did the roots of democracy commence to sprout in this strange soil; a thirst for individual liberty. For many former centuries man had had a sovereign to direct him in his religious duties, and blood and treasure had flowed continuously to force him to pursue what his rulers conceived to be the right course. This new undertaking allowed him to choose his own religion and his own prayer book, or none at all, as his own conscience might dictate, and he was to be his own sovereign.

In 1782 the highest and shrewdest judgment of the world sincerely believed that this scheme was doomed to collapse. Its success could only be demonstrated by actualities; the day of theories was done; the hour of facts had struck. The leaders in this majestic adventure in freedom constituted the most glorious band of patriots that humanity has ever known. But Washington, and Hamilton, and Jefferson, and Adams and all their great compeers were themselves alone powerless to solve the problem of self-government. The men who built log houses and cleared up farms, who run stores, taverns, saw-mills, stages and cooper shops, were the only ones who could prove to the world that man could govern himself without a king.

And so, in all parts of the American colonies, from the Carolinas to the Penobscot, it was in the homes of these grim old pioneers that we find the real roots of democracy. It was these first settlers and their descendants, here in Maine, whose sacrifices and toil laid the foundations for a great state, and for its prosperous towns and cities, who helped to work out this problem for all mankind; and the rays from its resplendant light is to-day penetrating every corner of European darkness.

The story of their lives is a part of the glorious record of man's supreme achievement in finally making himself sovereign. Their history is a part of the history of the world's struggle between despotism and freedom; it is the tale of the progress of humanity. And yet, there are many in Maine today who do not appear to perceive that such a history is of worth and an inspiration to the present generation. It is full of fascination, but they see it not. It inspires patriotism and a love for their state, but they know it not.

Until very recently many people of Maine have apparently never realized that their educational system disregarding the teaching of

town and state history in their schools, was doing a flagrant injustice to the youth of our state. Their indifference in this respect has been discouraging and saddening.

But the pessimist concerning this subject can now retire, his place may be filled by the optimist. Our able and progressive state superintendent of schools, Dr. Thomas, and his efficient staff of assistants are working along more advanced lines in this respect. They are now making the study of Maine history an important feature in the regular course of study in the schools of Maine. It is a fact. It is an encouraging and joyous fact. Dr. Thomas is entitled to the sincere thanks and most hearty congratulations of all of us who for years have longed for this epochal event to actually occur in the State of Maine.

Has Maine no history worthy of attention and of preservation? Has she no history the knowledge and love of which will act as a stimulus for patriotism for the children of to-day and tomorrow? Too many, perhaps a majority of Maine people, by their careless thinking and utter indifference regarding it, do positively negative the proposition.

Maine's 250 miles of natural front of seacoast (multiplied as General Chamberlain estimated it) to an extent of not less than 2500 miles of salt water line, contains some of the most historic ground on the North Atlantic coast.

She has had three periods of political history, as a Province, as a District and as a State. During these periods great characters have wrought here and great events have occurred on these shores. The view presents such strong types having world-wide fame as Baron De St. Castin, Sebastian Rale, Sir William Phips, Sir William Pepperel, Col. John Allan, Gen. Knox, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Hannibal Hamlin, Dorothea Dix, Sir Hiram Maxim, Nordica, James G. Blaine, Emma Eames and Thomas B. Reed. Are there any natives of Maine living anywhere who should not be proud of this history and of these world-renowned names?

It is not insignificant or unimportant as many by their treatment of it appear to believe. You are all familiar with Sir Walter Scott's picture of the person who had no love for his native land:

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said,
'This is my own, my native land'."

And Scott had a clear conception of what would be the end of the Maine man or any other man so bound up in self or selfish interests as to take no pride in the land of his sires or its history.

* * * "The wretch, concentrated all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

History of Maine Towns

The history of the towns of Maine is of itself a broad field for research and learning. It is said that more than 800 histories and historical sketches, reports of centennial celebrations, town and county histories have been published and are available in the public libraries of the state. Several years ago, Judge Clarence Hale of Portland read before the Maine Historical Society a valuable paper on Maine Town Histories, in which he well said: "Although their study has great historical value, the student of Maine history need look no further to find a reason for his study of them than to simple human interest. They are the plain story of human life; of our own life. We find a type of the simple, earnest, independent character and get a glimpse of how that character has been welded together by three centuries of human activity."

The student has now vastly more at hand to guide him in his research than ever before. During recent years the Maine Historical Society in its volumes of the Documentary History of Maine has been publishing the so-called "Baxter Manuscripts," being documents and manuscripts rescued from the musty archives of two continents, gathered from the capitols of three governments and several American states and Canada, by the late James Phinney Baxter.

These relate to the very dawn of our history, to all of its sources, the origin of its land titles, its colonization and its progress until it took its place in our union of sovereign states.

I would enter no protest against the boy or girl aspiring to the attainment of a so-called "liberal" or classical education, but I would not have the educational system cast in an ironclad mold of ancient classics.

I would have him care something about the history and legends of the red men in Maine of 300 years ago, as well as the mythology of the ancient Greeks.

I would have him desire to have knowledge of Baron De St. Castin and his beautiful wife, "The Lady of the Pyrenees," the proud daughter of the renowned Indian chieftain who dwelt on the banks of the River Penobscot, Madcoowando, as well as to know all about Nestor's chariot.

I would have him care something about the history of that eminent sachem of the Tarratines, Orono, for whom was named the University town of our state, or the brave Norridgewocks who went to death in defense of Father Rale, as well as to be familiar with Neptune, Vulcan and Venus.

I would have him as much interested in the thrilling story of Arnold's expedition through Maine, as in the question of whether or not the Spartans betrayed their allies. I would have him know something of what a deed of land means when it says that a farm "lies north of the Waldo Patent," as well as to know all about Demosthenes' speech on the embassy.

I would impress upon scholars the importance of knowing who Martin Pring was as well as to know whether Alexander died of poison or disease.

If they cannot have knowledge of both, I would prefer that they know something of the landing of the Popham colony at the mouth of the Kennebec, than to know all about all the gods who have dined with the Ethiopians.

I would that they could talk as learnedly of the tale of George Waymouth's landing on the coast of Maine in 1605, as of the classical Tale of Troy divine.

I may be somewhat imbued with the spirit of the muse which inspired Maine's charming poet, David Barker, in his stirring and patriotic poem, "Old Willey," when he said:

"Who cares in this crowd what a Homer says,
Of the warring men in the ancient days;
What matters it now to you or me
Though the Iliad or Odessey
May tell of the time when a Trojan corse
Was trampled by the feet of a Grecian horse;
Though the epic song of the bard may state
How Achilles fell at the Scaen gate.
But it startles the world that I am come down
To tell of a man from my native town;
Of a man, unknown, obscure and plain,
But who once belonged to the 11th of Maine."

Perhaps no man of our day other than Theodore Roosevelt, ever breathed more of the spirit of true Americanism into American life than did Walt Whitman. He said that "Other states indicate themselves in their deputies . . . but the genius of the United States is not best or most in its executives, or legislatures, nor in its embassadors, or authors, or colleges, or churches, or parlors, nor even in its newspapers or inventors . . . but always most in its common people. And . . . a live nation can always cut a deep mark and can have the best authority, the cheapest . . . namely from its OWN SOUL. This is the sum of the profitable uses of individuals, or states and of present action and grandeur and of the subjects of poets."

And he exclaims . . . "as if it were necessary to trot back generation after generation to the eastern records! As if the beauty and sacredness of the demonstrable must fall behind that of the mythical! As if men do not make their mark out of any times! As if the openings of the western continent by discovery and what has transpired since in North and South America were less than the small theatre of the antique or the aimless sleepwalking of the middle ages!"

I am much in accord with the thought thus expressed by this great and inspired American. And I would plead to-day for all of the public and parochial schools in Maine to get into complete harmony with the soul of the State of Maine, imbibe inspiration from its past, and succor and nourish its present and its future.

There was a beautiful illustration of the thought which I have in mind at the centennial proceedings of Colby College last fall (1920).

A man born in the State of Maine, and a graduate of that institution was 83 years before a martyr in the righteous cause of forever destroying human slavery in America and in defense of the freedom of the press in the world. His name, inscribed in letters of gold on the scroll of the world's immortals, was, here in the state of his nativity, nearly lost from view by the dark shadows of negligence and cold indifference.

Norman L. Bassett and Judge Wing, communing and in unison with the soul of the State of Maine and all of its best and highest attributes, rescued from darkness the name of that noble American, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, and gave it a new birth, a reincarnation upon the pages of Maine history and the history of that school as well.

THE LITHGOW IMMIGRANTS

(Rev. Henry O. Thayer)

I.—The Elder: Robert Lithgow

In Scottish annals, the name, sometimes Linlithgow, has been traced back to 1225; one branch holding the grange lands of Milrose Abbey 400 years.[1]

On Scotland maps can be found Linlithgow and Lanark, two towns some forty miles from Edinburg. Emigration largely caused by wars flowed into Ireland from 1630 onwards. In it from Lanark was Robert with brothers, a son of Thomas Lithgow, who made a home in the County of Derry. A second emigration from Ireland gave to America those sturdy settlers called Scotch-Irish. Among them was Robert Lithgow, the grandson of the former Robert, who sought a home in New England. The time of arrival at Boston must remain uncertain. The opinion of a great-grandson, L. W. Lithgow,[2] declaring it was previous to the birth of his son (1715), invites discredit, for his memory shows itself faulty in adding a tarry for a time at Halifax, a town not then existing. At that time the

1 N. York Geneal. Record Vol. 29.
2 Collec. Me. Hist. Society Set 1, Vol. 5-421; 8-283.

Scotch-Irish emigration was very slight, but much increased two years later. Also long delay to secure land was unwise and unusual, for Robert Lithgow made agreement in 1717 for his lot, and it is reasonably presumed within a year of arrival. That by all circumstances could have been not earlier than 1716 and probably early in 1717. His lot lay in Topsham on Merrymeeting Bay and extending back north-west so as to comprise 100 acres. This ill-shaped lot about two miles in length shows the intent of the Company to give to the largest number of settlers the benefit of the water front. On the Company's plan of lands can be seen the house of "Robert Lithgood," on an arm of the bay which extends towards the Falls at Brunswick.[3]

Without warrant would be an assertion that Robert Lithgow was by vocation a weaver, yet spinning was done by him or wife for other families. Many Irish in that period were workers at the cloth-making trades.

The wife of Mr. Lithgow had borne the name McCurdy, and was not of Scottish race but of true Irish stock. In his family coming over were three children, two daughters and a son. A third daughter came to them in 1721. We can presume that the new settler hastened construction of his first log cabin and was able to make his family feel at home at their fireside in it by the bay shore in the winter of 1717-18.

Very little is known of their subsequent years. Several went by prosperously, we will assume, for a frontier family, but soon they were aware of the disquieting attitude of the Indians; then suddenly came upon them the terror of the murderous raid in June, 1722, and they fled as other families of Topsham to the fort at Brunswick for safety. There was no prudent return to the farm till the "Three Years War" ended by the peace of 1726: it is presumed Mr. Lithgow did so, having there his home and work for some twenty years, but how long is uncertain, as he disposed of his land, perhaps in 1746, to William Malcolm and no record shows the date of the transaction.

In the rolls of the soldiery such as are preserved, Robert Lithgow's name appears from 1723 to 1739. In one he is gunner at the fort.

[3] Pejepscot Papers Me. Hist. Soc.

In the last war it is told that he with a half dozen men were in 1757 abroad scouting at some work and were attacked by a party of Indians and though two were wounded, they killed two Indians, wounded others, causing the foe to flee.[4] Mr. Lithgow at this time must have been seventy or more years of age. It is said that he and wife passed their last years with their son at Fort Halifax.

The daughters married men of note in those towns:[5]—The eldest —no name—married Capt. Adam Hunter of Topsham. The second, Margaret, born 1706, married Lieut. Samuel Howard. Died 1797. The youngest, Jean or Janet, married (1) October 24, McFarland; (2) Dea. Samuel Stanwood.

2.—The Younger: William Lithgow

The immigrant's only son, William, grew up to early and life-long distinction, holding a superior position in the operations during the Indian wars, and in civil life equal stations of honor in the affairs of state.

"Born in Boston" is an opinion derived from a grandson, who so "understands," a belief lacking support. Statements by himself assure his birth in the last half of 1715. The coming over of the Lithgows previous to that date is very improbable. Until such evidence appears, the son's birth must be written County of Derry, Ireland.

Only one event stands out in twenty years: written by himself it tells the terror at six years of age, flight to the fort with his parents, when burning houses and bloodshed were proofs of savage hate. After hostilities ceased with 1725, we assume that the home and the farm claimed the youth's activities for several years, or in the later part, at seventeen, seeking outside employment as desirable. His neighbor in his latest years, Hon. Mark L. Hill, wrote that "by profession he was a gunsmith."[6] Formal apprenticeship to the trade must come into the young man's years then if ever, but it is more likely that inclination and aptitude with native skill and ingenuity required slight instruction to fit him to make all ordinary repairs on guns, and he was so employed at Brunswick. "A turn for military affairs," as his neighbor remarks, suggests

4 Pejepscot Papers.
5 N. Y. Geneal. Record Vol. 29.—North's Hist. of Augusta.
6 Coll. Me. Hist. Soc. 1 Ser., Vol. 5, 417-19.

that he made the most of opportunities offered for training in the town military company into which he would be enrolled at sixteen and was fitted for actual service, which he entered on at the fort at the St. George River in 1734. Here his mechanical skill availed to give him the post of armorer, thus serving several years before 1740, and again in 1743. Meanwhile he was commissioned Lieutenant in 1736; and in 1744 gained the rank of Captain and remained at St. George till June, 1748. In that year he was given the command of Fort Richmond.

This most suitable point for defence at the division and bend of the Kennebec had been held from 1719 by a camp and guardhouse, and from 1723 by a well equipped fort. The place became Lithgow's home for six years; was the birthplace of some of his children; its lands made him a farm which he made useful, mentioning in letters his cattle and farm materials and from which in his last year he sent a barrel of potatoes to Boston to Secretary Willard, as did Lieut. Howard from Fort Western to the Governor.

His character and ability were attested here by difficult tasks in dealing with Indians. The reckless murder of a chief and wounding two of his men at Wiscasset, required Lithgow's tact and judicious action to allay the tribe's anger because no proper punishment followed, and also to comfort the widow by kindness and gifts and the relatives as well.

Yet in 1750 their requital of the crime by the raid upon Swan Island and capture of thirteen out of sixteen of the Whidden-Noble family, which they followed by a violent attack upon the fort, which Capt. Lithgow repelled with his small force, the cattle and property were destroyed and a captive was taken at a distance away.

A rumor, or a purposed story, of a French fort at the head of Kennebec waters and the consequent need to protect future settlements, brought the government's decision to build a strong fortification for defence of the Kennebec. Gov. Shirley by a tour of observation in the summer of 1754 selected for the purpose, the point at the mouth of the Sebasticook. Possession was at once taken in August 1754, by the erection of a small blockhouse by Gen. Winslow on return from a search for the rumored fort far up the river. To it the name Fort Halifax was given and the formidable project was put in charge of Capt. Lithgow.

In October 1754, he received his appointment, as Gov. Shirley announced it "Capt. William Lithgow, Commander of His Majesty's Fort Halifax." On him was laid the burden of construction. He wrote, "I was building Fort Halifax from Dec. 1754, to May 1756." As if a business contractor for the government and builder, he had the immense amount of timber cut, hewed, transported, and fitted into strong walls. A delicate and trying duty fell on him as he put forward the work according to plans furnished him from Boston. His discernment and practical judgment perceived serious defects. Plainly, dutifully, modestly, he stated his views, offered his own adapted to the stage of progress, showing it would give a stronger fortification at less cost.

Delays vexatious to his urgency, by him lamented for holding workmen waiting, were not ended till June by the full adoption of his plan. The history of this fort[7] admits the adverse situation,—near the river, a height of 100 feet behind,—which required redoubts to protect it.—

Emphasis must be laid on Lithgow's manifold services,—originator of the actual plan; purveyor of all materials and requisites with personal oversight of transportation with frequent trips down and up the river; watchful builder and assiduous superintendent of construction; above all and through all for a dozen years its forceful commander with authority and a firm grasp on a multiplicity of details. He was the superior officer in the defense of the Kennebec, holding command over Richmond till dismantled, and over Fort Western—now at Augusta—the storage station for supplies at the head of the tide.

Nor should notice fail how his post and duties put him into close relations with the Indians. He gained acquaintance with their language; he knew them well as friends or foes; dealt with them justly, kindly. By confidence in him they sought years after his aid in differences with the government. They knew well at the fort that he was not to be trifled with. He relates an incident as late as 1764. Some among them were not pleased with the peace just made and one came to him asserting their dislike and rejection of it,—would hold the river and shut in the fort, and behaved with insolence till Lithgow's fist knocked him off the chair. The fellow arose full

[7] Me. Hist. Soc. Coll. Series 1, Vol. 8.

of fight with yells and insulting gestures, but Lithgow took him by the throat, bumped his head against the chimney so his nose bled, then by the hair of his head pulled him to the door and with a kick, behind, told him that more bad talk would get worse treatment.

During the last French and Indian war, 1755-59, the enemy in force attacked St. George, but along the Kennebec only a skulking foe singly or in small bands, was active hunting for scalps or captives as elsewhere on the Maine frontier. The terror ceased with the fall of Quebec.

With movements toward peace signed in 1763, the military forces were reduced and the garrisons at Fort Halifax and at Fort Pownal on the Penobscot were given but twenty-five to thirty men under a lieutenant. Capt. Lithgow remained with that nominal rank. He had oversight of the Indian trade and in 1766 was chosen truckmaster. That year has been given for the erection of his house at Georgetown, but not completed till the next year. Capt. Lithgow's command at the fort terminated with July, 1767; in a month or two the family must have been established in the new home. The house, called by some "a mansion,—a large and elegant structure," doubtless surpassed any in the town at the time and had a sightly situation on the high land, now the extreme north of the town of Phipsburg, which gave a wide prospect, including the fine view up Long Reach of the Kennebec, by which grew up the city of Bath.

The farm had been the property of Col. Arthur Noble and at the original purchase contained 800 acres extending across the town, but now depleted by sales was held by Capt. Lithgow, the son-in-law, by right of his wife, and purchase of rights of the Noble heirs. This with other lands granted by the Plymouth Company made him a large landholder.

I have no date for the demolition of the former Noble house-fort situated some distance south near Pleasant Cove and about 80 yards from the Kennebec on the east. The site of the house within palisades is now marked by a heap of stones and brick.

After twenty years in the up-river forts, the commander removed to Phipsburg bearing a new title,—Colonel William Lithgow. The new county, Lincoln, was incorporated June 1760, and it appears

that in its separate militia system, Captain Lithgow was appointed colonel of its regiment. He bore that title in official papers of that year. His life had come into that anxious and disastrous era of New England history, the final Indian wars. The boy had shared the flight to safety and the subsequent years of watchful defence till he took his part in it as an officer in the three forts.

Coming to the comforts of home and farm, Col. Lithgow had still distinguished service in civil life. Previously as he was about to take up duty in his new post at Fort Halifax, he obtained appointment September 1754, Justice of the Peace for York County,—as was then the entire state. At the formation of the new Lincoln County, he was one of the Justices of the Peace and Quorum for 1760 and 1761, and of the Court of Common Pleas, and continued in succeeding years.

He stood firmly with the colonies in their struggle for liberty, but took no military service yet. After the Constitution of 1781, he became Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1781, and probably onward to 1790 or later. At that time he had reached seventy-five years.

In 1771 he was elected Selectman of the town, and in the years 1782-84 he was a member of the Legislature, and during the session served on the important committee on state valuation, in 1781. These notes sufficiently show the general confidence in him and appreciation of his administration of justice.

In those years lotteries were approved for public benefit and his name, as if a most prominent man, stands first on a petition for one to obtain funds to build a road from Wiscasset to the Kennebec at Pittston, a project in 1789. Bath had sought a lottery in aid of a bridge over Whizgig. Slavery had not then been repudiated and for a man in his position requiring servants it may be no surprise that at Richmond a slave is enrolled as his servant. Again he is first among fifty-five signers from Lincoln county, chiefly of Bath, to a petition for a lighthouse on Seguin. Plainly his fellow citizens believed that his name was weighty in projects for public benefit.

His neighbor wrote,—"he never made an open profession of religion." In Georgetown circumstances, even beyond choice, brought him into close relations with Episcopacy. Some settlers

had attachments to the Church of England, and at a time when religious services were almost suspended, a petition brought to them a missionary for three years. A house of worship was erected upon Arrowsic but never completed for use. A second ministry began in 1768 and Rev. Mr. Wheeler dwelt for a time in Col. Lithgow's family. Again a church was built and upon Lithgow's land at no great distance from his dwelling. It appears to have been situated on the spot where was erected in 1736 the original Presbyterian church on land given by Arthur Noble. By disuse it had reverted to his heirs. Now Lithgow shows similar favor, and evidently with his family was an attendant on that worship. So far he gave aid and sympathy—how much more none can know,—for Episcopacy.

It may be presumed that Col. Lithgow was as happy in his family life as in his public station and activities he was successful and honored. Of his marriage the only information is derived from a single line in the Georgetown records showing the entry of "Intentions."

> "1744/5, February 16: William Lithgow of St. Georges and Sarah Noble."

The young captain was not yet thirty and the bride may have been nineteen. We may presume on a wintry voyage from the St. George River to the Kennebec. A main and decisive reason for marriage at this repellent season was found in the impending departure of Col. Arthur Noble in the expedition against Louisburg. The fortunes and uncertainties of war were before him and most desirable was it that this event in his daughter's life should not be delayed, and should occur while he could be present. The force and the fleet were getting into readiness for departure and did sail from Nantasket Roads on the 24th of March. The wedding would be brought by all the circumstances into the first week of March.

For a few years previous to 1748, no ministry of any order can be discovered in Georgetown. Rev. William MacClenachan had been first minister to the new Presbyterian church of 1734 in the house of worship, for which Arthur Noble gave the land. Again he came to the people in 1742 and continued till July, 1744, and in the following spring when the Cape Breton expedition was de-

termined, he was by Noble's influence appointed chaplain to Waldo's regiment, of which Noble was lieutenant colonel. In view of such intimate relations for ten years with the Noble family, it is not conjecture but near certainty that Rev. Mr. MacClenachan had the privilege to solemnize the marriage, and with the customary rites of "The Kirk of Scotland," to which Col. Noble was deeply attached. From this hopeful entrance upon their united life, Capt. Lithgow and bride went away to such a home as could be offered during twenty-two years in the forts he commanded.

When from that auspicious day, fifty years had passed by, Col. Lithgow had reasons for eminent satisfaction in review of his life. Soldier, magistrate, citizen, honored in all for character and achievements of high worth to the state, having a large family commended for attainments and larger promise, possessed of a large property for the time,—why should he not say—My cup runneth over. His more than fourscore years included momentous events in the history of North America. He had lived to see a new nation there established.

His death came September 20, 1798, at the age of 83 years and a few months.

Born abroad, he became by adoption through excellent service to the state, a son of the Kennebec; and for six score years his gravestone has looked out over the tides of the river on whose banks the man himself had spent fifty years, a part in its defence against the Indian foe, a part in maintaining justice by courts of law, a part in town and home supporting truth and right by action and integrity.

The Lithgow family consisted of eleven children, but the order of birth is not clearly shown by the few sources of information, imperfect and not in agreement. All give to Sarah the eldest place, to take the mother's name. Of five, no dates are given; of four, dates of birth are derived, from age at death. It is said that Robert was the oldest and Arthur the youngest son,—the later Charles omitted. One only had a full record given.

On such a basis the names are adjusted to form a probable family record nearly correct.

1. Sarah Noble, 1746; Mar. March 4, 1766, Samuel Howard, Lieutenant at Fort Halifax.

2. Robert, 1748; sea-captain; sailed during the Revolution for West Indies; no more known.
3. William, Junior; 1750; soldier, lawyer; d. 1796, aged 46.
4. Susannah, 1752; Mar. Rev. John Murray of Boothbay; died at Newburyport.
5. Mary, 1754; Mar. James Davidson of Bath, Brit. Major.
6. Jane, 1756; died 1787, aged 29.
7. Charlotte, 1762; died 1823, Nov. 15, aged 61.
8. James Noble; born at Georgetown, Oct. 10, 1763; d. Dec. 20, 1819, aged 44. Mar. Ann Gardiner of Dresden. Sons: Llewellyn W. of Augusta; Alfred G. of Dresden.
9. Arthur, 1755; died in Charlestown, Mass.; Mar. Martha Bridge of Dresden; Sheriff of Lincoln County; High Sheriff of the Kennebec Counties.
10. Nancy, 1767; died 1786, age 19.
11. Charles, born 1773; died 1802.

The mother, Mrs. Sarah (Noble) Lithgow, of Scotch-Irish parentage, born in Boston, 1726, dau. of Ensign Arthur Noble and Sarah Maclin, married Dec. 14, 1725. She was married March, 1745, and shared with her husband the anxious life of the forts during twenty years and then returned to the home of her childhood, and to the enjoyment of her own home and her children. Forty years still remained to her, as death came Nov. 11, 1807, at the age of 81.

3.—The Junior: General William Lithgow

Not more, not less, distinction did the son gain than the father in their associated lines of action, though a fair comparison fails with the younger's years cut short one half.

Born in 1750, in Fort Richmond, all impressions from without on William Lithgow's childhood were military; soldiers, sentinels, guns, drills, watch against surprise; such environment would form ideals of life. Boys have always loved to play at soldiering. In the narrow life of Forts Richmond and Halifax the boy Lithgow

drew into breath and blood soldierly tastes and inclinations. Then at eight years of age an actual soldier, listed nominally perhaps in the roll by a father's allowance; at ten years, 1760-61, a drummer boy, and a corporal one year previously; and later a private in his father's company while at Halifax; he was trained in a soldier's duty and spirit.

What means and extent of education Col. Lithgow provided for his children during fort life, I have not a word, yet the eldest reaching twenty-one while there had passed the common school period. All of them certainly had better education than his own had been. Mr. Hill wrote of him,—"a good common school education." This must mean, an equivalent—for school opportunities at Brunswick must have been scanty for anyone during the first dozen years with threatening war and a rude beginning of settlement. School at home was a chief reliance. He did become through years an educated man by continued use of stinted means with application, and was well able to meet the demands of the positions of trust in which he was placed, as his many reports and other papers show. Yet there is evidence that the spellingbook did not have due attention to comport with the clear and forcible English used in his business papers. For his children he could teach at home, if not an abundant class, and also could send them to tutors and schools abroad.

However, the main student years of the junior Lithgow lay between removal from Fort Halifax and the early events of the Revolutionary War. Of him also Mr. Hill wrote "a good academic education," yet by him or others no hint at tutors or schools. But into that period must have come study of law. Urgent, forging ahead as was the manner of the man, he may have taken an early step upon the opportunity in 1768-9, for some study with James Sullivan, then his neighbor across the river at Arrowsic. But it is known that he did later up to 1773 read law with Sullivan at Biddeford.

With 1774-75 came precursors of the great conflict: Boston Port Bill, Provincial Congress, Conventions and town meetings voicing sentiments of the people, tory action at Portland; in the spring the war-call at Lexington, people aroused and the militia responding for defense, Portland burnt. So far to the end of 1775 in no

source have I met definite data of William Lithgow, Jr. Surely at such events the drummer boy, the soldier youth of Fort Halifax, had not failed in martial spirit and patriotism. Indeed, he had somewhere found duty and promotion.

In 1776 he appears in Portland as Captain Lithgow in command of one of the five companies called to the defense and fortification of the city. In December came to him an unsolicited appointment to be Major of a regiment then forming under Col. Ebenezer Francis. He replies that no private interest at so critical a time could permit him to decline, and he accepts "not without a most humiliating sense of inexperience and want of military knowledge."

The regiment, 11th Massachusetts, included four companies from Maine and shared in 1777 the campaign of the Northern Army against Burgoyne from Ticonderoga down to Stillwater and Saratoga, until his surrender, in October.

At Saratoga Major Lithgow received a serious wound in the elbow, resulting in a partially but permanently, disabled arm. Such an injury must have obtained for him release to go home; thereby he was spared a share in that following terrible winter at Valley Forge.

The summer of 1779 brought on the "Bagaduce" Expedition, as always called in Maine. I do not learn that any unit of the Continental Army to which Major Lithgow was then attached made a part of the force ordered to Penobscot. Till further informed I must believe that he went there by the soldier impulse to be present at the confident attempt to expel the enemy from the state, and that he attended his near neighbor, Col. Samuel McCobb, who had a very prominent part in the entire affair. I must think that by McCobb's suggestion he found a post of duty. On the transport Sally before the force debarked, he was honored "by appointment to act as volunteer Aide de Camp to General Lovell," and he is named holding that place in the advance upon Castine heights.

Not dismayed by the shaming disaster, the leaders with resolute energy took up their duties. Gen. Lovell, not lost nor captured as some feared, hastened from Camden far up the Penobscot (to Orono?), to confer with the Indians lest now amity might be weakened. By their guides he crossed over to the Kennebec and

down to send dispatches to Boston, which he wrote at Georgetown, August 28, and of course the guest of Col. Lithgow and Maj. William, his late aide. Thence he went to Camden, as had already Gen. Wadsworth to Thomaston,—to learn the situation. Already General Cushing at Pownalboro had urged on the Board of War at Boston, how essential that no more of the coast should be seized, asserting the great value of the Kennebec and Sheepscot on the west and Camden on the east. Agreeably it was determined that those coast towns be formed into a military district, and upon Cushing's strong recommendation, Maj. Lithgow was put in command.

He made reply, September 13, with a grateful sense of the honor and his sincere desire to serve his country in the present crisis, and accepts, neglecting private concerns "when wounds at Saratoga but ill permit of the fatigues of a camp."

The plan called out 300 men for the Kennebec and vicinity and Cox's Head was selected for main defense. Lithgow chose two lower points to place batteries and the summit for a small fort. Jackson's regiment was then at Boothbay, and a force of 300 men later increased from the towns was stationed at Camden, where were Lithgow's chief headquarters.

Just now most inopportune, he was obliged to make a hard journey on horseback to Boston by summons to all officers who had been at Penobscot to attend an inquiry into that deplored failure to be held at Faneuil Hall, September 22. He reports in the middle of October a long march with a large force up river from Camden in aid of the distressed inhabitants; details their poverty, hardships, not able to get away, plundered of their property, compelled to labor on the fortifications; and asserts that he would be callous to suffering if he did not make known their condition under such losses and terrorism.

The forces for seacoast defense had been detached to serve till November. The withdrawal terminated Lithgow's command, and was the end of his military service in the Revolution, with high repute for ability and character, and worthy of the honor bestowed as he entered civil life. Subsequently in public life no less honor did ability and character win for him, even if one opinion were in excess,—"the Province had no more popular man." True it seems in his own county for at once the popular voice called him to the Legislature, in which he was a member in the sessions of 1781 and

1782, and in the following year advanced him to the Senate. Here an important duty was given him with two others, to treat with the Indians at Penobscot in respect to their claims on lands. Again elected to the Senate he sends to that body from Georgetown, October 19, 1785, his resignation, asserting that he was conscious that his duty would demand at least a general application to public business during the sessions, but private engagements and the business of his profession obliged him by motives of justice to his constituents to resign his seat. It appears that for the vacant seat his father, Lithgow Senior, was put forward as a candidate.

At this time the military system of the state made Lincoln County the eighth division, and in June, 1786, Major Lithgow was chosen Major General of that division.

A dozen years previously he had entered upon his chosen profession, the law. His admission to the bar,—the date or the place, I have not learned, but in respect to that step and subsequent years, some presumptive views are allowed. His studies with Judge Sullivan must have terminated in 1773 or previous winter. Admission to the bar would not be long delayed and with the approbation of Sullivan can be assigned to that autumn or winter at any convenient term of court. Evidence seems clear that he opened his first law office in Fort Western, then in Hallowell but now Augusta. By his last years at Ft. Halifax he was well acquainted with that storage fort and officers and the few people of the vicinity. There, therefore, beyond question Lithgow spent his first two years (1774-75) in the practice of law.

When came Concord and Lexington, the people through New England astir and ready, then the young lawyer was fitted to be a leader of volunteer militia at the Kennebec, employing for the instruction of others his knowledge of the military art derived from ten youthful years at Fort Halifax. Activity there I believe opened the way for him to be captain in Portland in 1776, and his Revolutionary service began.

After Maj. Lithgow's command of the sea-coast defense ended at Camden, he returned to the practice of law even while a legislator, though jealous of his honor in permitting no infringement on his duties during sessions. Attachment to his profession was one reason to decline the senatorship, but a young man of thirty-five

would regard prudently the aim to secure a competency while he might. The question of his residence after release from the army has no definite answer, but records covering several dates from 1783 to 1788, show him acting as attorney and justice of peace at Georgetown, and hence the opinion that was his home, as we assume it of course would be after returning and suffering with wounds. A statement worthy of all confidence asserts that in 1788 he opened a law office at Fort Western, presumed to be his location till illness obliged him to relinquish practice.

It may be regarded creditable to a lawyer to form and maintain a good style of handwriting. It would be more than commendable if it were always true that handwriting reveals character. General Lithgow's chirography was exact and elegant; it was praised as almost equal to an engraver's work. Education and literary attainments, as well as business ability, may be indicated in a sister who could make out a legal paper as well as her lawyer brother.

The position he held as an able attorney of Lincoln County is indicated by appointment as Attorney General for Maine in 1789, held five years to 1794, which must be taken as the date of retiring from his profession. By one report he was seized with illness while in court or busily engaged upon a case, and at once he retired to his father's house. The attack is said by one to have symptoms of apoplexy; by another was occasioned by disease of the liver. It appears, therefore, that more than a year of sickness was endured before his death.

The record is preserved on a plain solid stone in the Lithgow burying place at Phipsburg not far from the location where stood the family mansion.

IN MEMORY OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM LITHGOW,
WHO DIED FEB. 16, 1796, AGED 46

This Lithgow family stands so alone as to appear to be the only one of the name entering Maine or probably New England, though the assertion can have no warrant. If there have been others they have moved along so retired and humble lines, that the name has had no recognition.

A single instance is worthy of notice.[8]

[8] Baxter MSS Vol. 11.—217.

While Capt. William Lithgow was in service at St. George River, a letter reached Gov. Belcher from Capt. Thomas Sanders of the Sloop Massachusetts, the Province dispatch boat and transport, informing that when near Boston, a boat from a British man-of-war had put men on board who "took two men, Wm. Lithgow mate and John Elder seaman;—that in spite of his protests and the showing of his Commission, their Captain,—Scott declared, "He had no regard for Commissions and must have men and would." This occurred in June, 1741.

Hence one more immigrant, another William Lithgow, whether original Scotch or Scotch-Irish, and probably not representing a family, had come to Boston and had found employment as seaman for the Province.

Our historian, Williamson,[9] writes that in March of the same year, Capt. James Scott of His Majesty's Ship Astraee, impressed from a wood-sloop two men, and from a coaster, the Captain and men. He inclines to believe that those were the first to be impressed on this coast. He says, "Capt. Scott fearing a big blaze" discharged them. If so, he took up the game three months later.

Here appears to be the beginning of the odious and reprobated system against which more fiercely blazed popular resentment three score and more years after.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF NATIVES OF MAINE WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

(By John C. Stewart)

Abbott, Nehemiah, a Representative from Maine; born in Sidney, March 29, 1806; studied law, admitted to the bar and began practice in Belfast; member of the state house of representatives in 1842 and 1843; elected as a Republican to the thirty-fifth Congress (March 4, 1857-March 3, 1859); resumed the practice of law in Belfast and died there July 26, 1877.

Alexander, De Alva Stanwood, a Representative from New York; born in Richmond, July 17, 1846; served three years in the

[9] Vol. 2; 208.

Union army in the Civil War; prepared for college in the Edward Little Institute, Auburn; graduated from Bowdoin college in 1870; located in Indianapolis, Indiana; studied law, was admitted to the bar and practised 1877-1881; delegate to the Republican national convention in 1872; appointed fifth auditor of the Treasury in 1881 and served until 1885; served one term as commander of the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic; removed to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1885; appointed United States attorney for the northern district of New York in May, 1889, and served until December, 1893; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first Congresses (March 4, 1897-March 3, 1911); resumed the practice of law in Buffalo, N. Y.

Allen, Amos Lawrence, a Representative from Maine; born in Waterboro, March 17, 1837; educated in common schools and Whitestown seminary, Whitestown, New York, and graduated from Bowdoin college in 1860; studied law in the Columbian law school, Washington, D. C., and was admitted to York county bar in 1866; served as clerk in the United States Treasury Department about three years; elected clerk of courts of York county in 1870 and was three times re-elected, serving until January 1, 1883; member of Maine house of representatives, 1887-1888; private secretary to Speaker Reed in three Congresses; delegate at large to the Republican national convention in St. Louis in 1896; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-sixth Congress, November 6, 1899, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas B. Reed; re-elected to the Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first Congresses (November 6, 1899-March 3, 1911); died in Washington, D. C., February 20, 1911.

Ames, Adelbert, a Senator from Mississippi; born in Rockland, October 31, 1835; graduated from United States military academy, West Point, N. Y., May 6, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant of the second artillery; first lieutenant of the fifth artillery May 14, 1861; colonel of the twentieth Maine infantry August 20, 1862; brigadier general of volunteers May 20, 1863; honorably mustered out of the volunteer service April 30, 1866; commissioned captain of fifth artillery June 11, 1864; lieutenant colonel of the twenty-

fourth infantry July 28, 1866; brevet major July 21, 1861, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Bull Run, Va."; lieutenant colonel July 1, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Malvern Hill, Va."; colonel July 1, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa."; brigadier general March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service at the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C."; major general March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war"; major general of volunteers January 15, 1865, "for services at Fort Fisher"; resigned February 23, 1870; awarded a medal of honor for heroic conduct upon the field of Bull Run, Va.; appointed provisional governor of Mississippi June 15, 1868; appointed to the command of the fourth military district (department of Mississippi) March 17, 1869; elected to the United States Senate and served from April 1, 1870, until January, 1874, when he resigned, having been elected governor; resigned as governor March 29, 1876, and removed to Minnesota; major general of volunteers in the war with Spain, 1898.

Anderson, Hugh Johnston, a Representative from Maine; born in Wiscasset, May 10, 1801; educated in preparatory schools and college; clerk of Waldo county courts 1827-1837; studied law; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Congresses (March 4, 1837-March 3, 1841); governor of Maine 1834-1837; presidential elector on Cass and Butler ticket; Commissioner of Customs in the Treasury Department 1853-1858; sixth auditor of the Treasury 1866-1869; died in Portland May 31, 1881.

Anderson, John, a Representative from Maine; born in Windham, July 30, 1792; graduated from Bowdoin college in 1813; studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced; member of the state senate in 1824; elected as a Republican to the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses (March 4, 1825-March 3, 1833); mayor of Portland 1833-1842; United States attorney for the State of Maine 1833-1837; collector of customs port of Portland 1837-1841; and 1843-1848; died in Portland, August 21, 1853.

Andrews, Charles, a Representative from Maine; born in Paris in 1814; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and began

practice in Turner; member of the state house of representatives 1839-1843, and served as speaker in 1842; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-second Congress, and served from March 4, 1851, until his death in Paris, April 30, 1852.

Averill, John Thomas, a Representative from Minnesota; born in Alna, March 1, 1825; graduated from Maine Wesleyan university; moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, and engaged in manufacturing; member of the state senate 1858-1859; lieutenant colonel of the sixth regiment Minnesota volunteer infantry August 22, 1862; colonel November 22, 1864; brevet brigadier general of volunteers October 18, 1865, "for meritorious service in the recruitment of the Army of the United States"; honorably mustered out September 28, 1865; elected as a Republican to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses (March 4, 1871-March 3, 1875); died in St. Paul, Minnesota, October 3, 1889.

Ayer, Richard Small, a Representative from Virginia; born in Montville, October 9, 1820; attended the common schools; enlisted in the Union army as a private in the fourth Maine volunteers in 1861, and was mustered out as a captain; settled in Virginia in 1865; elected a delegate to the Virginia constitutional convention in 1867; elected as a Republican to the Forty-first Congress and took his seat January 31, 1870; served until March 3, 1871; died in Liberty, Maine, December 14, 1896.

Barker, Abraham Andrews, a Representative from Pennsylvania; born in Lovell, March 30, 1816; attended the public schools; moved to Pennsylvania in 1854 and engaged in the lumber trade; delegate in the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1860; elected as a Union Republican to the Thirty-ninth Congress (March 4, 1865-March 3, 1867); died in Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1898.

Bates, James, a Representative from Maine; born in Greene, September 24, 1789; attended the common schools; studied medicine at Harvard medical school in Boston, Massachusetts; served as a surgeon during the war of 1812 and was present at the surrender of Fort Erie; in charge of the general military hospital near

Buffalo, New York, until his resignation in May, 1815; settled in practice in Hallowell but moved to Norridgewock in 1819, where he continued practice; elected as a Republican to the Twenty-second Congress (March 4, 1831-March 3, 1833); superintendent of the insane hospital 1845-1851; practiced in Gardiner, Fairfield and Yarmouth, where he died February 25, 1882.

Belcher, Hiram, a Representative from Maine; born in Augusta, June 10, 1790; attended Hallowell academy; studied law, admitted to the bar and began practice in Augusta in 1812; member of the state house of representatives several terms; elected as a Whig to the Thirtieth Congress (March 4, 1847-March 3, 1849); died in Augusta, May 7, 1857.

Bennett, Hiram Pits, a Delegate from the Territory of Colorado; born in Carthage, September 2, 1826; attended the public schools; studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in western Iowa; elected judge of the circuit court there in 1852; moved to Nebraska Territory in 1854 and was elected a member of the Territorial council the same year; in 1858 was elected to the state house of representatives and was chosen speaker; went to Colorado Territory in 1859; elected delegate as a Conservative Republican to the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses (March 4, 1861-March 3, 1865); appointed secretary of state of Colorado in March, 1867; postmaster at Denver, Colorado, 1870-1875; senator in the first state legislature in 1876; appointed "state agent" in 1888 and served until 1895 in recovering lands belonging to Colorado but wrongfully disposed of; retired from active duties and was a resident of Denver, Colorado, in 1911.

Benson, Samuel Page, a Representative from Maine; born in Winthrop, November 28, 1804; graduated from Bowdoin college; studied law and began practice in Winthrop; member of the state legislature in 1834 and 1836; secretary of state 1838-1841; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-third Congress; re-elected as a Republican to the Thirty-fourth Congress; served from March 4, 1853, to March 3, 1857; resumed the practice of law and became one of the overseers of Bowdoin college; died in Yarmouth, August 12, 1876.

Benton, Charles S., a Representative from New York; born in

Maine (town not given); moved to Mohawk, New York; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1843-March 3, 1847); died May 4, 1882.

Bisbee, Horatio, Jr., a Representative from Florida; born in Canton, May 1, 1839; graduated from Tufts college; served in the Civil war as a private three months in the Fifth Massachusetts infantry; mustered out in July, 1861; captain in Ninth Maine in September, 1861; lieutenant colonel and colonel; mustered out in March, 1863; removed to Jacksonville, Florida, and began the practice of law February 10, 1865; United States attorney for the northern district of Florida 1869-1873, and for a short time was attorney general for the State of Florida; presented credentials as a Republican-elect to the Forty-fifth Congress and served from March 4, 1877, to February 20, 1879, when he was succeeded by Jesse J. Finley, who contested his seat; successfully contested the election of Noble A. Hull to the Forty-sixth Congress and served from January 22, 1881, to March 3, 1881; successfully contested the election of Jesse J. Finley to the Forty-seventh Congress and served from June 1, 1882, to March 3, 1883; re-elected to the Forty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1885); resumed the practice of law in Jacksonville, Florida.

Black, Frank Swett, a Representative from New York; born in Limington, March 8, 1853; attended district schools and Lebanon academy, West Lebanon; graduated from Dartmouth college in 1875; editor of Johnstown, New York, Journal; moved to Troy, New York, studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Troy; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress, and served from March 4, 1895, to January 7, 1897, when he resigned, having been elected governor of New York; at the expiration of his term as governor he resumed the practice of law in New York city.

Boutelle, Charles Addison, a Representative from Maine; born in Damariscotta, February 9, 1839; attended the public schools at Brunswick and Yarmouth academy; became a shipmaster, and, in the spring of 1862, volunteered and was appointed acting master in the United States Navy; served in the North and South At-

lantic and West Gulf squadrons; took part in the blockade of Charleston and Wilmington, the Pocotaligo expedition, the capture of St. John's Bluff, and occupation of Jacksonville, Florida; while an officer of United States steamer *Sassacus* was promoted to lieutenant "for gallant conduct in the engagement with the rebel ironclad *Albemarle*," May 5, 1864; afterwards in command of United States steamer *Nyanza;* participated in the capture of Mobile and in receiving the surrender of the Confederate fleet; assigned to command of naval forces in Mississippi Sound; honorably discharged January 14, 1866; engaged in business in New York; became managing editor of Bangor (Maine) Whig and Courier in 1870 and purchased controlling ownership of it in 1874; a delegate to Republican national convention in 1876; elected as a Republican to the Forty-eighth, and to the nine succeeding Congresses; served from March 4, 1883, until he resigned March 3, 1901; died in Waverley, Massachusetts, May 21, 1901.

Bowman, Thomas, a Representative from Iowa; born in Wiscasset, May 25, 1848; moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1868 and engaged in business; elected treasurer of Pottawattamie county in 1875 and re-elected in 1887 and 1889; mayor of Council Bluffs in 1882; postmaster 1885-1889 when he resigned; purchased a controlling interest in the Council Bluffs Globe in 1883; elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-second Congress (March 4, 1891-March 3, 1893); again postmaster at Council Bluffs 1904-1908; engaged in railroad contracting.

Bradbury, George, a Representative from the District of Maine before its separation from Massachusetts; born in Falmouth, October 10, 1770; graduated from Harvard college in 1789; studied law; was admitted to the bar and practiced in Portland; member of Massachusetts house of representatives 1806-1810, 1811 and 1812; elected as a Federalist to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses (March 4, 1813-March 3, 1817); resumed the practice of law; associate clerk of the Portland court 1817-1820; member of the state senate in 1820; died in Portland, November 7, 1823.

Bradbury, James Ware, a Senator from Maine; born in Parsonsfield, June 10, 1802; graduated from Bowdoin college in 1825; prin-

cipal of Hallowell academy and founder of the first normal school in New England at Effingham, New Hampshire; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1830, and practiced in Augusta; county attorney 1834-1838; presidential elector on the Polk ticket in 1844; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1847, and served until March 3, 1853; declined to be a candidate for re-election; died in Augusta, January 7, 1901.

Bradford, Allen Alexander, a Delegate from the Territory of Colorado; born in Friendship, July 23, 1815; moved to Missouri in 1841; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced; clerk of the circuit court of Atchison county, Missouri, 1845-1851; removed to Iowa; judge of the sixth judicial district 1852-1855; moved to the Territory of Nebraska and was a member of the legislative council 1856, 1857 and 1858; removed to the Territory of Colorado in 1860; appointed judge of the supreme court of that Territory by President Lincoln June 6, 1862; elected as a Republican Delegate to the Thirty-ninth Congress (March 4, 1865-March 3, 1867) and to the Forty-first Congress (March 4, 1869-March 3, 1871); resumed the practice of law in Pueblo and died there March 12, 1888.

Brooks, James, a Representative from New York; born in Portland, November 10, 1810; graduated from Waterville (now Colby) college in 1828; taught in Portland until 1830; edited the Portland Advertiser; member of the state house of representatives one term; removed to New York City in 1836 and established the New York Daily Express, of which he was editor-in-chief the remainder of his life; member of the state legislature in 1847; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congresses (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1853); elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, and served from March 4, 1863, until his death; appointed a director in the Union Pacific railroad in October, 1867; died in Washington, April 30, 1873.

Brown, James S., a Representative from Wisconsin; born in Hampden, February 1, 1823; attended the public schools; moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1840; studied law, was admitted to the bar,

and began practice in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1844; prosecuting attorney for Milwaukee county in 1846; attorney general for Wisconsin in 1848; mayor of Milwaukee in 1860; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1863-March 3, 1865); died in Chicago, Illinois, April 16, 1878.

Buck, Alfred Eliab, a Representative from Alabama; born in Foxcroft, February 7, 1832; graduated from Waterville (now Colby) college in 1859; entered the Union Army in 1861 as captain of company C, thirteenth Maine infantry; appointed lieutenant colonel of the ninety-first United States colored troops in August, 1863; transferred to the fifty-first United States colored troops in October, 1864; brevetted colonel of volunteers for gallant conduct; mustered out of service at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, June, 1866; member of the Alabama constitutional convention in 1867; clerk of the circuit court of Mobile county, 1867-1868; presidential elector in 1868; elected as a Republican to the Forty-first Congress (March 4, 1869-March 3, 1871); president Mobile city council 1873; clerk of United States circuit and district courts in Atlanta, Georgia, 1874-1889; appointed minister to Japan by President McKinley in April, 1897, and served until his death in Tokyo, Japan, December 4, 1902.

Burleigh, Edwin Chick, a Representative and Senator from Maine; born in Linneus, November 27, 1843; attended the common schools and Houlton academy; largely interested in timberlands of Maine; elected treasurer of state in 1885 and re-elected in 1887; the same year secured a controlling interest in the Kennebec Journal, published at Augusta; governor of Maine 1889-1892; delegate to Republican national convention in St. Louis in 1896; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fifth Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Seth L. Milliken; re-elected to the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first Congresses, serving from July 1, 1897, to March 3, 1911; elected to United States Senate 1913.

Burleigh, John Holmes, a Representative from Maine; born in South Berwick, October 9, 1822; pursued preparatory studies; member of state house of representatives in 1862, 1864, 1868 and 1872;

delegate at large to the Republican national convention at Baltimore in 1864; elected as a Republican to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses (March 4, 1873-March 3, 1877); died in South Berwick, December 5, 1877.

Burleigh, Walter Atwood, a Delegate from Dakota Territory; born in Waterville, October 25, 1820; attended the public schools; studied medicine in Burlington, Vermont, and in New York city, and began practice in Richmond, Maine; moved to Kittanning, Pennsylvania, in 1852; declined a foreign mission tendered by President Lincoln in 1861; Indian agent, Greenwood, Dakota Territory, 1861-1865; elected a delegate to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses (March 4, 1865-March 3, 1869); elected to the upper house of the territorial legislature in 1877 and served two terms; moved to Miles City, Montana Territory; member of the convention that framed the state constitution of Montana; served in the first state legislature; prosecuting attorney for Custer county; state senator from Yankton county in 1893; died in Yankton, South Dakota, March 8, 1896.

Butman, Samuel, a Representative from Maine; date and place of birth not given; member of the state house of representatives in 1822, 1826 and 1827; elected as a Federalist to the Twentieth and Twenty-first Congresses (March 4, 1827-March 3, 1831); county commissioner of Penobscot county in 1846; served in the state senate and was president of that body in 1856; died in Dixmont in 1864.

Cameron, Ralph Henry, a Delegate from the Territory of Arizona; born in Southport, October 21, 1863; received a common school training; went west and became interested in mining and stock raising; locator and builder of Bright Angel trail into the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona; moved to Arizona in 1883; sheriff of Coconino county three terms and served one term as member and one as chairman of the board of supervisors of that county; elected as a Republican delegate to the Sixty-first Congress (March 4, 1909-March 3, 1911).

Carr, James, a Representative from the District of Maine while

a portion of Massachusetts; born in Bangor, September 9, 1777; member of Massachusetts house of representatives 1806-1811; elected to the Fourteenth Congress (March 4, 1815-March 3, 1817); drowned in Ohio river August 24, 1818.

Carter, Luther Cullen, a Representative from New York; born in Bethel, February 25, 1805; moved to New York and engaged in mercantile pursuits; several years on the board of education of New York city; retired from business and moved to Long Island, where he became interested in agriculture; elected as a Union Republican to the Thirty-sixth Congress (March 4, 1859-March 3, 1861); died in Brooklyn, New York, January 3, 1875.

Carter, Timothy Jarvis, a Representative from Maine; born in Bethel, August 18, 1800; studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced in Paris; secretary of the state senate in 1833; county attorney 1833-1837; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-fifth Congress and served from September 4, 1837, until his death in Washington, D. C., March 14, 1838.

Chamberlain, Ebenezer Mattoon, a Representative from Indiana; born in Orrington, August 20, 1805; attended the public schools and studied law; moved to Connersville, Indiana, in 1832, where he completed his studies; admitted to the bar and began practice in Elkhart county in 1833; member of the state house of representatives 1835-1837; judge of Elkhart circuit court nine years; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-third Congress (March 4, 1853-March 3, 1855); resumed the practice of law in Goshen, Indiana, and died there March 14, 1861.

Clapp, Asa William Henry, a Representative from Maine; born in Portland, March 6, 1805; graduated from the military academy at Norwich, Vermont, in 1823; engaged in business; elected as a Democrat to the Thirtieth Congress (March 4, 1847-March 3, 1849); died in Portland, March 22, 1891.

Clark, Franklin, a Representative from Maine; born in Wiscasset, August 2, 1801; attended the public schools; engaged in business in Wiscasset; member of the state house of representa-

tives; elected as a Democrat to the Thirtieth Congress (March 4, 1847-March 3, 1849); member of the executive council of Maine in 1855; died in Brooklyn, New York, August 24, 1874.

Cobb, Stephen Alonzo, a Representative from Kansas; born in Madison; attended the common schools; moved with his father to Minnesota in 1850; entered Beloit college in 1854; remained there two years and transferred to Brown university, where he graduated in 1858; settled in Wyandotte, Kansas, in 1859, and began the practice of law; enlisted in the Union army in 1862; captain and commissary sergeant of volunteers May 18, 1864; brevet major August 16, 1865; mustered out September 23, 1865; mayor of Wyandotte 1862 and 1868; member of the state senate 1862, 1869 and 1870.

(To be Continued)

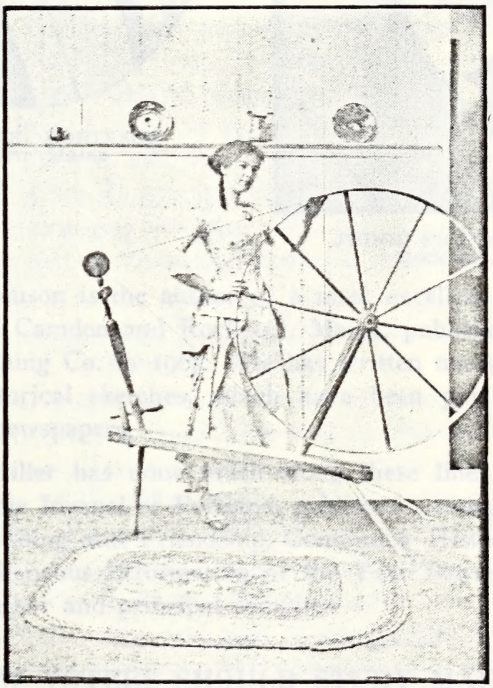
SALUTE TO THE TREES

Many a tree is found in the wood
And every tree for its use is good;
Some for the strength of the gnarled root,
Some for the sweetness of flower or fruit;
Some for shelter against the storm,
And some to keep the hearth-stone warm;
Some for the roof and some for the beam,
And some for a boat to breast the stream;—
In the wealth of the wood since the world began
The trees have offered their gifts to man.

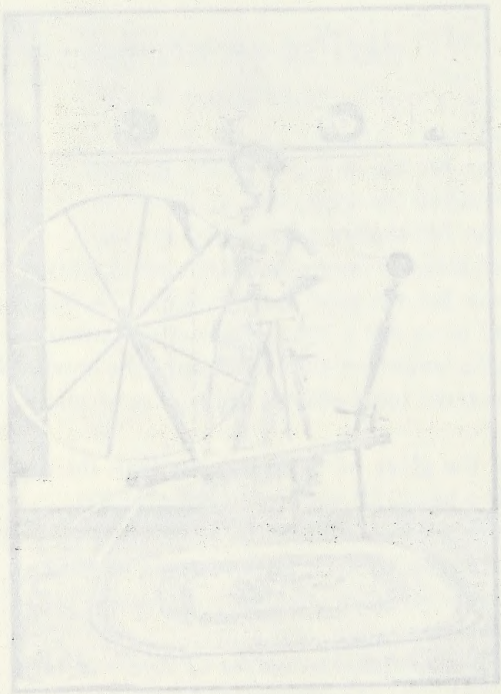
But the glory of trees is more than their gifts:
'Tis a beautiful wonder of life that lifts,
From a wrinkled seed in an earth-bound clod,
A column, an arch in the temple of God,
A pillar of power, a dome of delight,
A shrine of song, and a joy of sight!
Their roots are the nurses of rivers in birth;
Their leaves are alive with the breath of the earth;
They shelter the dwellings of man; and they bend
O'er his grave with the look of a loving friend

I have camped in the whispering forest of pines,
I have slept in the shadow of olives and vines;
In the knees of an oak, at the foot of a palm
I have found good rest and slumber's balm.
And now, when the morning gilds the boughs
Of the vaulted elm at the door of my house,
I open the window and make salute:
"God bless thy branches and feed thy root!
Thou hast lived before, live after me,
Thou ancient, friendly, faithful tree."

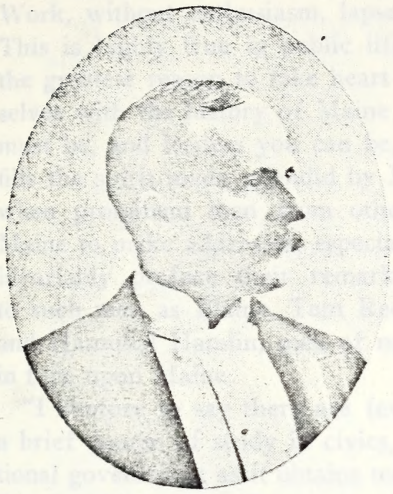
—Henry Van Dyke.



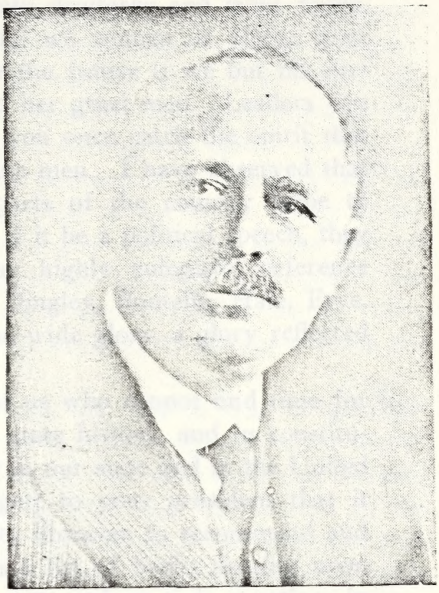
COLONIAL DAYS IN MAINE



TWO LOVERS OF MAINE HISTORY AND RESEARCH WORK



HON. RUEL ROBINSON
Camden, Maine



JUDGE FRANK B. MILLER
Rockland, Maine

Mr. Robinson is the author of a most excellent and interesting History of Camden and Rockport, Maine, published by the Camden Publishing Co. in 1907. He has written many other valuable Maine historical sketches, which have been published in magazines and newspapers.

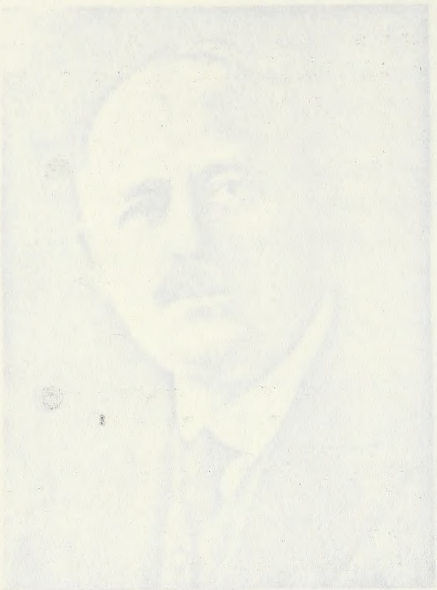
Judge Miller has done much along these lines. In 1892, the Maine Home Journal of Portland, published a monograph, "Chronicles of Cushing and Friendship, Containing Historical, Statistical and Miscellaneous Information of the Two Towns," of which he was the author and principal compiler.

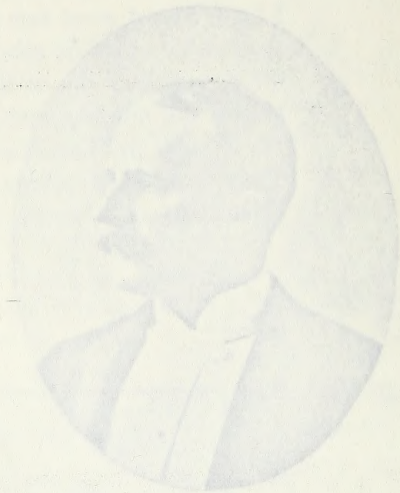
THE NEW VOTERS SHOULD STUDY MAINE HISTORY

This idea was expressed by Mrs. Roselle Huddilston of Orono, in a recent address on "Women's Duties in Politics" before the B. & P. W. Club in Bangor, who among other things said:

"I am convinced that as women beginning the new role of voters

TWO LOVERS OF MAINE HISTORY AND RESEARCH WORK





HON. RUFUS ROBINSON
Camden, Maine

JUDGE FRANK B. MILLER
Rockland, Maine

and public workers there is no one thing that we need more than a deeper appreciation of what our state has stood for and what it has achieved through its devotion and endowment of its leaders. Work, without enthusiasm, lapses into drudgery and lacks fruits. This is highly true in public life and we women of Maine have the greatest reason to take heart for the future if we but fill ourselves with the history of Maine and her great men. Leaders you must be, and leaders you can be, if you once catch the spirit that fills the spirit made splendid by Maine men. I have observed that when prominent men from other parts of the country come to Maine to make addresses, especially if it be a political speech, they invariably preface their remarks by highly eulogistic reference to such men as Blaine, Tom Reed, Dingley, Boutelle, Hale, Frye, and Hannibal Hamlin, men of nation-wide glory, a glory reflected in turn upon Maine.

"I venture to say there are few of us who cannot find time for a brief course of study in civics, in state history, and in constitutional government as it obtains today in our state and in the United States. Right here I want to suggest to your president that it would be a fine thing to ask your city librarian to recommend and have published in the Bangor papers a list of books bearing upon the history of Maine, and her great men, and on civic questions in general, for the use of those who desire to inform themselves on these questions."

FRANK HAMLIN

Frank Hamlin, a distinguished lawyer of Chicago, died at his home in that city, May 3, 1922. He was 55 years of age, having been born in Bangor, Maine, September 26, 1867.

He was the son of Hannibal Hamlin, who was vice president with Abraham Lincoln, and one of America's greatest statesmen, noted for his purity of character and high integrity. Like all of the famous Hamlin family of Maine, Frank Hamlin was closely allied with the Republican party, and high in its councils, but never inclined to hold official positions. He was a man of culture, a lover of books and a student of the world's best literature. He never lost his love for his native state and was deeply interested in its history. He had been a "bound volume subscriber" to the Journal from its first issue, and an occasional contributor.

GARDINER POST-OFFICES PAST AND PRESENT

An address delivered before the Gardiner Post-Office employees, by George E. Hathaway, January 30th, 1922.

At the regular meeting of the Council of Post-Office Employees held in the "Swing room" of the Government building Saturday evening, George Hathaway, at the request of Acting Postmaster Smith, gave an interesting talk regarding the early days of the Gardiner post-office, of which the following is a part:

"Barzilla Gannet was the first postmaster in Gardiner and he kept the office in a small store on what is now lower Water street, where he traded. Later he moved it to the house at the foot of Vine street, which is now occupied by Judge H. E. Cook. The following year the office was moved to the house of Frederick Allen on Main avenue, where for over 45 years C. T. Stackpole made his home.

"In 1790 there was not more than one mile of road in Gardiner where a carriage could travel and the mail was carried on horse-back to Portland, through Monmouth. In 1809 Seth Gay became postmaster and moved the office to what was then known as the North house, which was built by Dr. Gardiner in 1763, and sold to Mr. North 10 years later. It stood in the heater piece north of where the Farmers' Union building now stands and was torn down 40 years ago. At the time Mr. Gay took the office there was one mail a week from Portland. The postmaster's salary was $37.50 a year and the entire proceeds from the office amounted to about $125 per annum.

"The first stage coach came to Gardiner from Brunswick in 1811. Mr. Gay served as postmaster until April, 1835, and was succeeded by William Palmer, who remained until October 1, 1841, and Thomas Gay was appointed in his place. June 30, 1845, Dr. Joseph Merrill became postmaster and removed the office to what is now the work-room of Charles A. Davenport's jewelry store. The entrance was from Depot Square through an arch some 12 or 15 feet wide. This arch was closed up years ago and the space is now occupied by Charles E. Taylor's barber shop.

"About the year 1860 the office was moved to where the Music Shop is now located, and Hon. John Berry appointed postmaster. In 1896 it was moved to the Patten block and five years ago the eighth of this month to its present site.

"It was while Dr. Merrill was postmaster that envelopes first came into use. Prior to this the written sheet was folded and sealing wax used to stick the edges together. No stamps were used, but an impression made with an iron hand stamp with the words 'Postage paid' and the amount of postage required filled in with pen and ink.

"We can hardly realize what a great change has taken place since 1822. At that time my grandfather was a master of a sailing packet that transported freight, mail and passengers between Bangor and Boston. When I entered the service 22 years ago the number employed in this post-office was five, including the postmaster. Since that time eight small post-offices have been discontinued in this vicinity, namely, Gardinerville, West Farmingdale, Chelsea, North Pittston, Joyce, South and East Pittston and Randolph. These places are now served by this office and rural carriers. The number of people now employed in the office is 24. The rural carriers from this office cover more than 172 miles every day delivering mail. The post-office system of the United States is the greatest in the world. In 1900 it had one-quarter of the post-offices on the globe. In the year 1800 there were less than 1000 offices in the United States; today there are 52,188 and 320,000 workers are employed. The annual cost to the government is $600,000,000. The last count kept by the department showed that in every single hour in the 24, 1,400,000 letters are mailed. In making up each letter is handled five times; it is collected, faced up, stamp cancelled, postmarked, sorted and tied into packets before landing in the pouch. It is not generally known that there are stamps of $1, $2 and $5 denomination. The adhesive quality of the stamp comes by virtue of the sweet potato. Two kinds of gum are used, one for winter and another for summer. To transport the mail 65,000,000 sacks are in constant use and more than 800,000 miles of twine are used for the packages of letters, or more than enough to encircle the earth at the equator 32 times."

OLD-TIME SHEEP MARKS

In the first part of the 19th century, and until years after the Civil War, the farmers of Maine kept large flocks of sheep on their farms. In those days each had to select a sheep's mark to distinguish them from their neighbor's flocks. Copies of this mark with the name of the owner of the flock and a description of the same had to be recorded in the records of the town where the owner with his flock of sheep resided.

Mr. Charles E. Washburne of Foxcroft has an old record book of the sheep owners and their marks in the old town of Foxcroft, before and since 1828. Just when this record commenced is uncertain, because on its third page, Nath'l Chamberlain, town clerk of Foxcroft, makes this entry under date of January 24, 1828: "the foregoing was copyed carefully and correctly from the original record on a loose paper by me this day."

The first one is John Bradbury, the mark is a Swallow's tail in the right Ear. Then follows Richard Morse; a crop off of the right ear. Nathaniel Buck; a Swallow's tail in the left Ear. Joel Pratt; a Crop off the Left Ear and a halfpenny the under side of the right Ear. Nathaniel Carpenter; a Crop off of the right Ear and a Slit in the same. Benjamin Hearsey; a Crop off of the Left Ear. Jesse Washburne; a Slit in the left Ear and halfpenny the under side of the right Ear.

Other owners of flocks of sheep were: Eliphalet Washburne, Abel Turner, William Buck, Bela Hammond, Bela Hammond, Jr., William Merrill, Isaac Weston, Elijah Buck, Benjamin Buck, Noal Hersey, Jr., William Thayer, Aaron Tucker, Moses Buck, Samuel Chamberlain, Salmon Holmes, Isra Deane, William Shaw, Isaac Thayer, Nathan Tobie, Nathaniel Chamberlain, Samuel Pierce, Amos Morse, Cyrus Holmes, Thatcher Blake, William Pratt, Moses Bolster, Josiah Pratt, Nathan Gould, William Pratt, Thomas Wentworth, Pely Weston, Ichabod Chandler, Josiah Chandler, Ichabod Chandler, Jr., Joseph Crooker, Isaac Trambly, Rushbrook Thayer, Francis Towne, Silvanus Chandler, Isaac Allen, Ellis Robinson, Nathaniel Snow, Daniel Buck, Ira Taunce, Ira Allen, Jacob Jones, James Hone, Calvin Crooker, Charles Thayer, Joseph Crooker, Seth Sanborn, Thomas Williams, Hiram Stedman, Jonathan Palmer, David H. Crafts, Reuben Tucker, Cyrus Dwinal, A. F. Chandler, Daniel Wyman.

MAINE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

This Department is open to contributions from all teachers and pupils.

Conducted by Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools, Augusta, Me.

DEAN WEST ON EDUCATION

[Brooklyn Eagle]

Dean West of Princeton has elaborated for the New York World the ideas of education which he outlined to the Princeton students the other day, on which sympathetic comment has already been made in these columns.

The fuller statement, of course, sticks to the main point that the colleges, instead of insisting upon thorough knowledge of the fundamentals try to teach too much and teach it superficially in consequence. But the order of arrangement of fundamentals is new and it lays less emphasis upon the classics than the original talk seemed to do. This order of importance, from a teacher of Dean West's experience, is worth emphasis. He puts first "the studies relative to nature," including mathematics and the elements of the sciences; second, "the studies relating to collective mankind," first history, our own and "the origins of civilized democracy and justice in Greece and Rome," with "political science and economics, so far as needed"; third, "the studies relative to man individually. These are primarily just two—language and literature. This means English, to be well mastered as an instrument of thought. And for those who want the best mastery of English it means and must mean the classics both of Greek and Latin, but at least Latin." The Dean's championship of the classics is put in an epigram: "The fact that a boy can't and won't study Latin does not prove that he is another Lincoln. Lincoln sent his son to study Latin and Greek, too."

The concentration upon essentials instead of permitting lazy boys to choose "snap courses from a lot of pleasant sounding electives," cannot be too much emphasized. It is as important for the public schools, which Dean West leaves out of the discussion, although he says of them: "Here our national illiteracy is at its worst." As for

secondary schools and colleges, the result of such concentration would, in Dean West's view, "strongly increase the intellectual and mental vigor of our colleges, increase the directive intelligence of our country to its enormous benefit and banish a lot of irresolute, ill-formed habits of thought and action."

The mind is a machine for thought. It can only think feebly until it has been trained to think. The fact of training is more important than the method, as the success of thousands of men who have never been to college proves. Once trained, the more culture the mind receives the better, but the substitution of a mushy and vague general acquaintance with the names of things, times and seasons is no substitute for the training for which Dean West pleads. That substitution has been too much encouraged by the multiplication of electives and the willingness to let our youth pick up a little learning here and there before their minds were fitted to digest and correlate it either to the whole field of knowledge or to the scheme of life which they were planning for themselves.

We should study history, not for the time of events, but *because it gives you a picture of what people have been.* In other words, *history is nothing more than psychology, finished psychology.* It is the product of the human race, what it has done. It does not make any difference what day any of those battles were fought, or who was the boss on either side. The important thing is that they were fought then, the same as they are fought now, and for the same reason that people are fighting now—because of egotism. If we will begin to look at history from the standpoint of its relationship to the present day, we shall realize that most of the conclusions which we might make from the great subject of history are never reached. We pass history examinations to-day by knowing how to answer the question, "In what year was the war of 1812?" Just as important as that.—*Journal of Education.*

Millions of young people quit school early because of some physical handicap. Millions of others are retarded in their school work, finally graduating with indifferent grades, illy equipped for the battle of life, and these two classes go out as recruits in that great army of misfits, the square peg in the round hole, which is responsi-

ble for most of life's misery.—*R. L. Augustine in Journal of Education.*

PETITION OF HIRAM KNOWLTON AND OTHERS TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE IN 1848, AND REPORT THEREON

To The Hon. Senators and Representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled. The undersigned, your petitioners, being desirous of improvement in our public schools, and having known difficulties to arise in some schools on account of a difference in opinion in relation to the legal rights of teachers, ask your Hon. body to point out, definitely, by statute the legal rights and duties of teachers, as in duty bound will ever pray.

NAMES	NAMES
HIRAM KNOWLTON	HARVEY WHITCOMB
JAMES CHAPMAN	ALBERT M. WILLIAMSON
SELDEN GRAY	DAVID W. SMITH
S. C. HOLBROOK	A. H. SMITH
S. B. WALTON	JOHN B. HAYFIELD
NATH'L JONES	FRANK RICHARDSON
OTIS RICHARDSON	HARVEY YOUNG
EBEN'R NICKERSON	ANDREW PINKHAM
WM. HARLON	S. H. WILLARD
AMOS PATTEE	C. J. SMITH
JOHN PIKE	M. FRIZZELL
DANIEL ELLIOT, JR.	R. H. KIMBALL

STATE OF MAINE

THE COMMITTEE on Education
TO WHICH WAS REFERRED the petition of Hiram Knowlton and others of Mercer praying for a law more clearly defining the duties and powers of school teachers
HAVE HAD THE SAME UNDER CONSIDERATION, AND ASK LEAVE TO REPORT, THAT LEGISLATION ON that—SUBJECT IS INEXPEDIENT.

M. B. TOWNSEND, *Chairman*

IN SENATE, June 17, 1848

READ AND ACCEPTED.

SENT DOWN FOR CONCURRENCE.

DANIEL T. PIKE, *Secretary.*

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 19, 1848.

READ AND CONCURRED.

SAM'L BELCHER, *Clerk.*

This department desires to hear from schools which are now teaching Maine History. Write freely to us. All will be interested.

OLD MAINE HOUSES

Splendid Material for Scholars in Maine Schools Studying Maine History

An especially fruitful and valuable subject for historical study and research are the old houses of Maine. These houses may be found in nearly every locality, although they are, of course, more numerous in the older settled sections of our state. Teachers and pupils of local Maine history in our public schools may here find an abundance of subject matter, which in point of interest amounts to a well-nigh absolute fascination. Such a study, too, is extremely valuable in that it may be made the means of perpetuating historical facts which might otherwise be lost. The local newspaper is always ready to publish such material when presented in an interesting manner, and thus valuable historical data may be preserved.

Owing to the fact that these old houses are nearly all built of wood, the ravages of fire are severe, and every year witnesses the destruction of far too many of these interesting old places, which no amount of wealth can ever replace.

Only a few months ago fire completely destroyed the old Mustard Tavern, so-called, a building rich in historical associations, which for considerably more than a century had been a land-mark on the old Post Road from Brunswick to Gardiner.

Occasionally we find these old houses torn down and demolished, either to make place for a new residence, or for more vulgar commercial considerations. The beautiful old mansion known as Montpelier, the stately residence of General Henry Knox in Thomaston

was thus destroyed, to the lasting sorrow and regret of the present day residents of that fair old town. Here is a building, which, if still standing, would have possessed much the same interest for Maine, that Mount Vernon does for Virginia. Here General Knox made his home after he had retired from his duties as Secretary of War in Washington's Cabinet, on the vast estates formerly belonging to General Samuel Waldo. It was his intention to establish a baronial estate after the custom in England. He entertained with almost regal hospitality, and every visitor to that region found a welcome at his hospitable hearth. To make amends for the destruction of this fine old house, there is a movement on foot among the people of Thomaston to raise funds to reproduce it,—an indeed worthy object,—but of how much greater interest would have been the original mansion.

Until within a comparatively few years a most interesting old building stood in South Sanford, on the old road running from Wells to Shapleigh. This house, too, was torn down to make place for a more modern structure. It was known as the Emery Tavern, erected by Colonel Caleb Emery shortly after the Revolution. Here the gallant Colonel dispersed hospitality to man and beast, and many an important personage found his way thither. Colonel Emery was a most important person in the community, the first postmaster of the town, the village merchant and tavern keeper, justice of the peace, colonel of the militia and deacon of the church. He was also the first representative to the General Court from the district in 1785. He had also taken part in the French and Indian wars and the Revolution.

This old tavern possessed a peculiar interest in that in 1797 Louis Philippe of France, accompanied by his two brothers, and by the Duke of Talleyrand, on their way to Portland, were for two days entertained here. At this time Louis was not King of France, nor was it known that he was destined for the throne, but he was traveling incognito under the name of the Duke of Chartres. So far as may be learned these important personages visited at this time Dr. Benjamin Vaughan at his beautiful home still standing in Hallowell, and were also entertained at Montpelier by General Knox. The old building possessed further distinction from the fact that the famous Lafayette was entertained there on his visit

to America in 1825. For many years the house was known as the Lafayette Tavern. It was a large, square building, two-storied, with immense chimneys, which must have contained huge fireplaces; a most imposing structure for its day. From this rambling account of several of the old houses of Maine, it is hoped that teachers and pupils in some of our schools may gain an incentive to investigate and study in this interesting field of historical research.

BERTRAM E. PACKARD.

Sanford, Me., May 18, 1922.

I know in the strife of the battle of life
It's easy to fight when you're winning:
It's easy to slave, and starve and be brave,
When the dawn of success is beginning.
But the man who can meet despair and defeat
With a cheer,—there's the man of God's choosing:
The man who can fight to Heaven's own height
Is the man who can fight when he's losing.

But to labor with zest, and to give of your best,
For the sweetness and joy of the giving;
To help folks along with a hand and a song:
Why, there's the real sunshine of living.

—*Service.*

CALLS AMERICA FRIVOLITY MAD

"One great defect of the American people to-day," says Lucy D. Slowe, principal of a Washington, D. C., school, "is that they do not make worthy use of their leisure. Attending a dance or looking at a moving picture is the only way in which most American people spend their leisure. As a result our art galleries, our libraries, our great out of doors are unexplored; our dramatic and our musical taste undeveloped or vicious. It is the sacred duty of the school to teach children some other way of spending their leisure than in dancing. America is frivolity mad."

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

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OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

KNOW YOUR OWN STATE

The first number of the Journal was issued April 1, 1913, and is now in its tenth volume.

In our prologue we said: "The Colonial period of Maine is a field of immensity as yet only partially explored. Everything pertaining thereto as well as its annals since, the history of our growth as a State, of our towns, cities and counties, our religious, political, social and industrial development altogether comprise a subject not only vastly important but fascinating as well.

"We believe that the public interest in these matters is increasing and it is our purpose to endeavor to do an humble part in accentuating the same.

"Also it is apparent that there has been in recent years an awakening to the importance of a more thorough, systematic and practical study of State and local history among the educators of Maine and the teachers of schools and colleges. It is our hope that we may be able to sustain a publication that will be of help in pursuing such subjects."

And those of our readers who have followed its humble career —and such are quite numerous—will confirm our statement, that we have ever since, worked along this line. We have constantly insisted that Maine people from the youth to the aged, as a matter of promoting patriotism and state pride, if for no other reason,

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should know more about Maine history from the times of 1604 until to-day. Then our leading educators in Maine were shying at its being taught in our public schools. At the present time it is in the library of every college and normal school in our state, and in nearly all of the grade and high schools where it is used as a reference work. The newspapers of Maine have, without exception, been our strong allies in these endeavors, and co-operated with us.

Dr. Thomas has in his department at Augusta, a large collection of Maine town histories, written by scholars in the schools of Maine during the past two or three years. We understand that he designs to have these assembled and published in a monograph. It will, if done, certainly be a unique and valuable addition to the historical literature of our state.

Mr. True C. Morrill, the wide-awake superintendent of schools in the city of Bangor, a few months ago, sent questionnaires to teachers of schools in Eastern Maine, asking that they be answered by their scholars.

The columns of the Bangor Daily News have been open to Professor True for the publication of installments of the answers to these questionnaires.

The frequent appearance of these has deeply interested all of its readers and infused in the public mind more love for their own state and history.

These, if published in book form, would also be of vital interest to all, and accentuate this good work now in progress in Maine.

Another leading newspaper, The Portland Sunday Telegram, has for some time been running in its columns a "Know Your Own State" department. Prizes are weekly offered to boys and girls, for answers received each week.

It is evident that it is doing a most important work for the public, teachers and scholars of Portland and vicinity.

It may appear slightly egotistical on our part, but we trust that our readers will pardon us for indulging in a belief that the Journal has done its "bit" towards this awakening of the people of Maine to the importance of knowing something about their own history.

MILLERITES AND ASCENSION ROBES

One of the Journal's esteemed friends and contributors, Dr. W. Scott Hill of Augusta, Maine, writes us as follows:

"In the last number of the Journal in the article on the Millerites in Maine, you say 'The popular notion that the Millerites prepared ascension robes and wore them when they were expecting to be caught up, was as far as I know, entirely false.' At that time my boyhood home was near the village of Sabattersville, as it was then called. I distinctly remember hearing my father's hired man telling my parents how a few in the village prepared ascension robes and wore them on the appointed day. Of this fact I have no doubt."

This question was from the time the writer was ten until past twenty years of age, a subject of more or less controversy in Maine. Newspapers would occasionally print stories regarding the Millerites using ascension robes, which would soon be vehemently denied by some Adventist correspondent.

While there may have been rare cases when some silly and ignorant ones did this, yet we feel very confident that as a sect, at least, the leaders did not advise or sanction it. The Adventists whenever such statements were made branded them false and the work of "scoffers."

The frontispiece of the last number of the Journal was a picture of Boarstone Mountain in Elliotsville in Piscataquis County, Maine. It is from a painting by Samuel J. Guernsey of Cambridge, Mass., done when he was a boy about the time he graduated from Foxcroft Academy. Mr. Guernsey is a Dover (Maine) boy, and now holding a high place in the Peabody Institute. He is a brother of Hon. Frank E. Guernsey, ex-congressman, and now a candidate for the U. S. Senate.

FROM GOVERNOR BAXTER

"I received the last number of the Journal, and as usual have read it with much interest. The article on the Cumberland and Oxford Canal interested me particularly, for I often walk along what once were its banks."

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MAINE INLAND SCENERY



THE MONUMENT ON TOP OF MT. KATAHDIN, THE HIGHEST POINT IN MAINE

Courtesy of B. & A. R. R.

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55 YEARS the Insurance Man of Somerset Co.

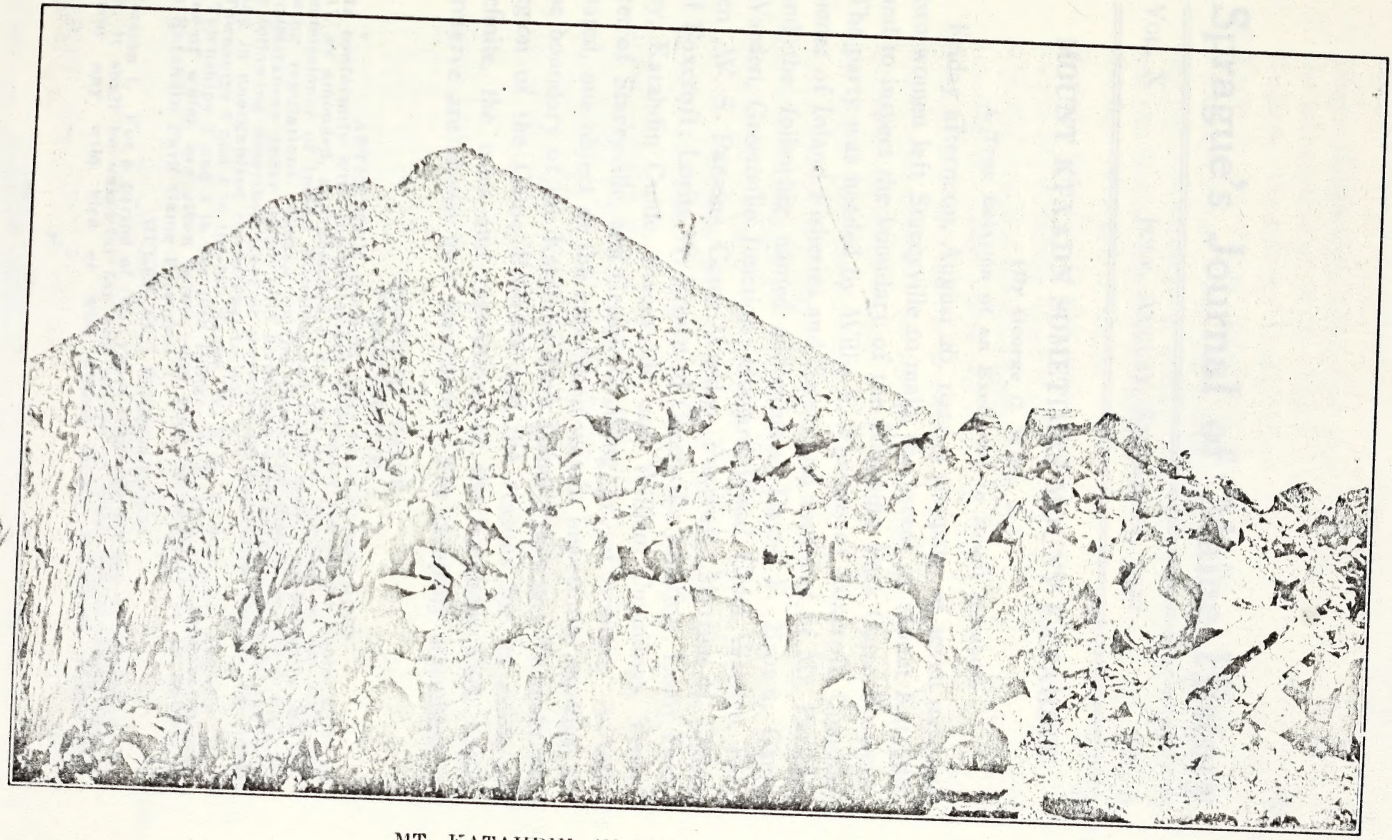
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MT. KATAHDIN, IN PISCATAQUIS COUNTY, MAINE

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

VOL. X JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1922 No. 3

MOUNT KTAADN SOMETIMES MOUNT KATAHDIN

(By George C. Wing, Jr.)

A True Relation of an Excursion to Mount Katahdin

Friday afternoon, August 26, 1921, a company of seven men and two women left Staceyville to make the ascent of Mount Katahdin and to inspect the boundary of the Katahdin Park Game Preserve. The party was headed by Willis E. Parsons of Foxcroft, Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, and consisted of Mr. Parsons and the following named individuals—David F. Brown, Game Warden, Greenville Junction; Howard Wood, Chief Warden, Patten; W. S. Parsons, Game Warden, Foxcroft; Myrtice M. Oakes of Foxcroft; Lorita W. Brown of Greenville Junction; Leroy Dudley, Katahdin Guide, Staceyville, and William Cummings, Teamster of Staceyville, and George C. Wing, Jr., of Auburn. As intimated, one object of the expedition was to inspect the marking of the boundary of the Katahdin Park Game Preserve. To make the region of the Game Preserve and the reasons for its existence definite, the rules and regulations of the Katahdin Park Game Preserve are shown in a foot note.[1] The company assembled at

[1] STATE OF MAINE
PUBLIC NOTICE
AFTER DUE NOTICE AND PUBLIC HEARING

In conformity with the provisions of Chapter 219 of the Public Laws of 1917, as amended, and deeming it for the best interests of the State, the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game hereby promulgates the following regulations relating to the times and places in which and the circumstances under which wild birds and wild animals may be taken in the following described tract or territory in Piscataquis County, the same being in unorganized townships, to wit:

Townships 3 and 4 in the 9th Range, W. E. L. S., and the easterly part of Townships 3 and 4 in the 10th Range, W. E. L. S., the complete boundaries of which are given below, said tract or territory to be known as the Katahdin Park Game Preserve.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Section 1. For a period of four years from the 1st day of August, A. D., 1921, it shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, chase, catch, kill or destroy any wild bird or wild animal within the limits of the fol-

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. X July-August, September, 1922 Nos. 1-2

MOUNT KTAADN SOMETIMES MOUNT KATAHDIN

(By George C. Wing, Jr.)

A True Relation of an Excursion to Mount Katahdin

Elmer Davenport's hotel and store at Staceyville and started for the farm house of M. M. Tracey. On the way we picked up Leroy Dudley. We left the Tracey Farm about one o'clock for the Hunt Farm in the region called Mattagamon the East Branch of the Penobscot River. The trail was through the woods and over an old logging road about seven miles. Saturday morning, August 27th, we left the Hunt Farm about eight o'clock and at this place the party divided. We had a wagon with a pair of horses and two saddle horses. Howard Wood took the wagon and the supplies and departed for Katahdin Lake Camps, which was also our destination, with the teamster by the way of Lunksoos and the Wissataquoik. Leaving the Hunt Farm we were carried down the East Branch perhaps one half mile or a mile to a ford at which point the East Branch was crossed. At this point we entered the Gilpatrick Trail for Katahdin Lake Camps. We walked down the East Branch a few miles then turned west. The trail was entirely through the woods and by old logging operations. We ate dinner at noon in the Third Town in the Seventh Range or the northwest corner of the Eighth Town in the Seventh Range. We continued our walk all the afternoon and at nightfall we arrived at Katahdin Lake Camps which we found occupied by two men—one Ralph E. Dorr

lowing described tract or territory situated in the county of Piscataquis, the same being in unorganized townships, to wit:

Townships 3 and 4 in the 9th Range, W. E. L. S., and parts of Townships 3 and 4 in the 10th Range, W. E. L. S., bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the northeast corner of Township 4, Range 9 on the easterly line of said county of Piscataquis; thence southerly on said easterly line of the county of Piscataquis twelve miles, more or less, to the southeasterly corner of Township 3, Range 9; thence westerly on the southerly line of said Township 3, Range 9 and the southerly line of Township 3, Range 10, to the wagon road leading from Millinocket to Sourdnahunk Lake. Thence northwesterly and northerly by said wagon road to where it crosses Sourdnahunk Stream; thence northerly on said Sourdnahunk Stream to where said wagon road recrosses said stream to the easterly side thereof; thence on said wagon road to the northerly line of Township 4, Range 10; thence easterly on the northerly line to Township 4, Range 10, and the northerly line of Township 4, Range 9, to the point of beginning, including 85,000 acres, more or less.

It shall also be unlawful for any person to have in possession at any time any wild bird or wild animal, or part or parts thereof, taken within the above described territory.

Section 2. So much of the rules and regulations of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game previously promulgated prohibiting the hunting or having in possession any wild birds or wild animals on any lands in said Township 3, Range 10, lying westerly of the above described territory are hereby revoked.

Section 3. Whoever violates any provision of these rules and regulations shall be subject to the same penalties as are provided by statute for the unlawful taking of or having in possession like wild birds and wild animals during closed season in this state.

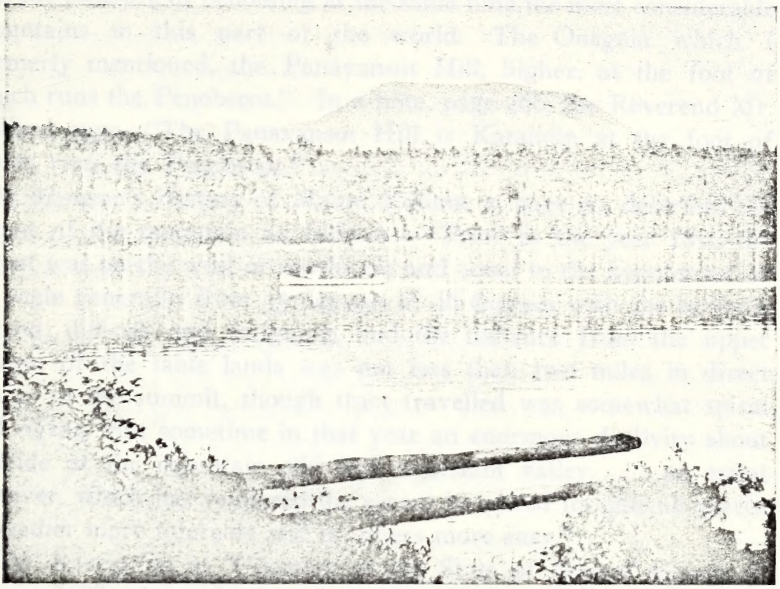
Dated at Augusta, Maine, this 1st day of August, A. D., 1921.

WILLIS E. PARSONS,

Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game.

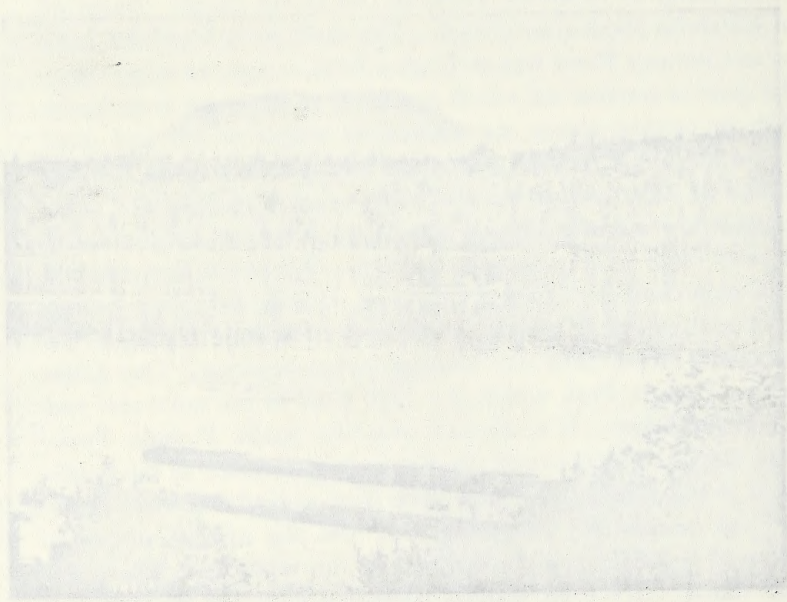
of Orland and a helper. The distance covered was about twelve miles. Soon after our arrival Wood and Cummings arrived with the wagon and supplies. At Katahdin Lake we had a view of Mount Katahdin to the west. Sunday morning, the 28th of August, the day appeared dull, overcast and threatened rain. We started for Chimney Pond seven miles distant. At Katahdin Lake Camps we left Cummings the teamster, packed the supplies and necessary articles of comfort on the two horses which had come with the party over the Gilpatrick Trail. We lunched at Sandy Pond Stream and went into camp at Chimney Pond in the Great South Basin of Mount Katahdin about four o'clock. The walk from Katahdin Lake Camps to Chimney Pond was through a level, boggy, swampy country, the greater portion of which appeared to be burnt over lands, although in certain places we walked on ridges which had good growth on them. At several points we passed and crossed Roaring Brook and at other points the trail was rough and difficult. This trail crosses the easterly line of the Game Preserve which is also the easterly line of Piscataquis County. This line was marked with red paint and Mr. Parsons devoted considerable time in following it and giving it careful inspection. Monday, the 29th, we made an early start. The day was somewhat overcast. Our destination was Pamola Peak which is a high peak in the northeast end of Katahdin Ridge. We climbed steadily, made Pamola Peak, ascended the Chimney, crossed the Knife Edge, passed to the South Peak and to the Monument Peak. We then walked from the Monument Peak across the broad land on the top of the mountain to a point I should say in the center of the table land where we had our lunch. We then walked northerly until we reached the Horse Back which divides the Great South Basin from the North Basin. We descended this Horse Back to a point below timber line and here we entered the timber and walked through blow downs and with hard travelling to the Chimney Pond Trail over which we returned to our camp. The day continued overcast. From Pamola we could distinguish certain lakes and rivers but clear atmosphere was lacking and the view which I had so much anticipated from the top of Katahdin was not obtained. However, what one misses in one direction is made up in another. On our return to Chimney Pond the Great South Basin was filled with

roiling, billowing clouds; the wind was high and piercing. Pamola Peak was washed and bathed in great drifts of mist and the Great South Basin presented a picture of wild and majestic grandeur unsurpassed. We estimated that we walked between ten and twelve miles in our trip about the mountain. Tuesday we returned to Katahdin Lake Camps and Wednesday we returned over the Gilpatrick Trail to Hunt's Farm which we passed and continued to Kunkasoo where we spent the night, and Thursday, September 1st, we returned to Staceyville.



A VIEW OF MT. KATAHDIN FROM FOSS AND KNOWLTON POND

This excursion somewhat cursorily described and during which I experienced the delightful solemnity of the forest, the exhilaration of a difficult mountain climb, the freedom of the wind and the sky, made a deep impression on me, a dweller in cities and an admirer of industrial life. I had beheld lakes and rivers hidden in the woods. I had climbed a mountain which is strikingly individualistic, austere, isolated in the landscape and with all most alluring. I became interested in its history, and such details as I have been able to collect I now present in the form of brief notes, to such as may



be interested in Katahdin, because, as it is said in Williamson's History of Maine, Volume 1, Page 90, "Of the mountains in this state the first for magnitude and height is The Katahdin."

General Descriptions and Statements

The first mention of Mount Katahdin appears in Montresor's Journal, 1775, printed in Volume 1, Page 456, in the Maine Historical Society's collection. Montresor speaking of the view of the mountains from Moosehead Lake says, "As we passed along we had the pleasure of beholding at the same time the most considerable mountains in this part of the world. The Onegnla which I formerly mentioned, the Panavansot Hill, higher, at the foot of which runs the Penobscot." In a note, page 466, the Reverend Mr. Ballard says—"The Panavansot Hill is Katahdin at the foot of which runs the Penobscot."

Williamson's History of Maine, Volume 1, page 90, describes the ascent of the mountain as follows:—"Prior to the year 1816 the ascent was on the west or southwest and equal to the hypotenuse of an angle generally from 35 degrees to 46 degrees with the horizon, ragged, difficult and fatiguing, and the distance from the upper margin of the table lands was not less than two miles in direct course to the summit, though tract travelled was somewhat spiral and zigzag. But sometime in that year an enormous declivity about midside of the mountain slid into a distant valley . . . an event however, which has rendered the ascent in one of its difficult places altogether more tolerable and in others more easy."

The description in "Gazeteer of the State of Maine" George J. Varney, 1881, is evidently taken from Williamson.

Moses Greenleaf's "A Survey of the State of Maine" 1829, page 47, describes Katahdin as follows:—"Between the eastern and western branches of the Penobscot, lies the Katahdin.* This mountain is famous in the traditionary legends of the aborigines, for the residence of supernatural beings; but in modern times is remarkable only for its physical features; its almost isolated situa-

* "The name of this mountain has been variously written. The Indian pronunciation would probably be better expressed by the letters Ktaadn, all in one syllable with the sound of a as in father, but this pronunciation is next to impossible for organs accustomed only to English; it is written therefore in such a manner as will most naturally express in English form the nearest approximation to the Indian Sound."

tion, the steepness and ruggedness of its sides, and its great elevation. Various estimates of its height have been made by different persons, none of which perhaps are perfectly accurate. Mr. Loring, United States surveyor under the treaty of Ghent, deduces the height from a series of barometrical observations in 1820, taken by himself and Mr. Odell, surveyor on the part of Great Britain, and gives the result as 4,685 feet from the level of the west branch of Penobscot River, at the confluence of the Abuoljokomegassic. This is distant about 5 or 6 miles in a horizontal line from the summit of the mountain, and would make its average ascent from the river to the summit to be about 900 feet per mile. The elevation of the surface of the Penobscot at this place, Mr. Loring computes at 650 feet, making the whole height of Katahdin from the level of the sea, 5,335 feet.—From a series of observations made in 1828, from Mount Waldo, in Frankfort to Williamsburgh, and thence to Katahdin, its height is computed to be 5,623 feet. Other reported accounts, but from what data is not known, give it from 6,000 to 6,400 feet."

Record of Ascents

Williamson states that the first ascent of the mountain was in August, 1804 and was made by seven gentlemen from Bangor and Orono with two Indians for guides. They ascended the Penobscot to head of boat navigation in a limpid stream "which received its principal supply from the sides of the mountain and a gully towards its top." They found wild fruits, ate freely of them, attained the summit at five P. M. Were there two hours. It is stated in Williamson that the elevation affected their respiration. They descended to spruce growth where they passed the night. Several were sick, owing to the fruits. They thought the mountain must be 10,000 feet in height but the surveyors under the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Ghent made its altitude from the bed of the River Abalajackomegus and its foot to be only 4,685 feet. Note on page 90 of Williamson states that "General Joseph Treat supposes Katahdin is about as high as the white Hills. M. Greenleaf, Esq., computes the height at 5,623 feet. Survey, Page 47." This reference in Williamson to the ascent in 1804 is undoubtedly to the excursion made by Charles Turner, Jr., Esq. Charles Turner, Jr., Esq., is described in Massachusetts Historical Society proceedings,

1879-1880, Volume 17, Page 206, as being born in Duxbury, June 20, 1760. His father was for twenty years Minister of Duxbury. Charles Turner, Jr., is described as a general favorite—First Post Master of Scituate, Member of both branches of the Legislature; in 1808, Congressman; 1824, Steward of the U. S. Marine Hospital at Chelsea. He died at Scituate, May 16, 1839—79 years old. In 1802, Charles Turner, Jr., was a surveyor and in this capacity engaged in locating the grants and sales of what were known as Eastern Lands. The summer of 1804 was one of the seasons in



FISHING IS GOOD IN SOURDNAHUNK STREAM IF YOU WILL DO IT THUS

which he was employed in the interior and north of the District of Maine as surveyor. The summer of 1804 he ascended Katahdin. His description of his excursion is printed in the Massachusetts Historical Society collection, Second Series, Volume 8, Page 112, and it is believed that this description of Charles Turner, Jr., is the first printed description of an ascent of Mount Katahdin. So interesting is it that I quote it in full.

"A description of Natardin or Catardin Mounting—Being an extract from a letter, written by Charles Turner, Jun., Esq. in the



summer of 1804, which was one of the several seasons in which he has been employed in the interior, and north of the District of Maine, as a Surveyor.

"On Monday, August 13th, 1804, at 8 o'clock A. M., we left our canoes at the head of boat-waters, in a small clear stream of spring water, which came in different rivulets from the mountain, the principal of which (as we afterwards found) issued from a large gully near the top of the mountain. Catardin is the southermost and highest of a collection of eight or ten mountains, extending from it northeast and northwest. Round this mountain, on the west, south and east sides is a table land extending about four miles, rising gradually to the foot of the mountain. This table land is much elevated and overlooks all the country except the mountains; when viewed from the mountain however, it appears like a plane. Leaving the table land, and following a ridge, we endeavoured to gain the summit, at the west end, which appeared most easy of access. From the head of the table land, which we considered as the base of the mountain, we ascended on an elevation, making an angle with the horizon of from 35 to 46 degrees, about two miles. This mountain is composed of rocks, which appear to have been broken or split. The rocks, except at and near the top, are of a coarse grain, of light grey colour, and most of them are crumbling, and of these crumbles the soil, if such it may be called, is composed. The rocks near the top are of finer contexture and of a bluish colour. The table land was formerly covered with wood of various kinds; with hard woods near the streams where the soil was good; but with spruce in other parts, the trees lessening in height as we approached and ascended the mountain, until they became dwarfs of only two feet in height, and finally came to nothing at about a half mile from the summit. The rocks and soil in the ascent were covered with a deep green moss. The table land and mountain on the south and east have been burnt over, and are entirely bare, except near the springs and streams. The ridge between the streams on the west seemed to have escaped the fire, and this circumstance enabled us to ascend with great facility. The south and east sides were from their steepness inaccessible. Having reached the top, we found ourselves on a plane of rocks with coarse gravel in the interstices, and the whole covered with a dead bluish moss. This plane, the westerly part of which was very

smooth, and descending a little to the northward, contained about eight hundred acres. The elevation was so great as sensibly to effect respiration. The day was very calm and sultry, and our toil so great, that when we had found several springs of very clear, cold water, our company were inclined to drink of them too freely. Some felt the ill effects immediately, and others were taken with vomiting in the course of the night following; indeed our whole company, which consisted of eleven, found, on the following morning, our throats sore and inflamed. Whether this arose wholly from some ill quality in the water, or partly from eating a variety of fruits, such as raspberries, blue whortleberries, black currants, boxberries and bog cranberries, which we found in abundance from the place where we left our boats to near the top, we could not determine. Though to us, in our thirsty and fatigued condition, the pure spring brought to our minds the fabled nectar of the poets, yet we found that it had a very perceptible astringent quality, and appeared to be impregnated with minerals.

"Having arrived at the highest point, which is towards the east end, we found ourselves above all the mountains within our horizon. We could not determine our actual elevation, not having instruments, nor being otherwise prepared to measure the height of the mountain. From this point our view was enchanting; the air, however, had, during the day, become a little smoky, which prevented our distinguishing distant objects with that clearness which we could have wished. The plane or the top of the mountain, being nearly a mile and a half in length, would have afforded a base or leg, by which, with correct instruments, we might have determined with a great degree of exactness, the situation and distances of all the principal highlands and mountains in the District of Maine, and the situation and extent of the principal lakes. Here we could see, due north from us, the lake or cross pond, which is the main reservoir of the Aroostook branch of St. John's River, and several smaller lakes. Here we could see, bearing N. W. the lake at the head of St. John's River (the lake that is sketched on our maps of the District of Maine, N. W. from Moosehead Lake.) West from us, we could see the south end of Moosehead Lake, and N. N. W. its north end, a chain of small mountains lying N. of Piscataquis Mountains, preventing our seeing its centre. Near the westerly part of

the mountain, which is connected with the Catardin, we could see Cheesauncook Lake, extending N. N. E. and S. S. W. about twenty miles long and five miles broad, which empties into the Penobscot; and south of it, a large lake N. of the E. end of the Piscataquis Mountains, which empties into the Piscataquis River. We counted sixty-three lakes of different dimensions which discharge their waters by the Penobscot. S. W. from us lay the Piscataquis Mountains, extending E. and W. nearly, from the Penobscot to the Kennebec; and N. of the lands surveyed, lay a small ridge of mountains, about twenty miles N. of the Piscataquis Mountains. Amongst the collection of mountains near the Catardin, is one lying N. N. W. called by the English Fort Mountain, from its shape; its base being an oblong square or parallelogram, extending N. E. and S. W. and ascending at the sides and ends in an angle of about 45 degrees to a sharp ridge; which ridge is about one mile in length, and is covered with verdure. North of Fort Mountain appears an irregular mountain, on the S. side of which, and near the top, appears an extensive ledge of smooth white rock which glittered like isinglass. We could clearly discern the high lands, from the Bay of Chaleur westerly, which divide the District of Maine from the Province of Quebec. E. N. E. from us lay Peaked Mountain, over which Bingham's easterly line runs. Mount Desert was also distinctly in view. We could discern the range of high fertile lands extending N. and S. between the Penobscot and Scoodic waters; and those between the Penobscot and Aroostook waters, and St. John's River. But the sun was now declining in the west, and we took leave of the summit of the mountain, after having deposited the initials of our names (William Howe, Amos Patten, Joseph Treat, Samuel Call, William Rice, Richard Winslow, Charles Turner, Jun.) and the date, cut upon sheet lead, and a bottle of rum corked and leaded, on the highest part. We descended the mountain with cautious steps, until we came among the low spruces, and the next day at noon we reached our canoes.

"It is difficult by any orthography, precisely to express the name of this mountain, and convey the nasal sound which the natives give. No-tar-dn or Ca-ta-din is as near perhaps as the powers of the letters will admit.

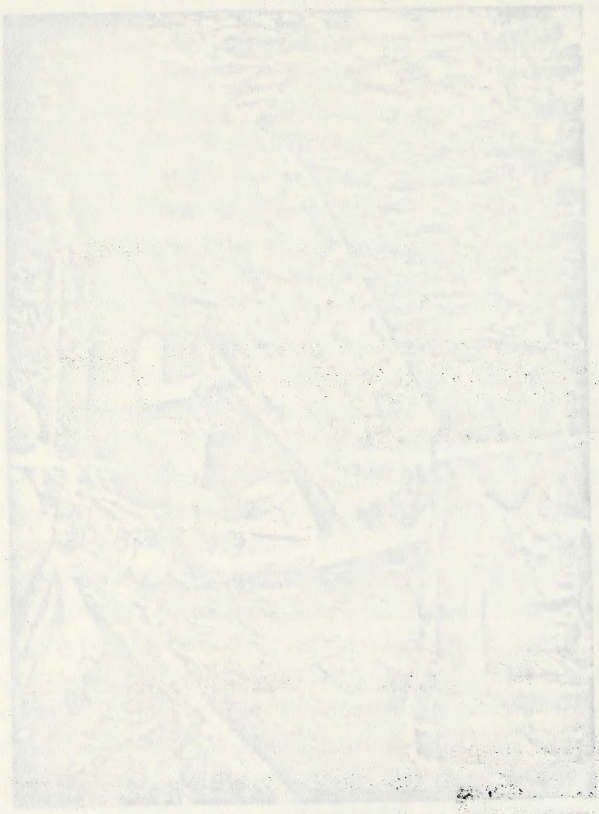
"The Indians have a superstition respecting this mountain, that

an evil spirit, whom they call Pamola, inhabits it, at least in the winter, and flies off in the spring with tremendous rumbling noises. They have a tradition, that no person, i. e., native, who has attempted to ascend it, has lived to return. They allege, that many moons ago, seven Indians resolutely ascended the mountain, and that they were never heard of afterwards, having been undoubtedly killed by



THE CAVE ON THE TRAIL FROM KIDNEY POND TO MT. KATAHDIN

Pamola in the mountain. The two Indians, whom we hired to pilot and assist us in ascending the mountain, cautioned us not to proceed if we should hear any uncommon noise; and when we came to the cold part of the mountain, they refused to proceed ahead—however, when they found that we were determined to proceed, even without them, they again went forward courageously, and



seemed ambitious to be first on the summit. On our return to Indian Old Town, it was with difficulty that we could convince the natives that we had been upon the top of Mount Catardin, nor should we have been able to satisfy them of the fact, so superstitious were they, had it not been for the Indians who had accompanied us."

The State of Maine has had two geological surveys; the first survey authorized by Act of the Legislature, March 21, 1836, resulting in three reports—the first December 1, 1836, the second, February 22, 1837, the third February 13, 1839. The second survey authorized by Act of the Legislature, March 16, 1861, the report of which is in the report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Sixth Annual Report of the Maine Board of Agriculture. In 1890, the geological department of Colby University published a catalogue of Maine Geological Collections with a brief outline history of the two surveys of the State by W. S. Bailey, Ph. D., Professor of Geology in Colby University, and T. P. King, student in geology.

The next recorded ascent of Katahdin is by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, employed in the first geological survey above referred to. The report of Dr. Jackson's ascent of Katahdin is not found in the three reports above referred to, but is found in the "Second Annual Report of the Geology of Public Lands belonging to the two states of Massachusetts and Maine" by C. T. Jackson, Geological Surveyor, and is addressed to his Excellency, Edward Everett, Governor of Massachusetts. This report was also published in Maine under the same title and is addressed to his Excellency, Edward Kent, Governor of Maine, and was printed in Augusta, in 1838. In this report Dr. Jackson records that "on the 9th of September, 1837, Mr. Larrabee and myself returned to Bangor where we found Mr. Hodge, the Assistant for Massachusetts awaiting our arrival, after having made his excursion through the public lands to Canada. We there made preparations for a journey to Mount Katahdin by the route of the West Branch of the Penobscot River through Millinocket and Parmidumcook Lakes to the base of the Mountain. The objects of this survey were to make a sectional view of the banks of the Penobscot and to measure the altitude of Mount Ktaadn which, as its aboriginal name signifies, is the highest mountain in the state." The report describes the employment of the

Indian, Peol Michael, the provisions of hard bread and pork, the purchase of a birch canoe and a light bateau. The 13th of September, the party camped at No-ma-ka-nock Island. At this place the Indian, Peol Michael cut his leg with a hatchet and was taken to Matanawcook Island, where an Indian, Louis Neptune, was employed to take his place. The 17th of September, the party was at Nichatow—the Forks—and the 18th the party began the ascent of the West Branch. From Millinocket Lake a view of Ktaadn is thus described—"While I was engaged in noting the bearings of this Mountain, the clouds suddenly darted down upon its summit and concealed it from view while we could observe that a violent snow storm was paying homage to Pamola, the demon of the mountain. Presently the storm ceased and the clouds having paid their tribute passed on, and left the mountain white with snow. This took place on the 20th of September." On the 22nd of September the party prepared for ascending the mountain. The course was directed towards second western side. They were clad in red flannel shirts and camped half way up the mountain. The 23rd the party started for the summit. "Snow and sleet drove fiercely against us and our clothing being wet began to freeze." Two of the party turned back. The Indian, Louis Neptune, placed stones along the path, in order to more readily find the way down the mountain. At 10 A. M. they reached the table land "where the wind, driving snow and hail rendered it almost impossible to proceed, but at length reached the central peak." They estimated that the true altitude of Mount Ktaadn above the level of the sea is 5,300 feet. "When the operation (ascertaining the altitude) was completed, finding it was impossible to make any geological researches amid such a furious northeast snow storm, we set out on our return from this region of clouds and snow. Louis declared that Pamola was angry with us for presuming to measure the height of the Mountain and revenged himself upon us by this storm." The descent was made by the path previously marked by Louis. "Clouds and darkness hung upon the mountain's brow and the cold blast almost deprived us of breath." Encrusted with snow the party made its descent, sliding carefully upon the surface of the rocks. "Our boatmen upon reaching the head of the slide tumbled down large blocks of granite that descended with a tremendous fracas, dashing the rocks into

fragments as they bounded along." Upon returning to their mountain side camp, Mr. Larrabee and two men pushed on to the river and the rest of the men encamped on the mountain side without food, amid a driving snow storm. On the morning of the 24th the descent continued, the company enfeebled by hunger, privation and fatigue. At the base they found chokecherries and blueberries which they ate and later found relief from an exploring party of two young men of whom they bought twenty biscuits, a ration of two biscuits to a man.

The next recorded ascent of Katahdin resulted in literature, a permanent and famous contribution—that of David Henry Thoreau in September, 1846, reported in his Volume "The Maine Woods". "The Maine Woods" is the classic description of an ascent of Katahdin. In that volume Thoreau says—"Ktaadin whose name is an Indian one signifying highest land was first ascended by white men in 1804. It was visited by Professor J. W. Bailey of West Point in 1836, by Charles T. Jackson, the State Geologist in 1837, and by two young men from Boston in 1845."

I have already discussed the Jackson and Turner ascent and Professor Bailey's ascent mentioned by Thoreau is described as an "Account of an excursion to Mount Katahdin, Maine, by J. W. Bailey, Acting Professor of Chemistry, U. S. Military Academy, West Point," printed in Maine Monthly Magazine, Volume 1, page 544, a foot note to which states that the article is extracted from Silliman's Journal. The Bailey account is valuable with relation to the geology and botany of Katahdin. Mr. Bailey experienced rain, like many other adventurers upon the mountain and did not, like his companions, attain the top. It has an interesting contradiction of Williamson as to the effects of the altitude. The article is dated August 31, 1836, and the excursion was made in that month and year.

As a result of the legislation providing for a second geological survey Resolve, March 16, 1861, we have the record of an interesting ascent of Katahdin by C. H. Hitchcock, Geologist, in that year, reported p 393, Sixth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture also known as Board of Agriculture Scientific Survey, and also entitled Agriculture and Geology of Maine, Second Series, 1861. The report records that the party left Mr. Hunt's

August 13, and proceeded via Wissataquoik. At noon of the fourteenth they were at Katahdin Pond in No. 3 R 8, 790 feet above Hunt's farm. They ascended the valley of Avalanche Brook on the south side of the mountain. Passing up this valley the 15th, they went up a great slide. At the top of the slide they gained the great ridge called the "Horseback" and came to the Chimney. "This is a steep conical peak rising suddenly from the ridge of towards 80 feet in height but is so steep that we were obliged to assist one another in climbing . . . Having gained the top we found ourselves upon the ridge constituting the highland of the mountain. Its top is undulating, there being several 'chimneys' to pass over before finally arriving at the very highest point. We traveled at least three fourths of a mile along a very narrow ridge whose top was often only a foot wide, while on both sides we could look down for 3,000 feet over precipices too steep to be descended with safety." "The general course of the ridge composing the top of Mount Katahdin as seen from the summit is that of nearly a complete circle which is broken on one side. The interior of this arc is called the Basin which is a hollow 3,000 feet deep, on one side of which is a pond directly under the chimney, and for this reason called 'Chimney Pond.' They descended into the Basin, camped at Chimney Pond, and thence proceeded via Roaring Brook to Katahdin Pond and thence to Hunt's farm, where they arrived the afternoon of August 17th. The mountain, according to the best observation, is 5,385 feet above the ocean."

A noteworthy and memorable excursion to Katahdin took place in August, 1920, and is reported Lewiston Journal, Magazine Section, issue of October 2, 1920. The party consisted of the following: "A. G. S.", Arthur G. Staples of Auburn, editor of Lewiston Journal, Burt Howe of Patten, Percival P. Baxter of Portland, Charles P. Barnes of Houlton, Charles H. Fogg of Houlton, Nat Howe of Ashland, George M. Houghton of Bangor, Willis E. Parsons of Foxcroft, Howard Wood of Greenville, Rod Dudley of Staceyville, E. J. Parker of Patten, Oscar Smith, John T. Mitchell, John Falkins, Lorenzo Hanscom, and Sam E. Connor of Lewiston. This newspaper story, with its pictures and its rare descriptions, has served to awaken and renew the interest of the public in Katahdin and to stimulate the project to make a state park of the Katahdin Region.

Other Sketches and Accounts of Visits and Journeys to Mount Katahdin

Atlantic Monthly, 1862, Volume 10, p. 686, in a contribution "Life in the Open Air" by the author of "Cecil Dreeme," John Brent has a description of an ascent by the Abol route.

Scribner's Magazine, 1890, Volume 11, p. 499, has a description of the Abol ascent in an article called "The Lake Country of New England" and states "This narrow ridge running from cone to cone describes a semi-circle and Ktaadn thus encloses within its heart of broken rock a great gulf of awful depth".

The Lewiston Journal in its Magazine Section, October 6, 1917, has "Climbing Mt. Katahdin, the Sentinel of the Maine Woods", by C. L. Knight.

The Sunday Herald, Boston, November 16, 1919, has "Climbing Ktaadn"—"The best mountain in the wildest wild to be had on this side the American continent", by Mervin J. Curl. This description is claimed to be the first record of an ascent by a newspaper writer, and its value is enhanced by two pages of pictures in the rotogravure section of the same edition.

The Evening Post, New York, October 1, 1920, has a description of an excursion made by Mellinger E. Henry of Ridgefield, New Jersey, in 1916, who with his father, a man more than 70 years of age, attained the summit of the mountain without guides via Hunt's Trail.

Foreword, issue of October 2, 1920, No. 40, has a descriptive story with cuts "Mount Ktaadn" by William Francis Dawson, and the same periodical for April 2, 1921, No. 14, has another sketch "Ktaadn Revisited" by Wm. F. Dawson, with pleasing photographs.

The Lewiston Journal in its magazine section, July 30, 1921, has a description by P. G. Canham of a trip headed by "Cap" Davis of Greenville, a lad ten years old and five Auburn men who made the ascent of the mountain from the west.

"In the Maine Woods, 1921", a Bangor and Aroostook Railroad publication has "O'er Katahdin's Rugged Sides", by Sam E. Connor, "Mt. Katahdin's Magic Allurement", by Frederick Bulkeley Hyde, "Some Notes on the West Branch Canoe Trip and an Ascent of Mt. Katahdin", by R. G. Davis, "The Mt. Katahdin Country", unsigned.

The Appalachian Mountain Club publication, Appalachia, has the following, "The Routes to Ktaadn", by Professor Charles Hamlin, Vol. 2, p. 306-331, 1881; "Excursion North of Ktaadn", Vol. 3, No. 3; "An Autumn Visit to the Sourdnahunk Mountains and Ktaadn", Vol. 4, No. 1; "Ktaadn Basin" Excursion, 1886, Vol. 5, No. 1; "Explorations in the Vicinity of Ktaadn", Vol. 5, No. 2; "Notes on Recent Visit to Ktaadn", Vol. 8, No. 2; "An Early Ascent", by Edward Everett Hale, Vol. 9, No. 4; "A Winter Ascent of Mt. Ktaadn," Vol. 13, No. 3; "The West Branch Route to Mt. Ktaadn," Frederic S. Davenport, Vol. 14, p. 340; "The Eastern Approach to Mt. Ktaadn," W. F. Dawson, Vol. 14, p. 353.

Hunt Farm

The many references to Hunt Farm on the East Branch of Penobscot may lead the reader to be interested in the following description of that place.

The Report of an Exploration and Survey of the territory on the Aroostook River during the Spring and Autumn of 1838, by E. Holmes, has the following, p. 10.

"Around the mount of this stream (Wissataquoik) is a large body of intervale land, while on the opposite side on the east the land rises gradually into a large swell covered with hard wood. Two settlers, Messrs. Hunt and Dace, have got very good farms under cultivation here. They are at present the highest up of any on this bank of the Penobscot and are the last inhabitants that the traveller finds as he proceeds up the river."

Second Annual Report of the Geology of the Public Lands, by C. T. Jackson, under date, October 6, 1837, has the following:

"Arrived at Mr. William Hunt's, twenty-four miles above Nickatow and passed the night there. This gentleman has prepared for himself at this place a very good farm on which he raises supplies of provisions for the lumber cutters. He has dwelt here five years and has brought the soil into a good state of cultivation and during the present summer has raised one hundred bushels of wheat and an abundance of potatoes and hay."

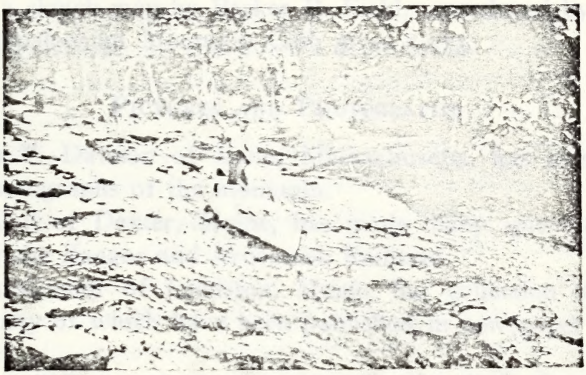
Names—Ktaadn—Katahdin—Pamola

William Willis, in a study of "The Language of the Abnaquies or Eastern Indians," published in Maine Historical Society Collec-

tion, Vol. 4, p. 105, gives "Ktaadn Sockbasin, pronounced thus—Ka-tah-din—and said it meant large mountain or large thing." Sockbasin is quoted p. 103 as "an intelligent Indian of the Penobscot tribe, gave me the definition of several Indian terms in 1840."

The C. H. Hitchcock description of Mt. Katahdin, before referred to p. 398, Sixth Annual Report of Secretary of Maine Board of Agriculture has the following:—

"There is a very high peak northeast of Katahdin, near the northeast end of the ridge which has a very broad sloping summit. As this has no name, we venture to suggest that it be called Mount Pamola from the name of the Indian Deity of the mountains. The Indians formerly supposed that Pamola would be very angry if



ON THE THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN MUD POND AND CHAMBERLAIN LAKE

any person attempted to climb the mountain; hence like Mt. Washington, the top of Katahdin was considered sacred. The Indian with Dr. Jackson when he visited the mountain 25 years ago, declared Pamola sent the violent snow storm upon him for presuming to measure the height of the mountain."

Situation

A. G. Norcross, C. E., Maine Forestry Department, who compiled Map of Mt. Katahdin Region, Piscataquis County, Maine, January, 1920, places the mountain proper in townships 3 and 4, Range 9, but adds that part of its western slope is in township 3, Range 10. In whatever township it may be, the mountain is within the limits of Piscataquis County.



Elevation

Greenleaf's Survey of Maine, 1829, p. 47, gives 5,335 and 5,623.

Second Annual Report of the Geology of the Public Lands belonging to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, 1838, by C. T. Jackson, p. 17; gives 5,300.

Sixth Report of Secretary of Maine Board of Agriculture, 1861, 2nd Series Scientific Survey, p. 398, gives 5,385.

Geological Map of Northern Maine, by C. H. Hitchcock, 1862, printed in Scientific Survey, above, at p. 376, gives 5,385.

Varney's Gazeteer, 1881, gives 5,385.

Colby's Atlas of Maine, 1814, gives 5,248.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Publication "In the Maine Woods 1921," in a sketch map by Parker B. Field, reproduced by permission of Appalachian Mountain Club gives 5,273.

Pictures and Photographs

William F. Dawson of Lynn, Massachusetts, has many copyrighted photographs of the mountain.

B. L. Call of Dexter, Maine, has made many splendid photographs for the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad.

Sam E. Connor of Lewiston, Maine, has collection of photographs, many of which have been published in newspaper descriptions.

Frederick Bulkeley Hyde of Washington, D. C., has made photographs which have appeared in published descriptions of the mountain.

The following rare plates and prints are of interest.

Plate VII, Mount Ktaadn, from W. Butterfield's (Oct. 8, 1836) near the Grand Schoodic Lake, accompanying First Report on the Geology of the State of Maine. Also appears in Atlas of Plates accompanying first report.

Second Annual Report on the Geology of the Public Lands belonging to the States of Maine and Massachusetts has

1. View of Mt. Ktaadn bearing N. 27 degrees E. from West Branch of Penobscot.

2. View of Mt. Ktaadn from the summit of Sugar-loaf Mt. bearing S. 6 degrees W.

Katahdin as a Public Park

The first reference to the mountain as a public resort appeared in Sixth Annual Report of Secretary of Maine Board of Agriculture, otherwise Scientific Survey, 1861, p. 399, and is as follows:

"The path travelled by us from the Hunt farm to the top of Katahdin was struck out by Mr. Keep, to whom the state donated a quarter of a township in consideration of his services upon the mountain lands. If a good carriage road could be built from the Hunt farm to Chimney Pond in the Basin, and a good foot or bridle path from there to the summit, an immense number of visitors would be attracted to Mt. Katahdin, especially if a Hotel should be built at Chimney Pond, the most romantic spot for a dwelling house in the whole state. As the roads are now constructed, it is easier for travellers to ascend from the west branch of the Penobscot, because less time is required away from the water. With the roads thus constructed travellers would hardly know that they were climbing a high mountain. With the present conveniences, lovers of adventure and recreation will find a trip to Mount Katahdin invigorating and fraught with pleasure."

Mr. Keep, above mentioned, was the Reverend Marcus R. Keep of Ashland, who is described p. 339 of the report, as one "who has done so much as a pioneer explorer of Katahdin and made known to the public the characteristics of that grand old mountain in regard to the sublime and extensive prospect seen from its summit, its peculiar geological structure and the rugged toil required to ascent to its pinnacle."

Honorable Frank E. Guernsey, M. C., April 17th, 1916, introduced in Congress a bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to examine, locate and report to National Forest Reservation Commission for purchase such lands in the region of Mt. Katahdin as in his judgment may be suitable for a National Park. This bill was endorsed by Maine Sportsmen's Fish and Game Association. Comment was made on this Act in Sprague's Journal of Maine History, Vol. 4, p. 37, and endorsed by editorial in that publication, Vol. 4, No. 1, June, 1916.

The influence of Lewiston Journal story "Katahdin—the Highest Mountain in the Wildest Part of New England—The Story of a Seventy-five Mile Trip to its Summit told in Plain Prose with

Many Adventures" by "A. G. S."—Arthur G. Staples of Auburn, issue of October 2, 1920, has been noted, but attention is again directed to it as bearing on the project to make Katahdin a public reservation.

Percival P. Baxter, President of the Senate, gave an address "Mount Katahdin State Park" at the Annual Meeting of the Maine Sportsmen's Fish and Game Association, January 27, 1921, in Augusta. Mr. Baxter brilliantly described the mountain, outlined the project for the proposed park and made an earnest appeal for its creation. The address was ordered printed by the Senate and its pages are quickened by plates from the photographs of William F. Dawson. Mr. Baxter, as Governor, in his messages to the 80th Maine Legislature, February 9, and March 10, 1921, directed attention to the purchase of the mountain for use as a State Park, and a measure for the establishment of a park in the region of Mount Katahdin appeared in the 80th Maine Legislature, but it failed to pass.

In 1921-2 the citizens of Piscataquis county petitioned Willis E. Parsons, Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, to establish a Katahdin Park game preserve, which was done.

The boundaries of this preserve were changed somewhat, from the original survey. The following is an exact description of its final location:

March 31, 1922.

On the foregoing petition of John F. Sprague and others, after due notice and full hearing, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the prayer of the petitioners be granted and that due notice of the same be given and rules and regulations be promulgated as follows:—

STATE OF MAINE
PUBLIC NOTICE

In conformity with the provisions of Chapter 219, of the Public Laws of 1917, as amended, and deeming it for the best interests of the State, the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game hereby promulgates the following rules and regulations relating to the times and places in which and the circumstances under which wild birds and wild animals may be taken in the following described tract or territory in Piscataquis County, the same being in unorganized townships, to wit:

Townships 3 and 4 in the 9th Range, W. E. L. S. and a part of Townships 3 and 4 in the 10th Range, W. E. L. S., and a part of Township 4, Range 11, W. E. L. S., the complete boundaries of which are given below, said tract or territory to be known as the Katahdin Park Game Preserve.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Section 1. For a period of four years from the 1st day of May, A. D., 1922, it shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, chase, catch, kill or destroy any wild bird or wild animal within the limits of the following described tract or territory situated in the county of Piscataquis, the same being in unorganized townships, to wit:—

Townships 3 and 4 in the 9th Range, W. E. L. S., and parts of Townships 3 and 4 in the 10th Range, W. E. L. S., and a part of Township 4, Range 11, W. E. L. S., bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the northeast corner of Township 4, Range 9, on the easterly line of the county of Piscataquis; thence southerly on the easterly line of the county of Piscataquis, twelve miles, more or less, to the southeasterly corner of Township 3, Range 9; thence westerly on the southerly line of said Township 3, Range 9, and Township 3, Range 10 eleven miles, more or less, to Sourdnahunk Lake, twelve miles, more or less, to the north line of Township 4, Range 10; thence easterly along the northerly line of Township 4, Range 10, and Township 4, Range 9, twelve miles more or less, to point of beginning, including 90,000 acres, more or less. It shall be unlawful for any person to have in possession at any time any wild bird or wild animal, or part or parts thereof, taken within the above described territory.

Section 2. Whoever violates any provision of these rules and regulations shall be subject to the same penalties as are provided by statute for the unlawful taking of or having in possession like wild birds and wild animals in this state.

Dated at Augusta, Maine, this 31st day of March, A. D., 1922.

WILLIS E. PARSONS,
Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game.

Acknowledgment is hereby made of courtesies which have made these notes possible from
Massachusetts Historical Society. Maine State Library.
Maine Historical Society. Auburn Public Library.
Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, Willis E. Parsons, Commissioner.

THE PETTINGILLS

(From an interview with George S. Pettingill in the Lewiston Journal)

"The first Pettingill to come to this country was Richard, who came from England to Salem while the witchcraft craze was in full blast. Then came his son Matthew, and Matthew the second, Abraham Pettingill was next in line and then came David and son David. This David Pettingill was my great grandfather and he was the second man to come to Lewiston, following Paul Hildredth within a few months. He settled on the Webster road, a short distance out of the present city and the old house still stands. Then came John, and his son John was my father, my son Arthur is the next generation and his two daughters, Hillis and Arlette, are the last of the name.

"The David Pettingill who first came to Lewiston lived here alone in a camp one winter. Mrs. Paul Hildredth came to visit them and while she was there her house was burned. Hildredth and his wife then went to New Gloucester for the winter and David Pettingill and his wife remained in Lewiston alone. One day while grandfather David was gone, an Indian came to the camp and wanted to come in. She was a brave woman and at once gave the savage welcome. He proved to be a friendly Indian and a scout with old Joe Weir, the famous Indian fighter. In a short time Joe Jepson, another scout, came and the two nearly ate her out of house and home. Her husband soon came and the three men were ample protection to grandmother, had she needed any protection. Since then the Pettingills have been a numerous family until the present generation.

A part of the Deputy Inspectors of Fish for the State of Maine in the year 1822 were:

Portland, Anthony Fernald, Anthony Knight, Samuel Chase.

Bath, Jonas Smith, James Foster.

Hallowell, Moses Palmer.

Gardiner, Aaron Perkins.

Georgetown, James Riggs, Moses Riggs, Thomas Emmons.

Edgecomb, Moses Jewett, Samuel Tarbox, John Hodgdon, Jr., William P. Harding.

Boothbay, Benjamin Hodgdon, Tyler Hodgdon, Thomas Pierce, Ebenezer Decker.

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"Ever since then the Pettingills have been a numerous family until the present generation.

"I have always admired the sturdy character of the early men of business in Lewiston. Chief among them all was John P. Frye. He was a noble type of man, and there have been few like him. Among the prominent public men, William Pitt Fessenden took the lead. What a contrast with today! Those men were not governed by the commercial spirit, as so many public men now are.

THE THOMAS RUGGLES HOUSE AT COLUMBIA FALLS, MAINE

(Contributed by Hon. C. B. Donworth of Machias)

There is standing in Columbia Falls an ancient edifice known as the Thomas Ruggles house, and was built in 1818-19. For many years it was conspicuous as being the most artistic interiorly finished house east of Bangor, and in past years has been an object of interest to antiquarians. It still stands practically the same as when built over 100 years ago, although considerably dilapidated. The descendants of Thomas Ruggles, residing in Columbia Falls late last year organized a corporation known as Ruggles Historical Society, and the heirs of Elizabeth Ruggles have presented the property to the society.

COPY OF RECITAL in deed Rebecca W. Wilson et als (Heirs of Elizabeth Ruggles) to Ruggles Historical Society, a corporation located at Columbia Falls in Washington County, which deed conveyed the old Ruggles house and lot situated in Columbia Falls. Deed dated January 16, 1922, recorded in Washington Registry in book 351, page 91.

COPY OF RECITAL APPENDED TO DESCRIPTION. "The described premises are part of the real estate that was conveyed to Thomas Ruggles by Nathan Bucknam by deed dated November 29, A. D., 1817, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county of Washington in book 10, page 255, and upon which said described parcel said Thomas Ruggles erected in 1818-19, the said dwelling house, still standing on its original site, and which dwelling house was the residence of said Thomas during the remainder of his life, and after his death the residence of his son

Frederick A. Ruggles, and later of the latter's daughter, the said Elizabeth Ruggles. The said dwelling house has long been an object of historic interest. Ever since its erection it has been a noted structure, and early became famous for its stately and dignified exterior and for it artistic interior finish and elaborate ornamentation, standing practically unaltered for more than a century, a monument to the social prominence and refined taste of said Thomas Ruggles. The grantee, Ruggles Historical Society, having been organized in his honor and to perpetuate his memory, it is peculiarly fitting that the title should now rest in said Society to the end that said historic structure may become the home of said ganization.

RUGGLES HISTORICAL SOCIETY is a corporation organized at Columbia Falls, on December 20, 1821, by the descendants of Thomas Ruggles, to wit: John P. Crandon, Charles F. Wilson, George W. Bucknam, Fred F. Crandon, Eva A. Bucknam, Mary R. Chandler, Grace E. Crandon, Bertha M. Chandler and Marcia E. Crandon, all of Columbia Falls. John P. Crandon is President, Fred F. Crandon, V. President, Charles F. Wilson, treasurer, and Mary R. Chandler, Clerk and Corresponding Secretary. Certificate of organization is recorded in Corporation book H, page 380, of Washington County Records.

O MEN OF MAINE

O men of Maine! we celebrate
A race of honest, gifted minds;
We praise the true, the good and great.
No group of nobler, loyal kinds,
With mission more predestinate
Than men of Maine.

O men of Maine! three hundred years
Of soldiers, poets, men of state,
Who held the coast, who conquered fears,
Who builded sure. We venerate
Those lives, the deeds; those hopes and tears
Of men of Maine.

Women of Maine! who shared those deeds,
We share with thee great gratitude;
Still by thy help the State succeeds,
With thy wise aid is hope renewed;
In work and peace with thee Maine leads—
Women of Maine.

—JUSTIN HENRY SHAW.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF NATIVES OF MAINE WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

(By John C. Stewart)

(Continued from Vol. 10, No. 2, p. 96)

Speaker of the Kansas house of representatives in 1872; elected as a Republican to the Forty-third Congress (March 4, 1873-March 3, 1875); died in Kansas City, Kansas, August 24, 1878.

Coburn, Stephen, a Representative from Maine; born in Bloomfield, now Skowhegan, November 11, 1817; graduated from Waterville, now Colby, college in 1839; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1845; practiced in Skowhegan; member of the state board of education 1849-1852; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-sixth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Israel Washburn, Jr., and served from January 2, 1861, to March 3, 1861; drowned in Skowhegan, July 4, 1882.

Comstock, Solomon Gilman, a Representative from Minnesota; born in Argyle, May 9, 1842; educated in Maine Wesleyan seminary at Kent's Hill; studied law and was admitted to the bar; located at Moorhead, Minnesota, in 1870; attorney for Clay county 1870-1878; member of the state house of representatives 1875, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881; state senator 1882-1888; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-first Congress (March 4, 1889-March 3, 1891); resumed the practice of law in Moorhead; member state normal school board 1897-1905; member board of regents of the University of Minnesota.

Cutts, Richard, a Representative from the District of Maine before the separation from Massachusetts; born on Cutts Island, Saco, June 28, 1771; graduated from Harvard college in 1790; studied law; engaged in commercial pursuits; member of the Massachusetts state house of representatives in 1799 and 1800; elected as a Democrat to the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Congresses (March 4, 1801-March 3, 1813); defeated for election to the Thirteenth Congress; appointed superintendent general of military supplies March 4, 1913, which office he held until March 3, 1917, when he was appointed Second Comptrollor of the Treasury, which position he held until 1829; died in Washington, D. C., April 7, 1845.

Davis, Samuel, a Representative from the District of Maine before the separation from Massachusetts; born in Bath, in 1774; engaged in mercantile pursuits; member of Massachusetts state house of representatives in 1803 and 1808-1812; elected as a Federalist to the Thirteenth Congress (March 4, 1813-March 3, 1815); again a member of Massachusetts state house of representatives 1815 and 1816; died in Bath, April 17, 1831.

Deering, Nathaniel Cobb, a Representative from Iowa; born in Denmark, September 22, 1827; attended the common schools and North Bridgton academy; member of state legislature 1855-1856; moved to Osage, Iowa, 1857; for several years a clerk in the United States Senate resigning in 1865; that same year was appointed a special agent of the Post Office Department for the district of Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, and served until 1869, when he resigned; appointed national bank examiner for the state of Iowa in 1872, which position he held until February, 1877; elected as a Republican to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses (March 4, 1877-March 3, 1883); died in Osage, Iowa, December 11, 1887.

Dingley, Nelson, Jr., a Representative from Maine; born in Durham, February 15, 1832; graduated from Dartmouth college in 1855; studied law and was admitted to the bar but left the profession to become proprietor and editor of the Lewiston Journal in

1856; member of the state house of representatives 1862-1865, 1868 and 1873; speaker of the house in 1863 and 1864; governor of Maine in 1874 and 1875; delegate to the national Republican convention in 1876; elected as a Republican to the Forty-seventh Congress September 12, 1881, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William P. Frye; re-elected to the nine succeeding Congresses, and served from December 5, 1881, until his death; chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means during the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses; died in Washington, D. C., January 13, 1889.

Doan, William, a Representative from Ohio; born in Maine but place and date are not given; his residence in Ohio is not given; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses (March 4, 1839-March 3, 1843); date and place of death not stated.

Dryden, John Fairfield, a Senator from New Jersey; born in or near Farmington, August 7, 1839; moved with his parents to Massachusetts, fitted for college at Worcester, Massachusetts, and graduated from Yale college in 1865; made a special study of life insurance and, in 1875, at Newark, New Jersey, originated and founded the Prudential insurance company of America becoming its first secretary, and, in 1881, its president; one of the founders of the Fidelity trust company; identified with the management of various street railways, banks and other financial enterprises in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania; presidential elector in 1896 and 1900; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William J. Sewell, and served from January 6, 1902, to March 3, 1907; died in Newark, New Jersey, November 24, 1911.

Dunlap, Robert Pinckney, a Representative from Maine; born in Brunswick, August 17, 1794; graduated from Bowdoin college in 1815; studied law, admitted to the bar in 1818 and began practice in Brunswick; member of the state house of representatives 1821-1823; member of the state senate 1823-1832; president of the senate four years; member of the executive council in 1833; governor

1834-1838; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1843-March 3, 1847); collector of customs, Portland, 1848-1849; president of the board of overseers of Bowdoin college; died in Brunswick, October 20, 1859.

Dunnell, Mark Hill, a Representative from Minnesota; born in Buxton, July 2, 1823; graduated from Colby college in 1849; principal of Norway and Hebron academies five years; member of Maine house of representatives in 1854 and of the state senate in 1855; state superintendent of common schools in 1855, 1857, 1858 and 1859; delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1856 at Philadelphia; commenced the practice of law in Portland in 1860; entered the Union army as colonel of the fifth Maine infantry in 1861; United States consul to Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1862; removed to Minnesota in January, 1865; member of Minnesota house of representatives in 1867; state superintendent of public instruction from April, 1867, to August, 1870; elected as a Republican to the Forty-second and to the five succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1871-March 3, 1883); re-elected to the Fifty-first Congress (March 4, 1889-March 3, 1891); located in Washington, D. C., died in Owatonna, Minnesota, August 9, 1904.

Eastman, Ben C., a Representative from Wisconsin; born in Strong, October 24, 1812; attended the public schools, studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced in Maine and New York City; moved to Platteville, Wisconsin, in 1840; secretary of the legislative council of Wisconsin Territory 1843-1846; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Congresses (March 4, 1851-March 3, 1855); died in Platteville, Wisconsin, February 2, 1856.

Evans, George, a Representative and Senator from Maine; born in Hallowell, January 12, 1797; graduated from Bowdoin college in 1815; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1818; member of the state house of representatives and served as speaker in 1829; elected to the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Congresses (March 4, 1829-March 3, 1841); elected as a Whig to the United States Senate and

served from March 4, 1841, until March 3, 1847; defeated for re-election; member of the commission to ascertain the claims against Mexico 1849-1850; attorney general of Maine 1850, 1854 and 1856; died in Hallowell, April 5, 1867.

Fairfield, John, a Representative and Senator from Maine; born in Saco, January 30, 1797; received a limited schooling; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1826; appointed reporter of the state supreme court in 1832; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses (March 4, 1835-March 3, 1839); governor of Maine, 1839-1843; elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Reuel Williams; re-elected, and served from March 4, 1843, until his death in Washington, D. C., December 24, 1847.

Farley, Ephraim Wilder, a Representative from Maine; born in Newcastle, August 29, 1817; graduated from Bowdoin college in 1836; studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Newcastle; member of the state house of representatives in 1843 and 1851-1853; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-third Congress (March 4, 1855-March 3, 1857); defeated for the Thirty-fourth Congress; member of the state senate in 1856; died in Newcastle, April 3, 1880.

Farwell, Nathan Allen, a Senator from Maine; born in Unity, February 24, 1812; attended the public schools; studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Rockland; member of the state house of representatives in 1860, 1863 and 1864; member of the state senate in 1853, 1854, 1861 and 1862; president of the state senate in 1862; delegate to the National Republican Convention in Baltimore in 1864; appointed to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Pitt Fessenden; subsequently elected to fill the vacancy and served from October 27, 1864, to March 3, 1865; delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalist convention in 1866; died in Rockland, December 9, 1893.

Felch, Alpheus, a Senator from Michigan; born in Limerick, September 28, 1806; prepared for college in Phillips Exeter academy and graduated from Bowdoin college in 1827; studied law, was ad-

mitted to the bar and practiced in Houlton 1830-1833; moved to Monroe, Michigan, in 1833, and continued practice; represented Monroe county in the state legislature in 1835, 1836 and 1837; state bank commissioner 1838-1839, and rendered great service in stamping out the so-called "wild-cat" banks; auditor general of the state in 1842; appointed associate justice of the Michigan supreme court in 1842; removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1843; elected governor as a Democrat in 1845; served as governor from January 5, 1846, to March 3, 1847, when he resigned to take his seat in the United States Senate; served as Senator from March 4, 1847, to March 3, 1853; president of the commission to settle Spanish and Mexican war claims 1853-1856; died in Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 13, 1896.

Fessenden, Samuel Clement, a Representative from Maine; born in New Gloucester, March 7, 1815; graduated from Bowdoin college in 1834, and from Bangor theological seminary in 1837; was ordained and installed as pastor of the Second Congregational church, Rockland, the same year and served until 1856; studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Rockland in 1858; appointed judge of the Rockland municipal court; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1861-March 3, 1863); examiner in the United States patent office 1865-1879; United States consul at St. John, New Brunswick, 1879-1881; died at Stamford, Connecticut, April 18, 1882.

Fessenden, Thomas Amory Deblois, a Representative from Maine; born in Portland, January 23, 1826; graduated from Bowdoin college in 1845; studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Auburn in 1848; delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1856; member of the state house of representatives in 1860 and 1868; county attorney for Androscoggin county 1861-1862; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-seventh Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles W. Walton, and served from December 1, 1862, to March 3, 1863; died in Auburn, September 28, 1868.

Fletcher, Loren, a Representative from Minnesota; born in Mount Vernon, April 10, 1833; attended the public schools and Maine Wes-

leyan seminary; removed to Bangor in 1853 and was employed by a lumber company; moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1856, and engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, chiefly in lumber and flour; elected to the state legislature in 1872, and was seven times re-elected, serving the three last terms as speaker; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses (March 4, 1893-March 3, 1903); resides (1911) in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Flye, Edwin, a Representative from Maine; born in Newcastle, March 4, 1817; prepared for college but engaged in mercantile pursuits and shipbuilding; was a member of the state house of representatives in 1858; many years president of First National bank of Damariscotta; delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876; elected as a Republican to the Forty-fourth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James G. Blaine, and served from December 4, 1876, to March 3, 1877; died

Foster, Stephen Clark, a Representative from Maine; born in Machias, December 24, 1799; attended the public schools, learned the blacksmith trade and became a ship builder; member of the state house of representatives 1834-1837 and in 1847; member and president of the state senate in 1840; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses (March 4, 1857-March 3, 1861); died in Pembroke, October 6, 1872.

Frye, William Pierce, a Representative and Senator from Maine; born in Lewiston, September 2, 1831; graduated from Bowdoin college in 1850; studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced in Lewiston; member of the legislature in 1861, 1862 and 1867; mayor of Lewiston, 1866-1867; attorney general of Maine, 1867-1869; elected a trustee of Bowdoin college in June, 1880; presidential elector in 1864; delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1872, 1876 and 1880; elected chairman of the Republican state committee in 1881; elected as a Republican to the Forty-second, and to the five succeeding Congresses, and served from March 4, 1871, to March 17, 1881, when he resigned; elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resigna-

tion of James G. Blaine; re-elected in 1883, 1889, 1895, 1901 and 1907, and served from March 18, 1881, until his death; elected President of the Senate pro tempore February 7, 1896; re-elected March 7, 1901, and December 5, 1907, and served until his death; member of the commission which met in Paris, France, September, 1898, to adjust terms of peace between the United States and Spain; died in Lewiston, August 8, 1911.

Gerry, Elbridge, a Representative from Maine; born in Waterford, December 6, 1813; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1839; began practice in Waterford; clerk of the state house of representatives in 1840; county attorney for Oxford county in 1842 and 1843; member of the state house of representatives in 1846; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-first Congress (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1851); moved to Portland and practiced his profession until his death, April 10, 1886.

Gibson, Paris, a Senator from Montana; born in Brownfield, July 1, 1830; graduated from Bowdoin college in 1851; member of the state legislature; located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1858; built the first flour mill in the city with W. W. Eastman; later built and operated the "North Star" woolen mill in Minneapolis; located in Fort Benton, Montana, in 1879, where he became interested in the first flock of sheep driven into northern Montana; founded the city of Great Falls in 1882 and was its first mayor; delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1889; elected to the state senate in 1890; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate, March 7, 1901, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William A. Clark, and served from March 7, 1901, to March 3, 1905.

Gooch, Daniel Wheelwright, a Representative from Massachusetts; born in Wells, January 8, 1820; graduated from Dartmouth college in 1843; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1846; practiced in Boston, Massachusetts; member of the state house of representatives in 1852 and of the state constitutional convention in 1853; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses, and

served from March 4, 1857, to September 1, 1865; did not take his seat in the Thirty-ninth Congress as he had been appointed navy agent of the port of Boston in 1865; President Johnson removed him from that office in less than a year; re-elected to the Forty-third Congress (March 4, 1873-March 3, 1875); defeated for re-election to the Forty-fourth Congress; pension agent in Boston, Massachusetts, 1876-1886; died in Melrose, Massachusetts, November 11, 1891.

Goodwin, John Noble, a Representative from Maine and a delegate from Arizona Territory; born in South Berwick, October 18, 1824; graduated from Dartmouth college in 1844; studied law, admitted to the bar in 1848, and began practice in South Berwick; member of the Maine state senate in 1854; elected as a Republican from Maine to the Thirty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1861-March 3, 1863); moved to Arizona Territory in 1863, having been appointed chief justice of the territory, which position he held until September, 1865; appointed governor of the territory February 2, 1864, and resigned in September, 1865; elected as a Republican delegate from Arizona Territory to the Thirty-ninth Congress (March 4, 1865-March 3, 1867); resumed the practice of law in New York city; died in Paraiso Springs, California, April 29, 1887.

Grover, La Fayette, a Representative and Senator from Oregon; born in Bethel, November 29, 1823; attended Gould's academy, Bethel, and Bowdoin college 1844-1846; studied law in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1850; moved to Oregon in August, 1851, and began practice in Salem; elected by the territorial legislature prosecuting attorney for the second judicial district, and as auditor of public accounts for the territory, 1851-1852; member of the legislature in 1852; appointed by the Department of the Interior as a commissioner to audit the spoliation claims growing out of the Rogue River Indian war in 1854; again a member of the legislature in 1855 and speaker of the house; appointed by the Secretary of War a member of the board of commissioners to audit the Indian war expenses of Oregon and Washington in 1856; delegate to the convention which framed the con-

stitution of Oregon in 1857; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-fifth Congress and took his seat February 15, 1859, serving until March 3, 1859; governor of Oregon, 1870-1877, when he resigned; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1883; died in Portland, Oregon, May 10, 1911.

Guernsey, Frank Edward, a Representative from Maine; born in Dover, October 15, 1866; attended the common schools, Foxcroft academy, Eastern Maine conference seminary in Bucksport, Maine Wesleyan seminary at Kent's Hill and Eastman's business college, Poughkeepsie, New York; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Dover in 1890; treasurer of Piscataquis county 1890-1896; member of the state house of representatives 1897-1899; member of the state senate in 1903; delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1908; elected as a Republican to the Sixtieth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Llewellyn Powers; re-elected to the Sixty-first Congress and served from December 7, 1908, to March 3, 1911. Re-elected to the Sixty-second Congress.

Hale, Eugene, a Representative and Senator from Maine; born in Turner, June 9, 1836; completed a preparatory course but did not enter college; studied law in Portland, was admitted to the bar in 1857 and began practice in Ellsworth; was nine successive years county attorney for Hancock county; member of the state house of representatives in 1867, 1868 and 1880; elected as a Republican to the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses (March 4, 1869-March 3, 1879); declined the appointment of Postmaster General in 1874; delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1868, 1876 and 1880; declined a cabinet portfolio tendered by President Hayes; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate in 1881 and re-elected in 1887, 1893, 1899 and 1905; served from March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1911; member of the National Monetary Commission; died in Washington, D. C.

Hall, William A., a Representative from Missouri; born in Maine (date and place not stated); went to Virginia and then to

Missouri in 1841; presidential elector in 1844; judge of the circuit court in 1847; delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1861, elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-seventh Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of John B. Clark; re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress and served from January 20, 1862, to March 3, 1865; delegate to the Democratic national convention in Chicago in 1864.

Hamlin, Hannibal, a Representative and Senator from Maine; born in Paris, August 27, 1809; prepared for college but, because of the death of his father, was obliged to take charge of the home farm until he became of age; in a printing office for a year as a compositor; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1833, and began practice in Hampden and continued until 1848; member of the state house of representatives in 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840 and 1847, and served as speaker in 1837, 1839 and 1840; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1843-March 3, 1847); elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate in 1848, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Fairfield; re-elected in 1851 and served from May 26, 1848, to January 7, 1857, when he resigned having been elected governor as a Republican; resigned the governorship a month later, having been elected United States Senator as a Republican, and served from March 4, 1857, to January 17, 1861, when he resigned; elected Vice President on the Republican ticket with Abraham Lincoln, and presided over the Senate from March 4, 1861, to March 3, 1865; appointed collector of the Port of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1865 but resigned in 1866; again elected as a Republican to the United States Senate in 1869; re-elected in 1875, and served from March 4, 1869 until March 3, 1881; United States Minister to Spain 1881-1882; chosen a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1870; died in Bangor, July 4, 1891.

Hammons, David, a Representative from Maine; born in Oxford county (town not given), May 12, 1808; attended the public schools, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and began practice in Lovell; member of the state senate in 1840-1841; elected as a Democrat to the Thirtieth Congress (March 4, 1847-March 3, 1849); resumed practice in Bethel and died there November 7, 1888.

Hammons, Joseph, a Representative from New Hampshire; born in Cornish, March 3, 1787; attended the public schools, studied medicine and began practice in Farmington, New Hampshire; elected to the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses (March 4, 1829-March 3, 1833); postmaster at Dover, N. H., 1833-1836; died in Farmington, N. H., March 29, 1836.

Harper, Joseph Merrill, a Representative from New Hampshire; born in Limerick, June 21, 1787; attended the public schools, studied medicine and began practice in Canterbury, New Hampshire, in 1811; served in the war of 1812 as assistant surgeon in the fourth infantry; member of the state house of representatives in 1826 and 1827; served in the state senate 1829-1830, the last year as president of the senate and ex-officio governor from February until June, 1831; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congresses (March 4, 1831-March 3, 1835); died in Canterbury, New Hampshire, January 15, 1865.

Herrick, Aaron, a Representative from New York; born in Lewiston, January 21, 1812; attended the public schools; became a printer; established "The Citizen" at Wiscasset in 1833; moved to New York City in 1836; established the "New York Atlas" in 1838, which he continued until his death; alderman 1854-1856; naval store keeper for the Port of New York 1857-1861; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1863-March 3, 1865); delegate to the National Union Convention in Philadelphia in 1866; died in New York City, February 5, 1868.

Herrick, Ebenezer, a Representative from Maine; born in Lincoln county (town not given), October 21, 1785; attended the public schools; member of the state constitutional convention in 1820, and of the state senate the same year; elected to the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses (March 4, 1821-March 3, 1827); state senator 1828-1829; died in Lewiston, May 7, 1839.

Hersey, Samuel Freeman, a Representative from Maine; born in Sumner, April 12, 1812; graduated from Hebron academy in

1831; engaged in banking and lumber business in Maine, Minnesota and Wisconsin; member of the state legislature in Maine in 1842, 1857, 1865, 1867 and 1869, and of the executive council in 1851 and 1852; delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1860 and 1864; elected as a Republican to the Forty-third Congress and served from March 4, 1873, until his death in Bangor, February 3, 1875.

Hilborn, Samuel Greeley, a Representative from California; born in Minot, December 9, 1834; attended the common schools, Hebron academy, Gould's academy at Bethel and graduated from Tufts college in 1859; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and located in Vallejo, Solano county, California; member of the senate of that state 1875-1879; member of the constitutional convention of 1879; appointed United States district attorney for the district of California in 1883 and moved to San Francisco; located in Oakland in 1887; elected as a Republican to the Fifty-second Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph McKenna; re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress but his seat was successfully contested by Warren B. English on April 4, 1894; re-elected to the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses and served from December 5, 1892, to March 3, 1899; died in Washington, D. C., April 19, 1899.

Hill, Mark Langdon, a Representative from Maine; born in Biddeford, June 30, 1772; attended the public schools; served in both branches of the Massachusetts legislature before the separation of Maine from that state; judge of the court of common pleas in 1810; elected a Representative from Massachusetts for the District of Maine to the Sixteenth Congress (March 4, 1819-March 3, 1821); elected from Maine to the Seventeenth Congress (March 4, 1821-March 3, 1823); postmaster at Phippsburg; collector of customs at Bath; overseer of Bowdoin college several years; died in Phippsburg, November 26, 1842.

Holland, Cornelius, a Representative from Maine; born in Maine (place not given) July 9, 1783; studied medicine and practiced in Canton; a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1819; mem-

ber of the state house of representatives in 1820 and 1821; member of the state senate in 1822, 1825 and 1826; elected to the Twenty-first Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James W. Ripley; re-elected to the Twenty-second Congress, and served from December 6, 1830, to March 3, 1833; died in Canton, June 2, 1870.

Howard, Volney E., a Representative from Texas; born in Norridgewock about 1808; studied law, was admitted to the bar, moved to Mississippi and began practice in Vicksburg; was several years editor of the "Mississippian"; fought duels with Sergeant S. Prentiss and Alexander V. McNutt; moved to San Antonio, Texas, in 1847; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congresses (March 4, 1849-March 3, 1853); sent on a mission to California by the President and took up his residence in that state; died in Santa Monica, California, May 14, 1889.

Howe, Timothy Otis; a Senator from Wisconsin; born in Livermore, February 24, 1816; studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced; served one term in the state legislature; moved to Wisconsin in 1845; elected judge of the circuit and supreme courts of Wisconsin in 1850 and resigned in 1855; elected as a Union Republican to the United States Senate and was twice re-elected, serving from March 4, 1861, to March 3, 1879; appointed one of the delegates to the International Monetary Conference in Paris, France, in 1881; appointed Postmaster General, December 20, 1881, took charge of the office January 5, 1882, and served until his death in Kenosha, Wisconsin, February 25, 1883.

Ilsley, Daniel, a Representative from the District of Maine prior to the separation from Massachusetts; born in Falmouth, now Portland, May 30, 1740; received a liberal schooling; became a distiller; major and mustering officer at Falmouth; member of the Massachusetts state convention that adopted the Federal constitution; elected as a Democrat to the Tenth Congress (March 4, 1807-March 3, 1809); died in Portland, May 10, 1913.

Jewett, Daniel Tarbox, a Senator from Missouri; born in Pittsfield, September 14, 1807; graduated from Harvard law school,

admitted to the bar in Maine and practiced in Bangor; city solicitor 1834-1837; engaged with his brother, Albert G. Jewett, in operating a steamboat line on the Chargres river, Isthmus of Panama, 1850-1853; went to California and engaged in gold mining two years; returned to Bangor and practiced law until 1857; moved to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1857 and continued in practice; one of the organizers of the Republican party in Missouri; member of the state legislature in 1866; appointed as a Republican to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles D. Drake, and served from December 19, 1870, to January 20, 1871; resumed practice and died in St. Louis, October 7, 1907.

Kavanagh, Edward, a Representative from Maine; born in Newcastle, April 27, 1795; attended Georgetown college, D. C., and graduated from the Montreal seminary in 1820; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Damariscotta; member of the state house of representatives 1826-1828; secretary of the state senate in 1830; state senator and president of the senate 1842-1843; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congresses (March 4, 1831-March 3, 1835); defeated for the Twenty-fourth Congress; appointed by President Jackson charge d'affaires to Portugal, March 3, 1835, and served until 1841; one of the joint commission on the Northeastern boundary in 1842; acting governor of Maine 1843-1844; died in Newcastle, January 21, 1844.

(To be Continued)

A REAL SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN MAINE

The Official Bulletin of the National Society, S. A. R. in its June (1922) issue says:

The Maine Society boasts among its members, Osborne T. Allen, the only real son of the American Revolution now living in Maine, who was born when his father, James Allen, was 74 years old. He was the youngest of 14 children. The eldest Allen did not die until he was nearly 105, so that Osborne T. Allen was about 30 years old at the time of his father's death.

Mr. Allen has heard his father tell of incidents of the Battle of Trenton, of fighting at Fort Griswold, and of a seven days' march when he was forced to go without shoes during the latter part of the distance, his feet swollen and bleeding from the hardships of the journey; also of the War of 1812, in which he fought.

His father was born in New London, Conn., and was only 14 years old when he went into George Washington's army. When he first came to Maine he settled in Scarboro, where he married Abigail Berry, his first wife. He then lived eight years in Portland, and from that city moved to Canton, where he has spent the greater part of his life.

From his father he acquired some musical training and inherited in no small degree his musical talent. He learned to play the violin when a boy and played the horn in an army band during the Civil War, in which he saw active service.

Mr. Allen was at Antietam, Gettysburg, Saint Mary's Heights, Fredericksburg, Missionary Ridge, and Chancellorsville. On the march from Gettysburg to Rappahannock Station he sustained a sunstroke, which sent him to the hospital and finally home. Two brothers, Charles D. and Lorenzo W., also served in the war with him.

Some two years ago the Maine Sons of the American Revolution appointed Justice A. M. Spear, of Gardiner; E. Converse Leach, of Portland, and O. B. Clason, of Gardiner, as a committee to go before the Legislature and obtain an appropriation of $600 from the State for the purpose of erecting a bronze tablet on the Maine marker at Valley Forge in commemoration of the Maine soldiers who lost their lives in the Revolutionary War, to replace the old one, the funds at the time the first was erected not being sufficient to place a satisfactory one there. The committee was successful and the money was appropriated. The Maine Society then appointed a committee to attend to all the details, and the result is a beautiful memorial, bearing the seal of Maine, a pine and a cone, together with a suitable inscription written by ex-Governor Cobb.

Governor Baxter has authorized Chairman Berry to proceed with the work, provided it does not cost more than the amount appropriated, $600. The metal to be used is regulation U. S. statuary bronze, which is the highest grade that there can be produced for the work. It is expected that the memorial will be placed in position some time in July.

This year the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution participated in the Memorial Day Exercises. The following members of the former order have been selected as a committee to assist in the plans for the observance of the day: James M. L. Bates, William R. Gay, and Walter Wood.

THE CROWNING JEWEL

I view with pride each shining state,
I marvel at their beauty;
Serene and glorious and great—
My homage is love's duty.

Each state a jewel, the whole a crown,
Impressive, rich and vast;
Each state a gem of wide renown—
From first unto the last.

From gulf to gulf, from coast to coast,
Each one a shining gem;
Forty and eight, a brilliant host—
A royal diadem.

A crown of states that all may share,
A wondrous prize to gain;
But brightest jewel beyond compare
Is the glorious State of Maine.

W. S. McKee, *Augusta, Me.*

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS LORING IN MAINE

(Contributed by Mary Loring Gilman of Dover-Foxcroft)

1. Thomas Loring. Deacon in the Congregational Church at Axminster, Devonshire, England. Came to Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 23, 1634. Married in England, Jane Newton, who died Aug. 25, 1672. He died at Hull, Mass., Apr. 4, 1661.

2. John Loring, 1st. born Axminster, England, Dec. 22, 1630. Came with his parents to Dorchester. Married (1) Dec. 16, 1657, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Lane) Baker. She died July 13, 1679. Mr. Loring married (2) Mrs. Rachel Buckley. He died Sept. 19, 1714, at Hull. He was the father of eighteen children.

3. John Loring, 2d. Born at Hull, Mass., June 28, 1680, the son of John and Rachel Loring. Married Dec. 2, 1703, Jane, daughter of Nicholas and Experience (Collier) Baker. She was born in 1687, died Dec. 1, 1724. Mr. Loring died Feb. 26, 1720.

4. Rev. Nicholas Loring. Born at Hull, Sept. 1, 1711. Was graduated from Harvard in 1732. Married Mar. 29, 1737, Mary, daughter of Col. Sylvester and Elizabeth (Rogers) Richmond. She was born Nov. 29, 1713, died Sept. 15, 1803. Mr. Loring was ordained Nov. 17, 1736, and preached for 27 years in the First Congregational Church at North Yarmouth, Maine; his only pastorate. He had an annual salary of one hundred and fifty pounds. He died at North Yarmouth, July 31, 1763.

5. Bezaleel Loring, 1st. Born at North Yarmouth, Apr. 13, 1739. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas and Mary (Chandler) Mason, who was born Mar. 13, 1740. She died Oct. 24, 1810, "a great lover of History." Mr. Loring died June 29, 1822.

6. Bezaleel Loring, 2d. Born at Cousin's Island, Maine, Aug. 28, 1770. Married Dec. 1, 1796, Lydia, daughter of Capt. John and Hannah (Parsons) Haskell, of New Gloucester. She was born Apr. 29, 1778, and died April 26, 1869. Mr. Loring died Jan. 29, 1837, in Guilford, Maine.

7. Charles Loring, 1st. Born New Gloucester, Feb. 8, 1808, died in Guilford, Jan. 27, 1873. He married Nov. 24, 1831, Louisa, daughter of Isaac and Bethula (Haskell) Smith. She died Feb. 8, 1879. Mr. Loring was a prosperous and respected farmer. He filled various offices of trust in the town of Guilford, and served in the State Legislature. His sons, Frank and Charles, married sisters, Nellie and Anna Huntington. His daughter Ellen married Caleb True of Guilford: his daughter Mary, married Augustus W. Gilman of Foxcroft, Maine.

* * * * *

All but two of the children of John Loring 2d, settled in No. Yarmouth, the present Lorings of Maine being descended from them.

Little's Genealogical History of the State of Maine gives the following regarding Rev. Nicholas Loring:

"During his ministry the Indians frequently attacked the place, once near the meeting-house, June 20, 1748, and one, Ebenezer Eaton, was killed. The neighbors, including Mr. Loring, seized their guns and gave chase. The savages dropped a tomahawk, which their pursuers picked up and gave the minister as a reward for his valor. Mr. Loring has been represented as tall and slender and of rather delicate physique, but this incident shows that he was not lacking in courage."

. . . . "Mrs. Loring was characterized by good sense, dignified deportment, and precise dress, and was called Madam Loring, after the fashion of the day. There were ten children, all of whom lived to adult years. These were trained to habits of industry and economy that they might be examples to the flock. In warm weather they went to meeting bare-footed, that those who could not have shoes might not stay away."

. . . . "When Mr. Loring died, a special town-meeting was called August 1, 1763, and the following vote was passed, which throws a flood of light on the customs of the times: Voted, that Colonel Jeremiah Powell, Deas. Jonas Mason and David Mitchell, be a Committee for providing such things as the town may order for the Rev. Mr. Loring's funeral. That Fans, Gloves, Shoes, Ribbons, Buckles, Buttons, Veils and Hoods for the four daughters; Hatbands, Buckles, and Gloves for the three eldest sons; and a Fan, Gloves, and Handkerchief for Bezaleel Loring's wife be provided by the Committee at the expense of the town. Voted, that the widow Loring be put in decent mourning, at the discretion of the Committee. Voted, that the Committee provide four crape gowns for the four daughters of Rev. Mr. Loring. Voted that the three youngest sons be clothed in mourning, at the discretion of the Committee. Voted, that Rings and Gloves be provided for the six pall-bearers, and Gloves for the porters, or under-bearers. Voted that the Committee provide what other things are necessary for the funeral, at their discretion."

* * * * *

Jonas Mason was born at Lexington, Mass., Oct. 21, 1708, and died in New Gloucester, Maine, Mar. 13, 1801. He lived at Charlestown, Mass., and later at No. Yarmouth, Maine. In the latter place he was Selectman, Justice of the Peace, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Deacon in the First Congregational Church for 64 years. He served as a private in the Revolution, from January, 1777, to March, 1778, enduring the hardships of the winter at Valley Forge, in spite of his seventy years.

* * * * *

Col. Sylvester Richmond was born at Little Compton, R. I., formerly Dartmouth, Mass., in 1672. He was considered a very well-to-do man for those days. He held a number of negro slaves, one of whom he gave as a waiting woman to his daughter Mary when she married Rev. Nicholas Loring. Others were set free at his death and settled on land in Dartmouth. In his will, his son is charged to see that "Natt and Cate," probably old house servants never came to want. Colonel Richmond died in 1754 at Dartmouth. His first wife was Elizabeth Rogers (John 3-2, Thomas 1) of Mayflower descent. They had eleven children. His second wife was Deborah (Cushing) Loring.

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A CANADIAN LIGHTENING BUG—THE "TORY" SOULES

There were three quite distinct branches of the Soule family among the "Tories" during the Revolution in the New York Colony. Record of the signing of the Oath of Allegiance has been procured by the author of this article. Some of these, at least, had served in the British army and record of that fact has been procured. These families had acquired good lands along the shores of the Hudson and had established comfortable homes for themselves and children; but when the victory crowned the Colonial arms, these farms were confiscated and their occupants invited to "Git up and git." Some of them went on shipboard upon vessels provided by the British and sailed for Nova Scotia, while others made the voyage across lake Champlain, their objec-

tive being "Lower Canada." After landing and when they had opened their clearings and built their log cabins, and when the somewhat uncertain line had been established, these "good old Soules" found themselves three miles south of the Canadian Border. However, some of them settled within Isle of Wight County and became wealthy farmers.

Nearly contemporary with this removal of the "Alburg Soules" there was another family that appeared upon the scene. Joseph Soule, son of Timothy Soule, Esq., removed from Spencertown, N. Y., with several grown-up sons and daughters and sat down in the town of Fairfield, Vermont. There was a local tradition among the members of this last mentioned family that their head, Joseph Soule, had served with honor in the Colonial army and as they rubbed elbows with their kindred who represented the Alburg branch they sometimes called them "Tories." This fling caused considerable bitterness on the part of the latter family and coldness existed between the two branches. However, Time discloses much and makes the crooked straight. An examination of the official Canadian documents discloses the fact that Joseph Soule and his sons were red hot "Tories" during the Revolution and after their escape from New York they made haste to "Pray" for grants of land in "Lower Canada." There their names appear along with testimonials to prove that they were loyal to the King during the Revolutionary struggle and were now among the so-called "United Empire Loyalists." Excelsior! If these Fairfield Soules had been loyal to the Colonial cause during the Revolution, pray tell why they made haste to leave the locality and why these Colonial families (?) were on their knees praying their enemies for grants of land in Canada? And some of their united prayers were answered and I have abstracts from the record in Toronto showing the very "Lots" and "Concessions" granted to them; and some of them settled there and are now respectably represented in families on the Pacific coast. This disclosure, though at a late day proves that it is not good policy to cry "Mad dog" till we know the canine is afflicted with the rabbies.

The third branch of the Soule family removed to Nova Scotia, soon sold their land grants in Annapolis county (or some of them) and removed to "Upper Canada," now Ontario, where they were

granted extensive lands whose records are duplicated in the writers' hands. These families were of the best stock descended from the ancient Norman ancestors and were among the best pioneers in the Province. Their posterity was analogous to the figurative "sands on the seashore" and are now scattered almost Continent-wide. They have encouraged education and every institution calculated to advance the spiritual and commercial interests of the Province as well as to throw their influence on the right side since they settled, many of them, within the United States.

The writer has spent much of his time and considerable money for the last ten years in his investigation of the Sole-Soule-Soules-Sowle families and has assembled an enormous collection of records and reliable information concerning them; his researches reaching backward more than 1,000 years, almost to the selvage of history. This search has disclosed what he had long believed was the fact, viz., that the distinguished family on the Scottish Border mentioned by Sir Walter Scott and other historians under the name of "Soulis" were pure-blooded Soules of the ancient Norman blood and the examination of the early charters signed by them prove that their names were spelled distinctly "Soule." These powerful barons who were allied with the Bruces and Baliols, and two of them claimants for the crown of Scotland, had letters of safe conduct between Scotland and England to France signed by their sovereigns and spent their winters in the sunny valleys of Normandy, where they owned extensive chateaus.

G. T. RIDLON, SR.

MAINE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

This Department is open to contributions from all teachers and pupils.

Conducted by Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools, Augusta, Me.

GOOD NEWS FROM STANDISH

One of the most entertaining and interesting little brochures regarding the history of a Maine town that we have seen for many a day has recently appeared upon our table, entitled, "Facts About Standish."

It is enclosed in tasty paper covers, has 16 pages of text relating to its early history, present industries, prosperity and progress, and 12 pages of local advertisements. It has five authors, three males, and two females, as follows: Beulah Storah, Helen Usher, and Weldon Lowell, Alfred Dolloff, and Robert Burnham. They are five bright members of the eighth grade of the Albion Howe school of Standish.

It is also pleasing evidence of the increasing interest in the cause of teaching the history of Maine, to Maine scholars, in Maine schools. From it we take the following poem:

THE PINE

Let others have their maple trees
With all their garnered sweets;
Let others choose the mysteries
Of leafy oak retreats.
I'll give to other men the fruit
Of cherry and of vine,
Their claim to all I'll not dispute
If I can have the pine.

I love it for its tapering grace,
Its uplifts, strong and true;
I love it for its fairy lace
It throws against the blue;
I love it for its quiet strength
Its hints of dreamy rest,
As stretching forth my weary length
I lie here as its guest.

No Persian rug for priceless fee
Was ere so richly made
As that the pine has spread for me
To woo me to its shade.
No kindly friend hath ever kept
More faithful vigil by
A tired comrade as he slept
Beneath his watchful eye.

But best of all I love it for
Its soft eternal green,
Through all the winters' winds that roar
It ever blooms serene,
And strengthens souls oppressed by fear
And troubles multiform,
To turn amid the stress of tears
A smiling face to storm.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING LOCAL HISTORY

(By Nellie Woodbury Jordan)

No teacher in the Pine Tree State need lack material for stimulating interest in the study of local history. Maine placed her name on the records of the new world several years before the Mayflower touched New England shores. It is reasonably certain that Sebastian Cabot and his sailors gazed on the beauty of Mt. Desert and Frenchman's Bay in 1498. A stone cross, erected on Allen's Island near Thomaston, marks the spot where Weymouth's men made their first landing in 1605, and the Popham Colony in 1607 was a rival for a time of Jamestown. In 1623, only three years after the Pilgrims stepped over the threshold of Plymouth Rock, settlements had been made at Saco, Sheepscot, Damariscotta, Pemaquid, Monhegan and other places. The Pilgrims established a trading-post at Cushnoc (Augusta) in 1628 which lasted for thirty-five years, and furnished a source of revenue that enabled them to pay their obligation to the London merchants.

About the middle of the 17th century, Massachusetts, taking advantage of the disorder caused by Maine being under six different governments, saw an opportunity to enlarge her territory and

annexed the southern part under the name of Yorkshire. From this time until 1820 the history of Maine and Massachusetts is so intertwined that because of the prominence of the latter, events which occurred in the former have been recorded as the history of Massachusetts.

Every child should become familiar with the story of the early explorers, Verrazano, Gomez, Thevet, Rut, Ingram, Gosnold, Pring, De Monts, Champlain and Captain John Smith; with the name and location of the early settlements at Monhegan, Pemaquid, Pejepscot, Richmond's Island, Falmouth, Scarborough, Saco, York, Castine, Machias. No more fascinating stories are to be found than those dealing with Indian life and piracy within our borders. Probably few know that Samoset, the friend of the Pilgrims, was the sachem of Pemaquid and one of the captives Weymouth carried to England, or that Squanto was a native of Maine. The mythical Norumbega supposed to be the home of a great Maine Indian chieftain, was searched for on the shores of the Penobscot. Simon the "Yankee Killer" was a name that struck terror to the hearts of the colonists and the story of Anthony Brackett's family is akin to that of the Dustins of Haverhill. Tales of Captain Kidd's hidden treasure are still heard along our coast.

Prominent white settlers who blazed the trails, withstood bloody persecution and political intrigue and made the state a safe dwelling place for their families and posterity should become familiar names, among them Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the founder of Maine; James Phips, Christopher Levett, Rev. Robert Jordan; Dominicus Jordan, the "Indian Killer;" Sir William Phips, Anthony Brackett, Thomas Purchase, Cleeves, Tucker and Baron Castine.

Sixteen towns in the State were settled or incorporated in the 17th century and eighty-one in the 18th which is evidence enough that historical secrets must have become hidden in old diaries, books, newspapers, deeds, mortgages, documents, coins, flags, costumes, furniture, dishes, cooking utensils, farm implements, coaches, pictures, tomb-stones, houses, churches, etc. Such possessions in these old towns furnish abundant opportunity for research within the ability of the children of the upper grammar grades and the personal element in this method of development makes the study of history one of pleasure rather than one of drudgery.

This article simply aims to suggest a few subjects that will

arouse an interest in local history with the hope that responsive chords may be set vibrating in the hearts of our youth and result in a deep love and pride for the State, which is a good foundation for worthy citizenship.

Maine's earliest days are linked with those of the Stuart and Tudor sovereigns of England, Pring making his explorations during the reign of James I; Gosnold in Queen Elizabeth's time and Charles I granted Gorges his province extending from the Piscataqua to the Kennebec in 1639. Thus it will be seen that the oldest towns are on the coast and in the southern part of the State.

Kittery's history dates from 1647. It is the birthplace of the two Sir William Pepperells, and the Pepperell-Sparhawk mansion built in 1682 is in truth an ancient landmark. George Washington's diary records that at one time he visited Kittery Point. South Berwick contains the old Hamilton house which has sheltered the illustrious John Paul Jones, the founder of the American navy. This section of the State frequently heard the war cry of the savage echoing through the forest and in 1675 it was ruthlessly ravaged.

In York, first called Agamenticus and later Gorgeana, may be seen the old goal of colonial days, for York was the shire town from 1716 to 1735, and before that, Gorgeana was the first incorporated city in America with a mayor and other necessary officers. Alfred, the present shire town was settled in 1764 and the courthouse built in 1806. Here may be seen a tavern of "ye olden time" and several dwelling houses of colonial architecture. A tree is still standing which, tradition holds, was once used for a whipping-post.

From the windows of the train wending its way from Alfred to South Waterboro, one catches a glimpse of the buildings in Shaker Village on the hill above Massabesic, better known as Shaker Pond. There are two Shaker settlements in Maine, the other at Sabbath Day Lake in New Gloucester.

On Sullivan Street in Biddeford is standing the law office of James Sullivan. How many people who pass that quaint structure know anything about the Sullivan family or that a town in Maine is named for one of the brothers? John Adams' diary records the fact that he visited James Sullivan in July, 1770. Old houses, churches, town halls throughout the county, rubbing elbows with modern structures, attract attention by way of contrast and

furnish the incentive for discovering historical facts that have been hidden long years.

The library of the Maine Historical Society in Portland is a treasure mine, with its books and relics including Father Rasle's strong-box, Rev. Robert Jordan's baptismal font, the pot of coins of the Tudor period dug from the soil of Richmond's Island, a remnant of the Margaretta and others too numerous to mention here.

The First Parish Church in the heart of the business section is the oldest church building in the city. Not far distant, peering from behind shady elms, is the Wadsworth-Longfellow house where visitors from all over the world place their names on the register during the summer months. Lafayette was once a guest in the home of General Wingate, now the Sweatt Memorial Art Museum. The cemetery on the Eastern Promenade was originally taken from the Cleeves farm. Here were laid to rest the bodies of the first citizens of Portland. The graves of the captains of the Boxer and Enterprise, referred to in Longfellow's poem, "The Sea Fight Far Away" lie here side by side. Across the valley on Bramhall Hill is the last resting place of Elijah Kellogg. On the opposite side of the harbor on the Cape Shore, Portland Head Light was built in Washington's administration and for over a century has extended its welcome or farewell to mariners homeward or seaward bound.

Portland has suffered destruction by Indians in 1676, by the French and Indians in 1690, by the British under command of Captain Mowatt in 1775 and by fire in 1866. This beautiful city is the birthplace of many of Maine's famous men and women.

Radiating from the city are roads over which stage-coaches in the long ago carried passengers to the outside world. A few taverns are still to be seen that once were well known hostelries. In the Stroudwater section is the Broad Tavern now a dwelling house. Here too are the Tate and Patrick houses and the home of the late Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, once National President of the W. C. T. U. The old time garrison would never be recognized as such in its modern camouflage of an attractive residence. The ruin of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal is plainly visible. This was once a busy thoroughfare connecting Harrison and Bridgton with the sea.

Scarborough is the birthplace of Maine's first governor and the

first home of the O'Brien family which made its name remembered in our history by the heroic deed the sons performed in the capture of the Margaretta at Machias.

In a short walk from Gorham's "Square" one may see an old graveyard with its rows of slate markers inscribed with dates of the Revolutionary period, a municipal building of long standing, a shaft at the corner of the Congregational Chapel giving a brief statement of the town's original name (Narragansett), date of settlement, etc. Near by are the Congregational Church, and Gorham Academy among whose alumni are enrolled the names of many of Maine's foremost citizens; the old McLellan house (one of the first brick houses built in the State from brick manufactured on the spot) described in such an interesting manner in Elijah Kellogg's "Good Old Times." The late Hon. James P. Baxter, a native of Gorham, gave the town a beautiful public library and on the adjoining lot stands the house in which he was born. Gorham children should enjoy the subject of history with such a rich field to work in.

On Orr's Island in Casco Bay may be seen the house in which lived the Pearl of Orr's Island, the heroine of Harriet Beecher Stowe's story of that name, and in Brunswick, while Professor Stowe, her husband, taught in Bowdoin College, she wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin, the book that stirred the nation to a bitter struggle. Brunswick cannot be mentioned without calling to mind a few of Bowdoin's illustrious sons; Longfellow, Hawthorne, Enoch Lincoln, Elijah Kellogg, Moses Owen, Gen. Chamberlain, Thomas B. Reed, Robert E. Peary, Governor Baxter and a long list of men whom this State and others delight to honor.

In Harpswell stands the simple shaft of granite with its appropriate inscription erected to the memory of Elijah Kellogg; the beautiful colonial church in which he labored many years; the town hall across the road surrounded by the church-yard with it quaint epitaphs on the moss-covered stones.

Freeport contains the old Jameson Tavern, where it is said the Act of Separation was signed, and many an old home that has an interesting story waiting to be written. Gardiner offers themes for study in its name, its old Episcopal Church and colonial homes.

Teachers living in towns near Augusta are to be commended for accompanying their pupils to the State House, and no doubt many a youth has learned a splendid lesson of patriotism as he has

looked upon the tattered silken folds of the flags that were borne in the thick of great battles. The beautiful poem written by Moses Owen inscribed on a bronze tablet in the rotunda should be memorized by our school children and the story told them of how it came to be written. Every picture hanging on the walls is a history lesson in itself and the library contains a valuable collection of material, selections from which will be made to fit the needs of rural communities desiring such books where a library is not readily accessible.

The State House and the Blaine Mansion are situated on land, the title to which was derived directly from the Pilgrims. The Blaine house was a gift to the State from James G. Blaine's daughter, Harriet Blaine Beale, in memory of her son, Lieut. Walker Blaine Beale, who gave his life in the World War. Governor Baxter has secured pictures of both James G. Blaine and Walter Blaine Beale and had them placed near the bronze tablet in the mansion.

Across the Kennebec is Fort Western, at one time one of Maine's important strongholds. Here in 1775, came Benedict Arnold with Aaron Burr, a member of his staff, and Daniel Morgan, among his troops, to spend a week in rest before plunging into the wilderness to attempt the capture of Quebec. A monument erected in 1912 by a military organization of Connecticut in honor of Connecticut members of Arnold's expedition, marks the spot at which the troops rallied to begin their march north. Hon. Guy P. Gannett has given a sum of money for the purpose of restoring Fort Western as it was in 1754 as a memorial to his mother, a direct descendant of Captain James Howard, first commander of the fort. It was dedicated July 4, 1922.

The famous old Pownalboro House in Dresden is an historical shrine well worth a visit. John Adams' voice was frequently heard in colonial days pleading causes within its walls and it was here that James Sullivan of Biddeford tried his first case.

At Winslow, one catches a glimpse of the blockhouse, the last remnant of Fort Halifax, as the train speeds by and visions of fugitives pursued by Indians are easily brought to mind. A blockhouse at Fort Kent on our northern border is a silent reminder of the "bloodless Aroostook War." It is the property of the Maine Historical Society. Old Fort William Henry, at Pemaquid Beach, has been restored to its original appearance.

Over in Oxford County in what was formerly the Pequawket country is Lovell's Pond where in May, 1775, occurred the fight that has been celebrated in verse and story. The Fessendens and Ex-Gov. Dana were born in Fryeburg and Daniel Webster taught school in the Academy. Paris Hill was the home of Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States during Abraham Lincoln's administration.

At Damariscotta is located the oldest Catholic Church building in New England. In 1913, the third centenary of the Roman Catholic Church in Maine was celebrated and a beautiful new edifice dedicated at Bar Harbor to commemorate the establishment of the St. Sauveur mission in 1613.

The history of Castine is a most fascinating story. French, Dutch and English have held sway there. It has figured prominently in the Colonial, Revolutionary and 1812 Wars. Proud citizens have written histories and stories and placed tablets at numerous places in the town describing the incident that occurred on the particular spot, so that one may read and learn while on pleasure bent.

The capture of the Margaretta engraved "Machias" on the scroll of Maine history. The Burnham Tavern, where plans were made for the daring deed is still standing. On St. Croix Island a memorial has been erected to mark the site of De Mont's Colony, established in 1604. On the summit of the hill in Eastport is a stone structure—all that is left of Fort Sullivan, occupied in 1808 by United States troops and captured by the British in 1814. A short distance from this easternmost city is the reservation where dwell the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians. The Penobscots live on Indian Island in the Penobscot River. During the summer months these Indians are seen at the numerous pleasure resorts selling baskets.

Suggestions for historical themes and projects are unlimited. There is no town in the State that does not have something to offer in the way of worthy achievement which will furnish splendid material for study, and this knowledge should be passed on from one generation to the next, "lest we forget" the noble deeds of our forebears.

The pupils in our schools should know something of the work of the men and women whose names are inscribed on Maine's roll of honor. Thirty-seven of the fifty-two men who have held the

office of chief-executive have been reared within the borders of the State. She has furnished more than a score of governors for other states, supplied the Nation with the bravest of officers and men for army and navy. The world of literature, science and art is richer for the contributions of many of her sons and daughters. There is reason for a thrill of pride when the following names are mentioned: General Knox, Henry Dearborn, Commodore Preble, Israel Washburn, William Pitt Fessenden, Lot M. Morrill, James G. Blaine, Nelson Dingley, Jr., Thomas B. Reed, Henry W. Longfellow, John and Jacob Abbott, Artemus Ward, Benjamin Paul Akers, James H. Hanson, Neal Dow, Nathaniel Parker Willis, David Barker, Holman Day, Melville W. Fuller, Wm. P. Frye, Sir Hiram Maxim and his son Hiram P., Seba Smith, Edgar Wilson Nye, Elijah Kellogg, Noah Brooks, Robert E. Peary, Elijah P. Lovejoy, C. A. Stephenson, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Frank Munsey, James Phinney Baxter, Sarah Orne Jewett, "Fanny Fern," Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rebecca Sophie Clark, Kate Douglass Wiggin, Lillian Nordica, Emma Eames, Dorothea Dix, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Elizabeth Akers Allen, Gen. Chamberlain, Gen. O. O. Howard, Col. Frank M. Hume, Major William C. Southard, nor do these names exhaust the list.

In the words of H. M. Sylvester "A famous country indeed! A land of pictured skies, of limpid waters, of lovely homes and gracious hospitalities. Happy is that person whose charms are drawn within the infinite charms of dear old Maine,—the soughing song of the wind through her pines; the rhythmic lapping of the tides along her picturesque shores; the eternal lesson of her restless waters where with the coming of every day and night—sun, moon and stars write in liquid glory the mystery of the ages. Blessed is the man whose character has been nurtured in the cradle of her hills and valleys, whose rugged lines and full rounded contours have found like expression in his native strength and grace, his clear integrity and wide-eyed charity; his notable magnanimity and unflinching courage, his sturdy manhood and his great heart, the golden heart of her towering pines."

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NELLIE WOODBURY JORDAN.

Letter from Hon. Franklin M. Drew, Lewiston, Maine:

"I always find the Journal interesting and instructive. I was particularly interested in your address advocating the teaching of Maine history in the public schools. Maine is rich in historical matter. No better way to inspire the love of our state and country than the study of their history—The love of one's home, state and country is the sure foundation of patriotism. What better way to Americanize the children of foreign born parents than to teach them American history. I hope you will be able to continue the publication of the biographical sketches of natives of Maine, who served in Congress. It will increase the pride of the State."

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

Entered as second class matter at the post office, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, by John Francis Sprague, Editor and Publisher.

Terms: For all numbers issued during the year, including an index and all special issues, $2.00. Single copies of current and previous volumes, 50 cents. Late bound volumes, $2.50 each.

Volumes 1 and 3, not less than $5.00 each.



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OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

The Saunterer in the Portland Sunday Telegram recalls that among his mother's books was one entitled Fern Leaves or Notes from Fanny's Portfolio. Although then too young to appreciate the merits of those bright essays, the Saunterer found enjoyment in reading them. Many years later in a publishing house in Boston, he had the pleasure of seeing the author, Mrs. Sarah Payson Parton, the 111th anniversary of whose birth fell on July 7, of this year. She was born in Portland, Maine, July 7, 1811, daughter of Nathaniel Willis, founder of the Eastern Argus and later of the Youth's Companion, and sister of Nathaniel P. Willis, poet and prose writer. In 1844 she was left a widow in Boston, with two children to support. She was in needy circumstances when a lively essay signed Fanny Fern was published in 1851, and which

led to a series of essays which speedily gave her a competence. She published two novels, Ruth Hall and Rose Clark, both widely read. In 1856 she married James Parton, the historian whom she had met in her brother's newspaper office in New York. She wrote for the New York Ledger for 18 years, her remuneration being $100 a column. Mrs. Parton was a large woman of commanding appearance. She died in New York, October 10, 1872.

HIGH HONOR FOR A MAINE GIRL

A cablegram received in Portland July 8, 1922, from England announced the fact that Miss Esther Cloudman Dunn, daughter of Superintendent and Mrs. Charles Dunn, Jr., of the State School for Boys has been given the first degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The many friends of Miss Dunn and her parents will all join in sincere congratulations.

Miss Dunn's degree is awarded following two years of special study at the University of London, and involved a new type of examination with which English universities have hitherto been unfamiliar. It not only entitles her to the coveted Ph. D. after her name, but also to the right to wear the new academic dress just devised for those who attain that degree in English institutions of learning.

This gown is of crimson broadcloth cut in the usual fashion of academic gowns, but with sleeves, hood and facings of cerise satin. The cap is of what is known as the "beef-eater type," so-called after the famous "beef-eater" hats worn by the guards of the Tower of London, from which it is copied. It is of crimson velvet, with a soft crown, and a flat and slightly drooping brim.

The degree of doctor of philosophy to which Miss Dunn has just attained was established by the Senate of the University of London in the fall of 1919, when Miss Dunn was arriving in London for a course of special study. She was the first to enroll for it. She remained abroad for a year at that time and then returned to resume her duties as an instructor at Bryn Mawr. In 1921, Miss Dunn presented to the English club at Bryn Mawr a resume of her first year's work in London, and as a result of the literary merit of this offering was granted the foreign fellowship of Bryn Mawr, which carries with it the sum of $1,500 annually for foreign study.

She again sailed for England in the summer of that year, and has devoted another year to preparation for her doctor's degree.

The examination to which she submitted as candidate for the degree, includes a thesis, submitted to the examiners on the 15th of May, which was 270 pages in length, and dealt with Ben Johnson and His Circle. It covered the period of English literature immediately preceding the Elizabethan period and involved a research of London of that social life of London of that day, into the dramatic life, the sports and pastimes of the period, and even into court life in the reign of James I and the first Charles. This research was carried on for 51 months in the British Museum Library, and in the inner, or locked library, the privilege of admission to which is accorded to very few. Two visits to Oxford and one to Cambridge also were included.

Miss Dunn's thesis will form the basis of a book on that period, publication of which is assured at a later date.

Miss Dunn is sailing for this country on the 15th of the month, will sever her connection with Bryn Mawr and join the Smith College faculty in the fall as assistant professor of English.

She is a graduate of Cornell University, where she took her A. B. degree in 1913, teaching for one year thereafter at Reading high school, and then going to Bryn Mawr, where she became a reader in English. During the years 1917 and 1918 she was acting director of first and second year English in the place of Dr. Savage, head of the department, who was absent at war. She attained her foreign fellowship from Bryn Mawr, in 1921.

Ethel (Morrill) McCollister makes the following suggestions in a recent number of the Lewiston Journal:

In the city of Seattle, Washington, with its population of 350,000, live a large number of Maine-born people. The public library contains 350,000 volumes with a circulation of some 2,000,000 for the year 1921, and there is not one volume of Maine history; neither is Maine credited with taking any part in the Revolutionary war by the Sons of the American Revolution. Therefore I would respectfully suggest:—

That the journal conduct a subscription list, or that financially

responsible person donate to the Seattle Public Library some volumes of Maine history, resources, and attractions. Any of the following would be adapted to the purpose: Williamson's "History," "Maine, My State," "Maine in History and Romance," "Trail of the Maine Pioneers," and similar publications, also the Lewiston Journal Saturday Magazine and Sprague's Journal of Maine History.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL FOR JUNE

(Justin Henry Shaw in Portsmouth, N. H. Times)

An interesting and valuable part of the current number of Sprague's Journal of Maine History, and among many other good features, is the printed address of the editor, Hon. John Francis Sprague, delivered before the Department of History, at the Maine Teachers' Convention in Portland, October 27, 1921.

The subject is "Should Maine History be Taught in the Public Schools?" The answer is made inspiring enough in the affirmative. Reasons enough are given. And it is shown also that the teaching of Maine history in the schools has become a fact, and that Dr. Thomas, the state superintendent, is making the work worth while.

The Rev. Henry O. Thayer contributes a fine article on "The Lithgow Immigrants," that involves considerable state history.

There is a good beginning of "Biographical Sketches of Natives of Maine who have Served in the Congress of the United States," by Hon. John C. Stewart of York. There are 37 subjects in this first article. This is an excellent compilation of information in that respect.

There are numerous short sketches on interesting matters of state history; and suggestions for historical work, and valuable selections from various sources.

The current number (quarterly for April, May and June, 1922) is No. 2 of Vol. X.

SAYINGS OF SUBSCRIBERS

Mrs. Florence Hunt Libby, Newton Highlands, Mass.:

"I enjoy much the Journal visits."

Kenneth W. Brown, Old Town, Maine:

"In looking over some old newspapers recently I found one called The Bangor Journal, dated November 9, 1839. In it was the following quaint epitaph taken from an English paper:

"'Epitaph on a Tomb-stone erected over the Marquis of Anglesea's leg which was lost at the battle of Waterloo.

He rests—and let no saucy knave
Presume to sneer and laugh,
To learn that moulding in the grave
Is laid a British (calf.)

For he who writes these lines is sure
That those who read the whole,
Will find such a laugh is premature,
For here too lies a (sole.)

A leg and foot to speak more plain,
Rest here of one commanding,
Who, though his wits he might retain,
Lost half his understanding.'"

Eugene Edwards, Lisbon Centre, Maine:

"Apropos to the Adams prophecy at the time of the 'set off' that 'Maine probably would become a region of mediocrity' the following incident may serve to please.

"It was on the steamer Frank Jones, during a trip down east, some years ago. It wasn't exactly a cheerful kind of a day, not the sort one would select to exhibit the beauties of the Maine coast. In the cabin an elderly gentleman, a young man, and apparently his 'best girl' were peering through the mist in a discouraging effort to sight land. Now and then the cottage of a fisherman loomed out of the fog; the landings were deserted except by a few tarpaulined roustabouts, and worst of all the young fellow with the girl had a grouch. It began with the weather and continued until it included all Maine and the inhabitants thereof. 'Say,' he said, turning to the elderly gentleman, 'Don't you think the people of Massachusetts are superior to the people of Maine?' For the first time the sunshiny face of the girl was clouded. 'Possibly,' replied the stranger, surprised yet modestly, and without the suggestion of a smile. 'You see Massachusetts is benefitted by transplantation. Her best brains come back to her from Maine and New Hampshire.' The little girl jumped up and down and clapping her hands cried: 'Goody! Goody! Goody!' But 'her fellow' had no farther comparisons to offer, no questions to ask. He was beautifully and appropriately dumb."

J. W. Elms, Wilmington, Del.:

"I note on page 239 of the Journal (Vol. 7) reference is made to an extract from a Brunswick telegram of 1869, regarding Prof. Packard of Bowdoin College. Prof. Packard's great grandson is a member of our State of Maine Society, and he was naturally very much interested in seeing this reference to his great grandfather.

"Since starting to read the Journal, I have begun to learn something of my own state, which part of my education has been sadly neglected."

Hon. Charles E. Gurney, Portland, Me.:

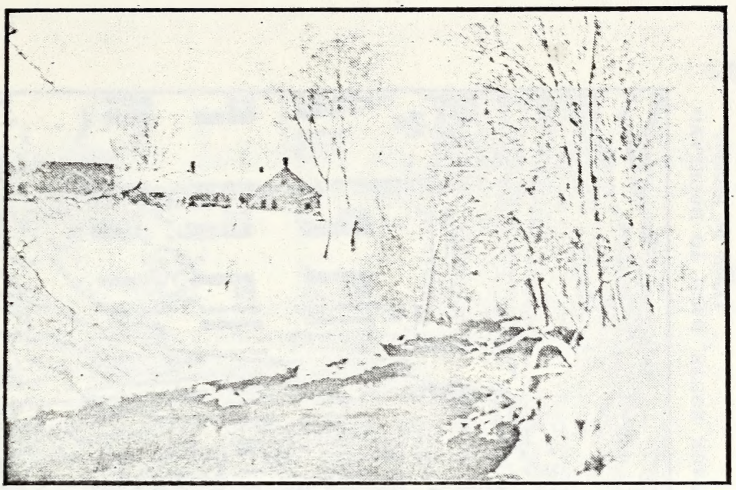
"By the way, that is a remarkable thing that a recent number of the Journal contained about the Statement of Archie Lee Talbot, that Pilgrims formerly owned the land on which our Maine State House sits. If that is so, it has wonderful possibilities in it."

Hon. Bertram L. Smith, Justice Penobscot Superior Court:

"May the Journal live long and prosper."

Mrs. Nellie C. Thornton, Houlton, Maine:

"I am enclosing check for $2.00 to renew the Journal. You are doing a valuable work for posterity and the Journal will grow more indispensable than ever, with the passage of time. I look for its arrival with keen interest and cannot afford to miss a number."



IN NORWAY, MAINE (Higgins)

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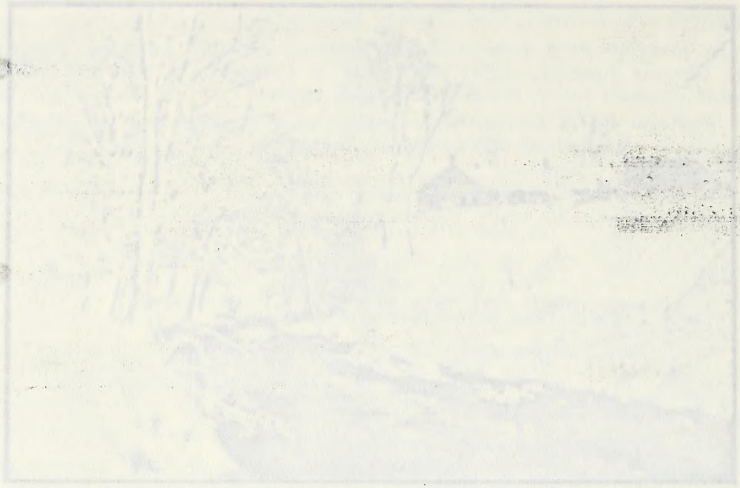
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(Photo by Higgins)



Sprague's Journal of Maine History

VOL. X OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER No. 4

FATHER PIERRE BIARD, SUPERIOR OF THE MOUNT DESERT JESUIT MISSION OF SAINT SAUVEUR

(By William Otis Sawtelle)

Among the men whose names are associated with the early history of the Maine Coast, the Jesuit Father Pierre Biard has received but scant recognition. The reason for this neglect is not far to seek. As has been well said by an eminent English historian, Mr. W. L. Grant, writing of Samuel de Champlain,* "The exclusive attention paid to the English colonists has glorified Massachusetts at the expense of Maine." Or, in other words, while the exploits of the early English have been extolled and magnified, those of the French, within our limits during the same period, have been minimized or passed over in silence. Today, Pierre Biard should be honored as the historian of the first settlement on Mount Desert Island.

Born at Grenoble, France, in 1567, Biard† entered the Society of Jesus on June 3, 1583. In 1608, he was called from the chair of Scholastic theology and Hebrew at the University of Lyons by Father Cotton, confessor of King Henry IV, to take charge of the Jesuit Mission about to be established in Acadia. That he was selected from a large number of candidates, goes to show the high estimation placed upon his abilities by those in authority.

Though Biard has had many detractors who would make much of his personal quarrels at Port Royal with the commander, Biencourt, a headstrong youth of nineteen, there seems little reason for believing that the learned and accomplished professor of Hebrew and Theology was any less the gentleman in the wilds of Acadia, than within the walls of the University of Lyons.

* "Voyages of Samuel de Champlain," Scribner, 1907, W. L. Grant ed. p. 9.
† Thwaites, "Jesuit Rel.," 71:122; 1:197-201. See also art. by Rev. T. J. Campbell, S. J., Catholic Encycl. 2:541.

At the hands of some American historians Biard has, to say the least, received unkind treatment; and the fact that Argall on his second trip north, forcing Biard to accompany him, was told by a Frenchman at Port Royal that the Jesuit was a Spanish spy, a statement for which no real evidence has ever been forthcoming, but persisting to this day, has characterized* as "one who turned traitor to his former associates."

Since De Monts, the grantee of Acadia, together with many of his colonists were Calvinists, the appointment of Biard and Massé as missionaries to that country was violently opposed by them, while Biencourt the commander at Port Royal and Lescarbot, the jovial historian of the St. Croix settlement good Catholics though they were said to have been, resented the presence of the Jesuits among them. "Two years at Port Royal convinced our Fathers" reads the old record, "that it was impossible to make this the center of their mission, partly because of the difficulty to draw to that place a great concourse of Savages, partly because of the trouble caused by those in command. They transferred the seat of their mission to another part of the same Coast under the 45th degree, 30 minutes of Latitude and this upon command of the King. This establishment took the name of Saint Sauveur."

Thus did Pierre Biard and his companions leave Port Royal for Mount Desert where their names will forever be associated with that beautiful slope now known as Fernald's Point. Moreover, in that monumental work, "The Jesuit Relations," the writings of Father Biard comprise the greater part of the first four volumes. Aside from being a record of the activities of the Society of Jesus, during the period covered, Biard's work must be recognized as the most important first hand information relating to Eastern Maine that is in existence. It is true that the Jesuit occupation of Mount Desert was but an incident, and very brief at that; even so, there is good reason for according to Biard, the honor that is his due. An estimation of a man's character, based upon his own correspondence shows him more as he really was. Conclusions drawn from expressions of individual opinion are not always to be trusted, especially when those opinions are biased, partisan and hostile.

* James Truslow Adams, "The Founding of New England," Atlantic Monthly Press, 1921, p. 56.

In Biard's Relation of 1616, much of general interest is to be found, and though writing at Port Royal, many statements apply equally well to Eastern Maine. His descriptions of the country are minute, his meteorological studies and conclusions derived from them well indicate the scientific character of his mind, while some of his observations upon things in general are too good to be passed over. For example, after writing at length on the manners and customs of the Indians, he adds:

"I have nearly forgotten the most beautiful part of all; it is that they bury with the dead man all that he owns, such as his bag, his arrows, his skins and all his other articles and baggage, even his dogs if they have not been eaten. Moreover, the survivors add to these a number of other such offerings as tokens of friendship. Judge from this whether these good people are not far removed from this cursed avarice which we see among us; who, to become possessed of the riches of the dead, desire and seek eagerly for the loss and departure of the living."

Writing of the desirability of living in dwellings that have been built sometime, occupying cleared places where there was "a good circulation of air," Biard comments upon the custom of the eleven men of De Mont's St. Croix company, the only ones whom disease did not attack during that winter of privation and suffering, adding: "These were a jolly company of hunters who preferred rabbit hunting, to the air of the fireside; skating on the ponds, to turning over lazily in bed; making snow balls to bring down the game, to sitting around the fire talking about Paris and its good cooks." To this argument for a healthy outdoor life, Biard adds his own testimony, prompted by his two years' experience at Port Royal. "Our poverty," said he, "certainly relieved us of two great evils, that of excessive eating and drinking and laziness. For we always had good exercise of some kind, and on the other hand, our stomachs were not overloaded. I certainly believe that this medicine was of great benefit to us."

His interest in this new country to which he had come seems to have been great. Often he too, refers to the wonderful possibilities, under proper development of this wilderness of forest and savage. "We are all created by and dependent upon the same principles," he muses. "We breathe under the same sky; the same

constellations influence us; and I do not believe that the land, which produces trees as tall and beautiful as ours, will not produce as fine harvests, if it be cultivated." Once in a while a personal touch is given and vivid descriptions of hardship and privation appear in his pages. The early snow fall, the bitter gales, the heavy rains and the January thaw, the Northwest winds which bring the "insufferable cold," all are carefully recorded. He then continues:

"But whatever I saw here was extreme poverty. Some wretched cabins, open in many places; our food, peas and beans, rather scarce in quantity; our drink, pure water; the clothes of our people all in rags; our supplies found in the woods from day to day; our medicine, a glass of wine on great holidays; our restoratives, perchance a trifle from the chase of a little feathered game; the place uninhabited, no footprints upon the paths, our shoes only fit for the fireside. After this, go and say there is no winter in Canada. But at least do not say that the water there is not excellent, and the air not healthful; for it is certainly wonderful that, notwithstanding all these discomforts, we always kept our health. . . ."

An occasional flash of quiet humor here and there, not unmixed with philosophy, enlivens his narrative. Good advice is offered to those who contemplate coming to America and the following paragraph contains a moral not without a modern significance.

"I say this because prudence is of great importance to those who go to clear new lands, as we Frenchmen are so willing to go there with our eyes shut and our heads down; believing, for example, that in Canada, when one is hungry, all we have to do is to go to an Island, and there by the skillful use of a club, right and left, we can bring down birds each as big as a duck, with every blow. This is well said, as our people have done this more than once and in more than one place. It is all very well, if you are never hungry except when these birds are on the Islands, and if even then you happen to be near them. But if you are fifty or sixty leagues away, what are you going to do?"

After describing somewhat in detail, certain Indian customs of dress, or more properly speaking, the lack of it, Biard alludes to the fact that the Indian women were ornamented with "chains,

gew gaws and such finery after their fashion," adding parenthetically, "by which you may know that such is the nature of the sex everywhere, fond of adornment." But this last statement of Biard is offset by another, which, out of justice to the author, should also be quoted. Commenting upon the well known propensity of the Indian to feast as long as there was anything in sight to eat, and upon his lack of thought for the morrow, Biard says: "To speak of restraint when they are not at war, is equal to proposing a riot. If you tell them that they will be hungry in the winter—they will answer you, 'It is all the same to us, we shall stand it well enough; we spend seven and eight days, even ten sometimes, without eating anything, yet we do not die.' Nevertheless, if they are by themselves and where they may safely listen to their wives (for women are everywhere better managers), they will sometimes make some storehouse for the winter. . . ."

Of Biard's attempts to learn the Indian language an amusing account is given. He refers to his instructors as "our gentlemen Savages," who, to pass away the time, made abundant sport of their pupils, always telling them a lot of nonsense. "And yet if you wanted to take advantage of this fun, if you had your paper and pencil ready to write, you had to set before them a full plate and a napkin underneath. For to such tripods do the oracles yield, without this incentive, both Apollo and Mercury would fail them; as it was, they even became angry and went away, if we wished to detain them a little. What would you have done under the circumstances?" If Father Biard's Superior ever replied to this question, the answer is not on record.

The foregoing extracts from Biard's writings, taken at random, go to show the type of man that he was, well educated, keen, observing and above all, human. Many such might be given, but these few must suffice. If a more lengthy quotation from his correspondence is desired, reference may be made to an important communication, still preserved in the Jesuit archives at Rome, written in Latin to the Very Reverend Father Claude Acquaviva, General of the Jesuits, often referred to as the second founder of the Order. As a report of the happenings which followed the destruction of the Mount Desert mission, it is valuable;

as an example of the literary ability of Father Biard, it is convincing.*

"Amiens, May 16-26, 1614.

"My Very Reverend Father,

"Pax Christi,

"Since, thanks to a special blessing of God and to the prayers of your Fatherhood, we have quite recently escaped from various most serious dangers, both gratitude and duty compel me this day to throw myself, as fully as I can at the feet of your Fatherhood, filled with most lively thankfulness and most earnestly, in order to present to you my regard and to prove to you my affection. I must, in fact, look upon myself as chosen by the Lord Himself, both to repent and to show the triumph of Grace, so very great are the dangers from which I now see myself delivered, to my great joy and surprise—but this is scarcely the time to mention all the events in detail; and I think your Fatherhood must have heard many things already from Father Ennemond Massé; leaving other things aside, I shall be content to tell you today, how, after our capture by the English in New France,† we were dragged from place to place and finally restored to our Country.

"During the last year, 1613, we were in all, as your Fatherhood knows, four (Fathers Biard, Massé, Quentin and Brother du Thet) members of the Society in New France. At that time, we laid at last at a suitable place, the foundations for a new establishment, and for a new Colony. "Just then, all of a sudden, I know not by what fortuitous chance (for certainly it was not a premeditated plan) the English of Virginia throw themselves upon our coast, take possession, with great fury, of our ship, whilst almost all our defenders were busy on shore. After some resistance, we were compelled to surrender; two Frenchmen were killed in the fight and four wounded, without counting our brother du Thet, who was mortally wounded. He died piously in my arms the next day.

* Thwaites, "Jesuit Rel.," 2:5, gives Latin original. See also, Tyler, "Narratives of Early Virginia," p. 227 and Brown, "Genesis of the U. S.," 2:700. An account of the difficulties at Port Royal, differing from Biard's, is found in Lescarbot, ed. of 1618. Lescarbot, to put it mildly, was most unfriendly to Biard.

† At Fernald's Point, the Saint Sauveur of the Jesuits, entrance of Somes Sound, Mount Desert.

"When the vessel was taken and everything else stolen, they did us priests and Jesuits a great favor, by not taking our lives! However under such circumstances, life is something more cruel even than any kind of death. Stripped of everything and in want of everything what could we have done at this place so completely deserted and uncultivated ? The Savages,* to be sure, came to us secretly at night. They grieved over our misfortune, and promised most heartily and sincerely, that they would do for us all they could do, but such was the state of things and the nature of the place that we saw nothing but Death around us or a wretchedness worse even than death. We were thirty people suffering the same anguish. What made our Englishmen less cruel was that one of our boats, evading their vigilance, had escaped. They saw themselves compelled to spare us, because they knew very well, that there were witnesses now abroad who could testify to the violence they had done. They feared the lex talionis and the vengeance that our King might take. They told us at last (a noble favor indeed!) that for us thirty who remained, they would leave at our disposal a boat, in which we might sail along the coast and try to meet some French vessel, that could take us back to our own country. They were shown that this boat could not hold more than 15 persons, but they would not grant us any more, not even one of our own vessels.

"There was no time to lose. In this perplexity, each one did what he could for his safety. Father Ennemond Massé got with 14 others into the boat, of which we have spoken, and God has protected him, as your Fatherhood has already learned.

"I went to see the English Commander, and obtained for myself and Father Jacques Quentin, my companion, as well as for Jean Dixon, who had been admitted into the Society, and for one servant, that we should be carried to some island near by, where the English are in the habit of fishing, and that we should be recommended to these fishermen in order that they might carry us to England, from whence we could easily return to France. I obtained this, I say, as a promise, but they did not keep their

* Asticou's subjects. Their summer encampment was at Manchester's Point, Northeast Harbor. Evidences of Indian occupation are still to be found on Fernald's Point. I am indebted to Mr. Francis Young of Southwest Harbor for pointing out the location of several "fire holes" in that vicinity. W. O. S.

word. In fact, we and the other Frenchmen who remained, fifteen in number, were taken straight to Virginia, nearly 250 post-leagues from where we had been taken prisoners. There new dangers! The Governor of this fort wanted to hang us all, but especially the Jesuits. The Captain, who had taken us prisoners, opposed this, pleading the promise he had given. This pledge or the fear of the King finally prevailed.

"This Captain was afterward ordered to return to that part of New France where he had plundered us, to destroy all French vessels that he might find there, and to burn all forts and all houses.

"In fact, the French had there still two settlements, that of Saint Croix, and that of Port Royal, where I had lived two years. They fitted out three ships* for this expedition, two of them had been taken from us; the third, larger and fitted for war, was that which had made us prisoners. They allowed only eight Frenchmen to get on board these vessels; with the intention of availing themselves of the first opportunity to send us back to our native land. These ships sailed first to the place where we had been made prisoners, and the English destroyed the crosses which we had erected, but the punishment was not long delayed; before we left one of them, convicted I know not of what crime, was hanged at the very same place. A Cross avenged the Crosses! We found here also new dangers. The English, as I have said above, wanted to sail to the settlement of Sainte-Croix, altho' there was nobody there; but they had left there a supply of salt. I was the only one who knew the way, and the English knew that I had lived there formerly. They asked me to show them the way. I do all I can to invent pretexts and to escape from their demands. But I achieved nothing. Seeing clearly that I would not conduct them there, the Captain broke out into great wrath, and the danger became more imminent for me, when they unexpectedly discovered the place without me. They plundered it and reduced everything to ashes. Besides, they succeeded on this occasion in catching a Savage who led them to Port Royal. If this accident relieved me of a great danger, it exposed me likewise to another, that was still greater. In fact, after they had plundered and burnt Port

* The Jonas, "Mayflower of the Jesuits," Her Pinnace and the Treasurer, Argall's ship.

Royal, which they found, I do not know why, abandoned by the French, one of the very men who had left this post brought a charge against me. He said I was a true and pure Spaniard and did not dare to return to France, because of certain crimes which I had committed there. The Captain, already inimical, seized this new pretext to rage, and asked his companions what they thought of it. Did it not seem just to them, that I should be cast on shore and there abandoned? The opinion of the majority prevailed: They wanted me to be carried back to Virginia, and that there, in due form, and according to law, I should be restored to the gallows from which I had escaped. Thus was I saved for the time at least; we at once resumed our voyage to Virginia; but two days later we were assailed by such a tempest that our ships were dispersed. We do not know what has become of the others.

"After having battled with the storm for three weeks, the Captain of our ship seeing how many things were wanting, especially water, and that there was no hope of reaching Virginia soon, determined to take refuge at the Portuguese islands called the Azores. This decision once formed, I, who thought I had escaped the rope that was prepared for me, fell once more into still greater and very much greater peril, since now I had companions who shared it with me. In fact, the English as they came near these islands, began to reflect that they were lost, if we were discovered, we priests and Jesuits; that we would be set free by the Catholic Portuguese and that they, on the contrary, would be punished as pirates and persecutors of priests. This anxiety troubled us much. What were we going to do? Would they throw us into the water? Would it be enough to hide us? In the midst of this anguish and these hesitations the Captain sent for me and explained the matter to me. I replied, that for myself the greatest misfortune in my death was that I should become the occasion of a crime for others. I promised him, that, if he wished to conceal us, I would further his wishes in all sincerity.

"What thoughts did the Lord instill in his mind, that he should trust my words? I really do not know, but what I do know, is that if he had forseen the dangers which he had to face thereafter, he would not have listened to me.

"He conceals us therefore in the depth of the hold. For three

weeks we did not see daylight; but in the harbor of the island of Fayal there arose so many difficulties and the ship was so often examined, that it is astonishing we should not have been discovered; the Lord permitted it for the greater Glory of our Society. The English themselves saw clearly, that if we had desired to show ourselves and to denounce them, we had frequent opportunities to do so. They subsequently, in England and even in the presence of their ministers, praised our loyalty in keeping our word, to the great surprise of the enemies of the Faith.

"The English, after their escape from this danger, decided to sail for England rather than for Virginia, which was much farther off. They were in want of all that was most necessary for such a voyage.

"We steer therefore in the direction of England. The voyage was long and unpleasant. Fogs and darkness made us lose the right way, and we were driven to Wales, not far from Ireland. Our Captain had gone on shore in the little town of Pembroke, in order to procure provisions, when certain appearances made him to be looked upon as a pirate and he was thrown into prison: in order to clear himself he protested that he was no pirate, and in support of his innocence, he appealed to the two Jesuits who were on board his ship, saying that if they were questioned, they would know the truth. What goodness of Divine Providence! We were in the middle of winter and everything was wanting on board! If we had not received some assistance we should have perished from cold and suffering. What happened? They immediately sent for the Jesuits and brought them into town, to the great astonishment of everybody. They questioned us as witnesses; we depose that we knew, that is to say, that the Captain was a King's officer and not a pirate, and that his conduct towards us was an act of obedience and not the result of his own will.

"Our Captain was thus restored to liberty, and we with him. They kept us in town with great consideration, until an answer should come from London. We had long to wait. During this time we had frequent controversies with the ministers, but more frequently still with simple Protestants. Everybody was at liberty to call on us, altho' we were not allowed to leave the house. In everything else we were well treated, as I have said before.

"At last we receive order to embark for London. It was a long voyage, and there occurred several very provoking delays. Not to enumerate all these details, let it suffice to say that the King of England sent us to the town of Dover and made us cross from there to Calais, in France. The Governor of the town of Calais and the Mayor received us very kindly and kept us three days, to recover from our fatigues. We reached afterwards Amiens where we now are.

"We have thus been prisoners for nine and a half months,* always on board ship, with the exception, as I said, of the days we spent at Pembroke. For three months we received daily only two ounces of bread and a small piece of salt fish, and water which was almost always brackish. Hence we were surprised not to be taken sick, while the majority of the English were sick and some of them even succumbed. Surely the Lord has kept us, thanks to the prayers of your Fatherhood and those of our Society. May Heaven in His goodness turn all this to His greater glory, to the improvement of my life, and to my salvation. I hope for that, assisted by the prayers and the blessings of your Fatherhood, which I implore most humbly and on my knees, and with all the fervor of which I am capable.

"May the Lord Jesus always protect Your Fatherhood and deign to grant you His Mercy, my Very Reverend and very kind Father!

"Your Fatherhood's obedient son and unworthy servant,

"PIERRE BIARD.

"Amiens, May 26th, 1614."

Upon Biard's return to France, he was obliged to face a terrific storm of vituperative abuse. It was said that he and Massé had become so incensed at Biencourt, because of his abusive treatment to them, that they out of malice, had piloted Argall to Port Royal, that he might destroy it. Poutrincourt and Lescarbot, whose dislike of the Jesuits was well known, believed these charges,† and Poutrincourt took it upon himself to address the French admiralty

* This is an important statement. From it an approximate date of Argall's attack upon Saint Sauveur may be deduced. Biard's letter was written about the middle of May, 1614. His enforced stay at Pembroke was about four weeks. Hence it must have been early in July, 1613, that the English broke up the French settlement at Mount Desert.

† This "complaint" presented to the Judge of the Admiralty of "Guyenne au siege de la Rochelle" is dated July 18, 1614. The text in full is given by Brown, "Genesis of the U. S.," 2:726.

courts, in July of 1614, upon the subject. But the Jesuit Fathers had a defender in Samuel de Champlain,* who discredited the slander and showed that Argall had compelled an Indian to pilot him to Port Royal, thus vindicating the Fathers.

Quietly resuming his teaching at Lyons, after six years of eventful interruption, the missionary spirit would not yield to the prosaic routine of a professorial calling, and Biard bade farewell to academic surroundings to devote the remainder of his life to welfare work among his fellow men. In Christian service to the last, he died in harness, a chaplain in the King's army at Avignon, November 17, 1622.

Father Biard's associate at Port Royal and at Mount Desert, Father Enemond Massé, was born at Lyons in 1574 and entered the Society of Jesus at the age of twenty-two. When chosen with Biard for service in America, he was secretary to Father Coton. After escaping from Argall he returned to France and labored hard to restore the mission in Canada. His vivid and glowing descriptions of the vast field which New France offered for active service, so inspired many of the younger Jesuits that they begged to be sent there to work among the Indians.

So when the gray gowned Recollects, after ten years of arduous labor in the missionary fields of Quebec, realizing that the harvest was plenty but the laborers few, sent an invitation to the Jesuits to come over and help, a ready response was received, and in 1625 three priests of the Black Gown, Fathers Massé, Brebeuf and Lalemant,† sailed up the St. Lawrence, the first Jesuits in that region. Father Massé's enthusiastic eulogies had sown the seed, which in full harvest was to yield the most remarkable examples of self denial, personal sacrifice and martyrdom, to be found in the annals of history.

Massé and his companions labored unceasingly among the Indians until the capture of Quebec by Sir David Kirke in 1629, when they were taken prisoners and obliged to return to France.

* Thwaites, "Jesuit Relations," 1: 318 note.

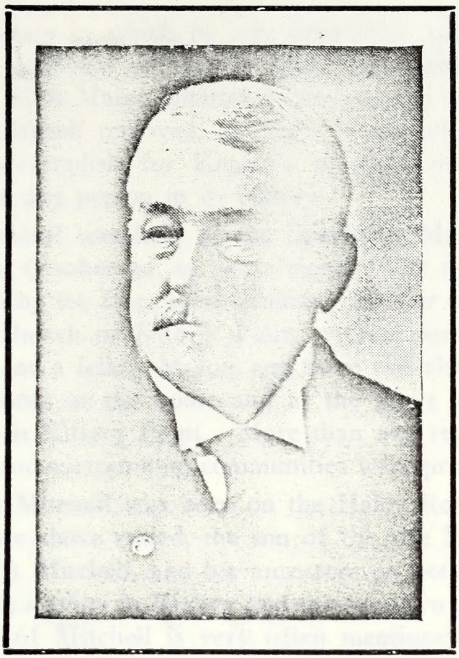
† Father Charles Lalemant. In the preface to one of his published letters, Paris, 1632 (Thwaites, "Jesuit Relations," 4:233) Lalemant is mentioned as having been at "Pentagouet" with La Saussaye. This is an error, since Biard makes no mention of Lalemant in his Relations. "The O'Callaghan Reprint," Albany, 1870, contains this mistake which has been copied by many writers. For an interesting account of the first Jesuits at Quebec, see George H. Locke, "When Canada Was New France," p. 98.

At the restoration of Canada to the French, by the terms of the treaty of Saint Germain-en Laye, for the third and last time Massé set out for the shores of America. Grown old in the service, he could now no longer labor among the Savages so he lived at Sillery, a suburb of Quebec which he built as a reservation for Indians who had become converted. His kindly oversight of the details of the mission and his eager willingness to be of service, won for him the affectionate title of "Father Useful."

On May 12, 1646, while on his way to confess the garrison of Fort Richelieu, in preparation for the celebration of a feast day, this worthy man who had seen service at Port Royal and at Mount Desert, died by the wayside. A monument to his memory stands on the site of the chapel built by the Commander de Sillery as a memorial to him and the brief inscription bears testimony that Pierre Ennemond Massé, S. J., the first missionary in Canada, was buried in 1646 in the church of St. Michell on the domain of Saint Joseph of Sillery.

Of Father Jacques Quentin, who was held a prisoner with Father Biard, on board the Jonas during the long cruise to the Azores and to Milford Haven, but little is on record. He was born in Abbeville, February 1572 and entered the Jesuit order on June 30, 1604. He reached France with Biard in May of 1614 and never returned to America. He died April 18, 1647. Of Brother Jean Dixon, Biard's servant, even less is known. He entered the order of Jesuits in 1613, just prior to the sailing of the Jonas and after his return to France, is lost to sight.

Brother Gilbert du Thet, the fighting Jesuit who gave his life in the futile defense of Saint Sauveur, found his last resting place on the Island of the Desert Mountains somewhere on Fernald's Point; forerunner of that black gowned army, fearless messengers of the faith, explorers and scientists as well as priests, whose chronicles are numbered among the most remarkable historical narratives that America possesses.



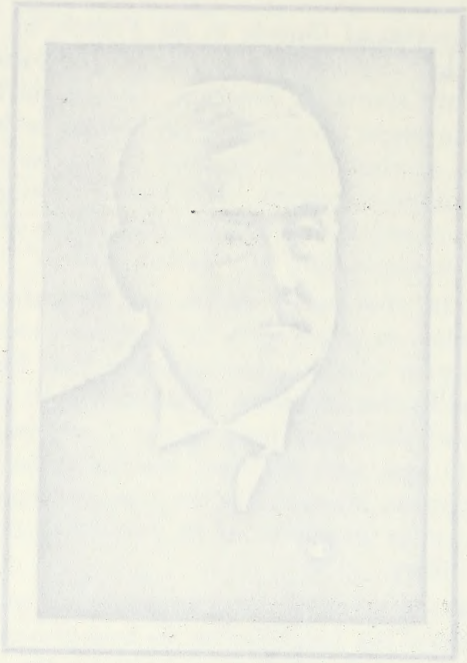
HON. HORACE MITCHELL

Born March 13, 1857 Died October 9, 1922

(By Justin Henry Shaw)

Hon. Horace Mitchell of Kittery, whose name has been prominently identified with the business and politics and the many affairs of his town for more than thirty years, and who was widely known in the country as a summer-hotel man, a promoter of corporations, a former representative in the legislature and state senator, and a leading farmer, and standing high in many fraternal circles, died at his home, the historic Sparhawk Mansion on the Pepperrell Road, Kittery Point, early Monday morning, October 9, 1922, at the age of 65 years, 6 months and 27 days. The passing of Mr. Mitchell was the result of a cerebral hemorrhage with which he was stricken Friday night, October 6, and from which he never rallied in any respect.

Mr. Mitchell suffered a serious breakdown in health in October 1919 and for a while was regarded as being in a serious condition, but gradually he seemed to improve and became active again in the



many matters in which he was interested, and he even managed a second strenuous attempt to secure the nomination for Congress from the First Maine District in the summer of 1920. The death of Mr. Mitchell removed, as might be expected, a man who was able to accomplish for Kittery's material welfare and progress more than any person in its history.

The funeral was held at the Sparhawk Mansion on Thursday afternoon, October 12, at two o'clock. The religious service was conducted by the Rev. John Graham, minister of the First Congregational Church of Kittery Point, a close personal friend to Mr. Mitchell, and a fellow-Mason, and there was also elaborate Masonic services, both at the home and at the grave in the Free Baptist cemetery in Kittery Point. More than 400 representative men of the state and surrounding communities were present at the services.

Horace Mitchell was born on the Haley Road in Kittery Point on the date above stated, the son of the late Reuben and Hannah (Sayward) Mitchell, and his ancestors on both sides were among the earliest settlers in Kittery and the southern parts of Maine, and the name of Mitchell is very often mentioned in the records of the town and in its history.

He received his education in the schools of Kittery, including the Kittery High school, and in the New Hampton (N. H.) Literary Institute and Business College, and later he fitted himself for teaching. He was master of grammar schools in Kittery for thirty-three terms, and he also taught one term in York.

His start in business life was as a clerk in the Marshall House at York Harbor, and he was later so employed in the Hotel Wentworth at New Castle, N. H. For five summers he was a successful manager of the Hotel Pocahontas at Gerrish Island, and finding this business to his liking in 1890 he erected the Hotel Champernowne at Warehouse Point, so called at that time, but since then its identity has been mostly lost by the more important name of the hotel.

Mr. Mitchell's first vote was for a republican president. He represented Kittery in the Maine House in 1891, and then Kittery and Eliot as class towns in 1893, 1911, 1913 and 1919. He was nominated for state senator by acclamation in 1895 and was elected, serving two years. In 1896 the governor of Maine appointed him

to the commission to examine the state treasurer's accounts, and in 1897 he served as chairman of the same commission. He was postmaster at Kittery Point during President Harrison's administration and held the office for a number of years thereafter. He was always republican.

Mr. Mitchell since 1901 conducted the corporation business established by the late Frank E. Rowell, Esq., and it became the leading headquarters of promoters in the state. Since his retirement from the hotel business, which was taken over by the necessities of the United States Housing Corporation in the development of the Navy Yard, during the war, he has been mostly engaged as a farmer, on two or more large farms at East Kittery. In this work he took a great pride, and he had a handsome stock and valuable fowl. Under his management the farms have been productive and profitable.

His first wife was Miss Lucy A. Frost, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Frost of Pembroke and Eliot, Me. By this marriage there was one daughter, now Mrs. Ethel May Hale of Haverhill, Mass. His first wife died a number of years ago.

December 25, 1901, he was married to Miss Mary Gertrude Chase, a talented daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Edward Chase of Kittery. She was well known before her marriage as an elocutionist and reader, and is a graduate of the Emerson School of Oratory of Boston. By this marriage there was one son, Horace Mitchell, Jr., who is a student in Bowdoin College.

Mr. Mitchell was a promoter of the Portsmouth, Kittery & York Street Railway, built in 1897; and was active in the organization of the Agamenticus Water Company, which later was absorbed by the Kittery Water District, and which system is known as one of the best water supplies in New England.

The people of Kittery gave him the unusual honor of naming a central school house at Kittery Point for him, while he was yet living. He was a trustee of Traip Academy and had repeatedly been a superintendent of schools and was a member of the school board.

His last great service to the town were his efforts in the Legislature to bring about the erection of the great Memorial Bridge over the Piscataqua River between Kittery and Portsmouth, N. H., in

which the United States and New Hampshire have joined with Maine in now building. In this matter he ably assisted Governor Milliken of Maine and Governor Bartlett of New Hampshire, and with Hon. Aaron B. Cole, then state senator from Kittery, was active in the progress of the case before the Maine and New Hampshire delegations in Washington. It is regretted that he died before he was able to see the construction completed.

The Kittery Navy Yard was one of his hobbies, and he was a constant and consistent friend to the entire naval establishment, and had many friends among its officers and its workmen.

His first attempt to secure the nomination for Congress was in 1918, when he was defeated by Hon. Louis B. Goodall of Sanford. His second campaign for the nomination in 1920 has already been mentioned. He also tried for the nomination for councilor in 1906 and failed. He would have creditably filled either of the positions he sought and his failure to go to Congress was doubtless a great disappointment to him.

Mr. Mitchell was a generous and cordial entertainer during the years of his ownership of the Hotel Champernowne and later at the Sparhawk Mansion, which was a few hundred yards north from the hotel. The Sparhawk Mansion was the headquarters of President Taft and the presidential party of distinguished men to Kittery, October 23, 1912. President Taft wrote his name on the wall paper at the head of the Colonial stairs. Mr. William Dean Howells, whose summer home for years was close by, was frequently a guest of the Mitchell home. Mr. Mitchell was an excellent speaker, a tireless worker in whatever he engaged, a friend to education, simple and frank, genial in his manners, and a loyal friend. He did all that his time permitted to encourage the study of history. It is impossible to relate in any personal sketch his many acts in that respect, or more than outline his work in other respects.

The organizations of which he was a member and in many an officer, were: Past Master of Naval Lodge, F. & A. M., Kittery; P. H. P., Royal Arch Chapter of South Berwick; Maine Council, R. & S. Masters of Saco; Maine Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars of Biddeford; New Hampshire Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32nd degree; Kora Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Lewiston;

Piscataqua Chapter, O. E. S.; Past Grand of Riverside Lodge, No. 72, I. O. O. F.; P. C. P. of Dirigo Encampment, I. O. O. F.; Canton Hayes No. 7, P. M., I. O. O. F.; P. C. C., Constitution Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Kittery; a member of Rising Star Commandery, U. O. G. C. of Kittery and Grand Keeper of Records of the Golden Cross of Maine for 37 years; Kittery Grange, P. of H.; York Pomona; State of Maine Grange; and a member of St. Aspinquid Tribe, I. O. R. M. of Kittery.

Upon the date of his death the Portsmouth, N. H., newspapers paid him unusual and sincere tributes in editorials. *The Portsmouth Times* well said: "For more than thirty years he gave the best in him for Kittery, and his passing takes away a citizen whose place cannot be filled and Greater Portsmouth has lost a true friend." *The Portsmouth Herald* fittingly said also: "He led a life so full of business activities that he had no time to criticise others. He was an inspiration to the community in which he lived."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF NATIVES OF MAINE WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

(By John C. Stewart)

(Continued from Vol. 10, No. 3, p. 154)

Kendall, Charles West, a Representative from Nevada; born in Searsmont April 22, 1828; attended Phillips academy, Andover, Massachusetts and Yale college; studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Sacramento, California; member of the state house of representatives 1861-1862; moved to Hamilton, Nevada; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses (March 4, 1871 to March 3, 1875).

Kidder, David, a Representative from Maine; born in Dresden December 8, 1787; pursued classical studies with private tutors, studied law, was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Bloomfield; removed to Skowhegan in 1817, and to Norridgewock in 1821; county attorney of Somerset county 1811-1823; elected as a Whig to the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses (March 4,

1823 to March 3, 1827); returned to Skowhegan in 1827; state representative in 1829; died in Skowhegan November 1, 1860.

Kimball, Alanson M., a Representative from Wisconsin; born in Buxton March 12, 1827; pursued academic studies; moved to Wisconsin in 1852 and engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits; elected to the state senate 1863-1864; elected as a Republican to the Forty-fourth Congress (March 4, 1875 to March 3, 1877); defeated as a Republican candidate for the Forty-fifth Congress.

King, Cyrus, a Representative from Maine while a part of Massachusetts; born in Scarborough, September 16, 1772; pursued classical studies in Phillips academy, Andover, Massachusetts and graduated from Columbia college in 1794; studied law in New York City with Rufus King and served as his private secretary while minister to England in 1796; completed his law studies in Biddeford, was admitted to the bar in 1797 and began practice in Saco; elected as a Federalist to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses (March 4, 1813 to March 3, 1817), died in Saco, April 25, 1817.

King, Rufus, a Delegate from Massachusetts and a Senator from New York; born in Scarborough, March 24, 1755; pursued classical studies and graduated from Harvard college in 1777; studied law in Newburyport, Massachusetts; served in the Revolutionary war; was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1780; state representative in 1782; Delegate from Massachusetts in the Continental Congress 1784-1787; delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1787; delegate to the Federal constitutional convention in 1787; moved to New York City in 1788; member of the state house of representatives in 1789-1790; elected as a Federalist to the United States Senate in 1789; reelected in 1795 and served from July 16, 1789 until May 18, 1796 when he resigned; minister to Great Britain May 20, 1796 to May 18, 1803; Federalist candidate for vice-president in 1804 and defeated; again elected to the United States Senate in 1813; reelected in 1819 and served from March 4, 1813 to March 3, 1825; defeated as the Federalist candidate for governor of New York in 1815 and for President of the United

States in 1816; again minister to Great Britain May 5, 1825 to June 16, 1826; died in Jamaica, New York, April 29, 1827.

Knowlton, Ebenezer, a Representative from Maine; born in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, December 6, 1815; moved with his parents to Montville, Maine in 1825; completed preparatory studies; studied theology; member of the state house of representatives 1844-1850; speaker of the house in 1846; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-fourth Congress (March 4, 1855 to March 3, 1857); died in Montville, September 10, 1874.

Knowles, Freeman, a Representative from South Dakota; born in Harmony, October 10, 1846; attended Bloomfield academy, Skowhegan; enlisted in the sixteenth Maine regiment June 16, 1862; served three years and nineteen days in the army of the Potomac; captured at the battle of Reams Station August 18, 1864 and kept a prisoner in Libby, Belle Island and Salisbury, N. C., until the war closed; moved to Denison, Iowa; admitted to the bar in 1869; moved to Nebraska and began the publication of the *Ceresco Times*; moved to the Black Hills in 1888 and began the publication of the *Meade County Times* in Tilford; moved to Deadwood and began the publication of the *Evening Independent*; elected as a Populist to the Fifty-fifth Congress (March 4, 1897 to March 3, 1899); resumed newspaper work in Deadwood, South Dakota and died there June 1, 1916.

ADDENDUM

The following pages were inadvertently omitted by the publisher from Mr. Stewart's Biographical Sketches as follows:

Allen, Elisha Hunt, a Representative from Maine; born in New Salem, Massachusetts, January 28, 1804; graduated from Williams college in 1823; studied law; was admitted to the bar and began practice in Brattleboro, Vermont in 1825; removed to Bangor and was a member of the state house of representatives 1836-1841, and in 1838 was speaker; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1841 to March 3, 1843); defeated for re-

election; member of the state house of representatives in 1846; moved to Boston in 1847 and resumed the practice of law; elected to the state house of representatives in 1849; appointed consul for Honolulu, and was prominently connected with the government of the Hawaiian Islands as chief justice, as regent, and as envoy to the United States in 1856, 1864, 1870 and 1875; died in the White House in Washington, D. C., January 1, 1883.

Appleton, John, a Representative from Maine; born in Beverly, Massachusetts, February 11, 1815; graduated from Bowdoin college in 1834; studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Portland in 1837; engaged in editorial work on *Eastern Argus*; chief clerk of the Navy Department and also of the State Department; United States minister to Bolivia from March 30, 1848 to May 4, 1849; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-second Congress (March 4, 1851 to March 3, 1853); secretary of legation in London from February 19, 1855 to November 16, 1855 and served in October as charge d'affaires; Assistant Secretary of State from April 4, 1857 to June 8, 1860; minister to Russia from June, 1860 to June 7, 1861; died in Portland, August 22, 1864.

Bailey, Jeremiah, a Representative from Maine; born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, May 1, 1773; graduated from Brown university; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Wiscasset; member of the state house of representatives 1811-1814; Judge of probate 1814-1835; eleced as a Whig to the Twenty-fourth Congress (March 4, 1835 to March 3, 1837); collector of customs of Wiscasset 1849-1853; died in Wiscasset, July 6, 1853.

Blaine, James Gillespie, a Representative and a Senator from Maine; born in West Brownsville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1830; graduated from Washington college, Pennsylvania in 1847; taught for a time in Western military institute, Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky; returned to Pennsylvania; studied law and in 1852-1854 taught higher branches in Pennsylvania institute for the blind in Philadelphia; went to Maine in 1854; edited the *Portland Advertiser* and the *Kennebec Journal*;

member of the Maine house of representatives from Augusta 1859-1862; speaker 1861-1862; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth Congresses and served from March 4, 1863 to July 10, 1876 when he resigned; was speaker of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses; appointed and subsequently elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lot M. Morrill, and served from July 10, 1876 to March 5, 1881, when he resigned to become Secretary of State in President Garfield's Cabinet, which position he held until he resigned December 12, 1881; in 1884 he was nominated for the Presidency by the national Republican convention but was defeated by Grover Cleveland of New York; Secretary of State under Harrison from March 7, 1889 to June 4, 1892 when he resigned; died in Washington, D. C., January 23, 1893.

Bronson, David, a Representative from Maine; born in Suffield, Connecticut, February 8, 1800; graduated from Dartmouth college in 1819; studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Anson, Maine; member of the state house of representatives in 1832 and 1834 and of the state senate in 1846; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-seventh Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George Evans and served from May 31, 1841 to March 3, 1843; collector of customs at Bath, Maine, 1850-1853; judge of probate for Sagadahoc county 1854-1857; died in Talbot county, Maryland, November 20, 1863.

Brown, Benjamin, a Representative from the District of Maine before its separation from Massachusetts; born in Swansea, Rhode Island, September 23, 1756; pursued academic studies; studied medicine and practised; member of Massachusetts house of representatives in 1809, 1811, 1812 and 1819; elected to the Fourteenth Congress (March 4, 1815 to March 3, 1817); died in Waldoboro, Maine, September 17, 1831.

Burleigh, William, a Representative from Maine; born in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, October 24, 1785; studied law;

was admitted to the bar and practiced in South Berwick, Maine; elected to the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses (March 4, 1823 to March 3, 1827); died in South Berwick, July 2, 1827.

Carr, Francis, a Representative from Maine; born in Newbury, Massachusetts, December 6, 1751; attended the public schools; member of Massachusetts house of representatives from Haverhill, 1791-1795, 1801-1803 and from Orrington, Maine District, 1806-1808; state senator 1809-1811; elected as a Democrat to the Twelfth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Barzillai Gannett and served from June 3, 1812 to March 3, 1819; died in Bangor, Maine, October 7, 1821.

Cary, Shepard, a Representative from Maine; born in New Salem, Massachusetts, July 3, 1805; attended the public schools; engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits; member of the Maine house of representatives in 1832, 1833, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1843; presidential elector on the Van Buren and Johnson ticket in 1836; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1843 to March 3, 1845); died in Houlton, Maine, August 9, 1866.

Chandler, John, a Representative from the District of Maine and a Senator from the state of Maine; born in Epping, New Hampshire, February 1, 1762; took part in the revolutionary war; commissioned brigadier-general July 8, 1812; honorably discharged June 15, 1815; moved to Maine and settled on a farm at Monmouth; member of the state senate 1803-1805; elected to the Ninth and Tenth Congresses (March 4, 1805 to March 3, 1809); member of the Maine constitutional convention, 1819-1820; elected United States Senator from Maine on the admission of the state; re-elected and served from June 14, 1820 to March 3, 1829; collector of customs at Portland 1829-1837; died at Augusta, Maine, September 25, 1841.

Cilley, Jonathan, a Representative from Maine; born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, February 2, 1802; graduated from Bowdoin college in 1825; studied law; was admitted to the bar and begar

practice in Thomaston in 1829; editor of *Thomaston Register* 1829-1831; member of the state house of representatives 1832-1837; served as speaker two years; elected as a Van Buren Democrat to the Twenty-fifth Congress and served from March 4, 1837 to February 24, 1838 when he was killed in a duel at Blandensburg, Maryland by William Graves, a Representative from Kentucky.

Clifford, Nathan, a Representative from Maine; born in Rumney, New Hampshire, August 18, 1803; attended Haverhill academy and New Hampton Literary Institute, New Hampton, New Hampshire; studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Newfield, Maine, in 1827; member of the state house of representatives 1830-1834; speaker 1833-1834; attorney general 1834-1838; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses (March 4, 1839 to March 3, 1843); served as Attorney General of the United States from October 17, 1846 to March 17, 1848; commissioner to Mexico with the rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from March 18, 1848 to September 6, 1849; resumed the practice of law in Portland; appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States January 28, 1858 and served until his death in Cornish, Maine, July 25, 1881.

Conner, Samuel Shepard, a Representative from the District of Maine; born in New Hampshire about 1785; attended Phillips Exeter academy in 1794; graduated from Yale college in 1806; studied law; was admitted to the bar and practiced in Waterville, Maine; served in the war of 1812 as major of the twenty-first infantry and as lieutenant colonel of the thirteenth infantry; resigned July 14, 1814; resumed the practice of law in Waterville; elected to the Fourteenth Congress (March 4, 1815 to March 3, 1817; appointed surveyor general of the Ohio land district in 1819; died in Covington, Kentucky, December 25, 1819.

Cook, Orchard, a Representative from the District of Maine; born in Salem, Massachusetts, March 24, 1763; attended the public schools and engaged in mercantile pursuits; assessor of Pownalborough, Maine in 1786; town clerk of New Milford, Maine, 1795-

1797; justice of the peace; judge of the court of common pleas for Lincoln county 1799-1810; appointed assessor of the twenty-fifth district in November, 1798; overseer of Bowdoin college, 1800-1805; elected to the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Congresses (March 4, 1805 to March 3, 1811); sheriff of Lincoln county 1811-1819; postmaster of Wiscasset until his death there August 12, 1819.

Cushman, Joshua, a Representative from the District and from the State of Maine; born in Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1759; entered the Revolutionary Army, April 1, 1777 and served until March, 1780; graduated from Harvard college in 1787; studied theology and was licensed to preach; settled in Winslow, Maine and preached there nearly twenty years, first as pastor of a Congregational church and then of a Unitarian church; member of the state house of representatives in 1811-1812; state senator in 1809, 1810, 1819 and 1820; elected a Representative from the District of Maine to the Sixteenth Congress (March 4, 1819 to March 3, 1821); elected a Representative from the State of Maine to the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Congresses (March 4, 1821 to March 3, 1825); again a member of the state legislature in 1834; died in Winslow, January 27, 1834; interment in Augusta, Maine.

Dana, Judah, a Senator from Maine; born in Pomfret, Connecticut, April 25, 1772; graduated from Dartmouth college in 1795; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1798 and began practice in Fryeburg, Maine; county attorney of Oxford county 1805-1811; judge of probate 1811-1822; judge of the court of common pleas 1811-1823; judge of circuit court also; delegate to the Maine state constitutional convention 1819; member of the executive council in 1834; appointed as a Democrat to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ether Shepley and served from December 7, 1836 to February 22, 1837; died in Fryeburg, Maine, December 27, 1845.

Dane, Joseph, a Representative from Maine; born in Beverly, Massachusetts, October 25, 1778; attended Phillips Exeter academy and graduated from Harvard college in 1799; studied law, was admitted to the bar in July, 1802 and began practice in Kenne-

bunk, Maine; delegate to the state constitutional conventions in 1816 and 1819; elected as a Federalist to the Sixteenth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Holmes; re-elected to the Seventeenth Congress and served from December 11, 1820 to March 3, 1823; member of the state house of representatives in 1824, 1825, 1832, 1833, 1839 and 1840, and of the state senate in 1829; declined to serve as an executive councillor of Maine in 1841; died in Kennebunk, May 1, 1858.

Dearborn, Henry, a Representative from the District of Maine; born in North Hampton, New Hampshire, February 23, 1751; received a public school training; studied medicine and began practice in 1772 in Nottingham Square, New Hampshire; captain in General Stark's regiment in the Revolutionary war and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, where he covered the retreat of the American forces; accompanied Arnold's expedition to Canada and took part in the storming of Quebec; was taken prisoner but was released on parole in May, 1776; fought in the battles of Stillwater, Saratoga, Monmouth and Newton; joined Washington's staff in 1781 as deputy quartermaster general with the rank of colonel and served at the seige of Yorktown; moved to Monmouth, Maine in June, 1784; elected brigadier general of militia in 1787 and made major general in 1789; appointed United States marshal for the district of Maine in 1789; elected as a Democrat to the Third and Fourth Congresses (March 4, 1793 to March 3, 1797); appointed Secretary of War by President Jefferson, and served from March, 1801 to March 7, 1809; appointed by President Madison collector of the port of Boston in 1809, which position he held until January 27, 1812, when he was appointed senior major general in the United States army; in command at the capture of York (now Toronto) April 27, 1814 and Fort George May 27, 1813; recalled from the frontier July 6, 1813, and placed in command of the city of New York; appointed minister plenipotentiary to Portugal by President Monroe and served from May 7, 1822 to June 30, 1824 when, by his own request, he was recalled; he returned to Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he died June 6, 1829.

Fessenden, William Pitt, a Representative and a Senator from

Maine; born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, October 16, 1806; graduated from Bowdoin college in 1723; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1827 and practiced in Bridgton, Bangor and Portland; member of the state house of representatives in 1832 and 1840; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1841 to March 3, 1843); declined to be a candidate for re-election; again a member of the state legislature 1845-1846; defeated as a Whig for the Thirty-second Congress; again a member of the state legislature 1853-1854; elected as a Whig to the United States Senate and re-elected as a Republican, serving from March 4, 1853 until July 1, 1864 when he resigned, having been appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Lincoln; Secretary of the Treasury from July 1, 1864 to March 3, 1865; again elected to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1865 until his death in Portland, September 8, 1869.

French, Ezra Bartlett, a Representative from Maine; born in Landaff, New Hampshire, September 23, 1810; pursued an academic course; moved to Damariscotta, Maine; Secretary of state; elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress (March 4, 1859 to March 3, 1861); appointed Second Auditor of the Treasury August 3, 1861 and held the office until his death in Washington, D. C., April 24, 1881.

Fuller, Thomas James Duncan, a Representative from Maine; born in Hardwick, Vermont, March 17, 1808; attended the public schools; studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Calais, Maine; elected to the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses (March 4, 1849 to March 3, 1857); appointed by President Buchanan, Second Auditor of the Treasury and served from April 15, 1857 until August 3, 1861; practiced law in Washington, D. C.; died in Fauquier county, Virginia, February 13, 1876.

Gage, Joshua, a Representative from the District of Maine; born in Massachusetts in 1763; completed preparatory studies; moved to Augusta, Maine in 1795; member of the state house of representatives 1805 and 1807: member of the state senate in 1813 and

1815; treasurer of Kennebec county twenty-one years; elected as a Democrat to the Fifteenth Congress (March 4, 1817 to March 3, 1819); member of the executive council 1822-1823; died in Augusta January 24, 1831.

Gannett, Barzillai, a Representative from the District of Maine; born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, June 17, 1764; graduated from Harvard college in 1785; studied law and was admitted to the bar but became an Episcopal minister and settled in Gardiner, Maine; member of the state house of representatives 1805-1806; served in the state senate in 1807 and 1808; elected to the Eleventh Congress (March 4, 1809 to March 3, 1811); re-elected to the Twelfth Congress but failed to qualify; died in New York in 1832.

Gilman, Charles Jervis, a Representative from Maine; born in Exeter, New Hampshire, February 26, 1824; pursued classical studies; member of the legislature of New Hampshire in 1850; studied law; was admitted to the bar and began practice in Brunswick, Maine; member of Maine legislature in 1854; elected as a Republican to the Thirty-fifth Congress (March 4, 1857 to March 3, 1859); delegate to the Republican national convention in 1860; died in Brunswick, Maine, February 5, 1901.

Goodenow, Robert, a Representative from Maine; born in Farmington, New Hampshire, June 10, 1800; completed preparatory studies; studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Farmington in 1821; county attorney 1828-1834; also again in 1841; moved to Maine and resumed practice in Paris; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-second Congress (March 4, 1851 to March 3, 1853); appointed state bank commissioner in 1857.

Goodenow, Rufus K., a Representative from Maine; born in Henniker, New Hampshire, April 24, 1790; moved to Maine and located in Brownfield; received a limited education; engaged in farming; captain in the war of 1812; moved to Paris, Maine; clerk of Oxford county courts 1821-1837; member of the state house of representatives; presidential elector on the Harrison ticket in 1840; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-first Congress (March 4, 1849 to March 3, 1851); died in Paris, Maine, March 24, 1863.

Hall, Joseph, a Representative from Maine; Born in Methuen, Massachusetts, June 26, 1793; attended Phillips Andover academy; moved to Camden, Maine in 1809; engaged in mercantile pursuits; held local offices and was sheriff of his county; postmaster four years; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Congresses (March 4, 1833 to March 3, 1837); naval agent at Boston, Massachusetts, 1849-1853; clerk in the Boston custom house; died in Boston, Massachusetts, December 31, 1850.

Harris, Mark, a Representative from Maine; born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, January 27, 1779; moved to Portland, Maine in 1800; held several local offices; served in both branches of the state legislature; elected to the Seventeenth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ezekiel Whitman and served from December 22, 1822 to March 3, 1823; died in New York City, March 2, 1843.

Herrick, Joshua, a Representative from Maine; born in Beverly, Massachusetts, March 18, 1793; attended the public schools; moved to Maine in 1811 and engaged in the lumber business; served in the war of 1812; moved to Brunswick and was connected with the first cotton factory in Maine; deputy sheriff of Cumberland county many years; deputy collector and inspector of customs at Kennebunkport 1829-1841; county commissioner of York county 1842-1843; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1843 to March 3, 1845); again deputy collector at Kennebunkport 1847-1849; register of probate for York county 1849-1855; died in Alfred, August 30, 1874.

Holmes, John, a Representative from the District of Maine and a Senator from the state of Maine; born in Kingston, Massachusetts, March 14, 1773; graduated from Brown university in 1796; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1799 and began practice in Alfred, Maine; served in both branches of the Massachusetts legislature; elected as a Democrat to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Congresses, and served from March 4, 1817 to March 15, 1820, when he resigned; delegate to the Maine constitutional convention; elected to the United States Senate from Maine and served from

June 13, 1820 to March 3, 1827; again elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Albion K. Parris, and served from January 15, 1829 to March 3, 1833; member of the state house of representatives 1835-1838; appointed United States District attorney in 1841 and served until his death in Portland, July 7, 1843.

Hubbard, Levi, a Representative from the District of Maine; born in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 19, 1762; attended common schools; engaged in farming; prominent in state military organizations; member of the state house of representatives in 1804, 1805 and 1812 and a state senator 1806-1811; elected as a Democrat to the Thirteenth Congress (March 4, 1813 to March 3, 1815); state senator in 1816; executive councillor in 1829; died in Paris, Maine, February 18, 1836.

Jarvis, Leonard, a Representative from Maine; born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 19, 1781; graduated from Harvard college in 1800; located in Surry, Maine; Sheriff of Hancock county 1821-1829; collector of customs for the Penobscot district 1829-1831; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-first, and to the three succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1829 to March 3, 1837); naval agent at Boston, Massachusetts, 1838-1841; returned to Surry where he died September 18, 1854.

THE LONGFELLOWS OF PORTLAND, MAINE

(By Fred K. Owen)

A little more than one hundred years ago at the Maine State Election for the year 1822 there was elected to Congress from the Portland district an attorney of the City by name of Stephen Longfellow. The election was the second ever to have been held in the then new State of Maine, and Mr. Longfellow was chosen to succeed one Mark Harris who was filling out the unexpired term of Ezekiel Whitman, who had resigned.

Mr. Longfellow was a distinguished citizen of Portland and one of the town's most successful attorneys, but his chief claim to fame lies not in his abilities as a lawyer or in his service in

Congress, but is derived from the fact that he was the father of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet.

The youth, who later made the name of Longfellow immortal, was at that time a youngster of 15 years and a sophomore in Bowdoin College. The family then resided in the brick mansion on Congress street, now known all over the world as the Longfellow house, and it does not require a wide stretch of the imagination to conceive that, whether college was in session or not the future poet was at home on this election day when his father was running for Congress and that possibly he spent much of his time about the polling place and talked politics with his youthful friends.

We may also be quite sure that when the returns came in he shared with the other members of his family and his father's friends and political allies the delight that was theirs because of the honor that had come to his sire. It is not unlikely also that when Henry went back to Bowdoin, his college mates looked upon him with more than ordinary regard, for even in those early days, it was something of a distinction to be the son of a member of Congress.

Was Federalist

Stephen Longfellow was a Federalist and Portland was the chief town of a Federalist district, but his party was in a minority in the State, for Congressman Whitman, who had resigned his seat in Congress the previous year to run for Governor, was defeated for that office by Albion K. Parris, the Republican candidate, by a vote of 12,887 to 6,811. What was the Republican Party at this time later became the Democratic Party, as is commonly known.

Mr. Longfellow himself had no easy fight of it in his own district. Among the archives at the State House is the report of the Governor and council of this election of 1822 and by it, it appears that Stephen Longfellow, Federalist, received 2157 votes and that John Anderson, Republican (Democrat), had 2036. This gave Longfellow a plurality of 121, but a majority elected in those days and scattering votes were more common than they are at this time.

The old time voters did not feel held down to party nominees and frequently made their own choice of candidate when they went to the polls.

On this occasion 79 scattering votes were thrown which brought the total up to 4272, 2147 being necessary for a choice. Stephen Longfellow had 2157 and was therefore elected, but he had only 20 votes to come and go on.

The time that Steve Longfellow ran for Congress—we may be sure that his friends and political associates addressed him thus familiarly—Portland was a thriving town, but was later to assume the dignity of a City. Its population was then 8,500, but it had begun to grow so rapidly that ten years later it had increased in size to a place of 12,000 people.

In 1822 there was but one polling place in town, a school house on the lower end of Congress street, the upper part of which had been fitted up for a town hall. It was to this hall that the voters of the town directed their footsteps on this election day of a hundred years ago, and it was about it that we have allowed our imagination to picture the future poet to have been loitering.

Already the school house was regarded as too small a place for the chief municipal building of the prosperous young town and the agitation for a regular town hall had begun, which later resulted in the erection of a larger structure devoted exclusively to municipal purposes.

When Stephen Longfellow arrived in Washington to take his seat in Congress he found several among his associates who either at that time or later loomed large in his Country's history.

Henry Clay was speaker and one of the new members from Massachusetts was a man by the name of Daniel Webster.

Another one of the Maine man's colleagues whose name is familiar to present-day students of American history, was a member from Pennsylvania, James Buchanan by name, who was subsequently the President of the United States.

The senators whom the Maine member must have met during his sojourn in Washington include some names that are familiar. The New York pair were Martin Van Buren, who was afterwards president, and Rufus King, who would have been president had he belonged to the right party.

Thomas H. Benton was a senator from Missouri and Horatio Seymour from Vermont. The junior senator from South Carolina was Robert Y. Hayne, who would perhaps be forgotten, but for

the reply made to him later by Daniel Webster, the then new member from Massachusetts.

The most distinguished of Stephen Longfellow's colleagues of Maine in the House was Enoch Lincoln, who, after his service there, became Governor of Maine. Mr. Lincoln had been twice a member of Congress from Massachusetts and served three terms after Maine became a State. He resigned to become Governor of Maine in 1826. The Lewiston district sent Ebeneazer Herrick, who served three terms and declined re-election. Mr. Herrick was the father of Anson Herrick who removed to New York City and served one term in Congress as a representative of that State.

From the Kennebec district came Joseph Cushman, a clergyman, and like Longfellow and Lincoln, a graduate of Harvard. Mr. Cushman had served as a representative of Massachusetts before coming to Maine.

The York county district sent William Burleigh of South Berwick who served two terms. William Burleigh was the father of John H. Burleigh, who was a member of the 43rd and 44th Congresses and who was succeeded in that body by Thomas B. Reed.

The Somerset representative was David Kidder of Skowhegan, a lawyer and a Whig and twice a member of the House.

From the extreme east came Jeremiah O'Brien of Machias, a merchant and farmer, and of the family of the Jeremiah O'Brien who was the hero of the capture of the British sloop Margaretta, one of the most thrilling incidents of the Revolutionary War.

Link in Hale Chain

One of the Maine senators was John Chandler of Monmouth, a brother of Thomas Chandler who was later a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and an uncle of the more famous Zachariah Chandler of Michigan, senator from that state, and secretary of the interior under President Grant.

Zachariah Chandler was the grandfather of the present senator, Frederick Hale, who therefore has not only a father and a grandfather who were United States senators, but a great-uncle as well.

The other Maine senator was John Holmes of Alfred, one of the foremost statesmen of his time. John Holmes was a delegate to the Maine constitutional convention and one of the two first Senators of the State.

Portland of That Day

But what of Portland when Steve Longfellow was elected to Congress? We have told something of it, noting that it was but an overgrown village and having described the schoolhouse hall where the voters assembled a hundred years ago.

It was a seaport town and already enjoying a big trade in lumber for which rum and molasses were received from the West Indies. The long black wharves extended out into the harbor and about them were the low lying wooden buildings. There were no great public or mercantile buildings and but few fine residences. The Preble mansion which stood next to the Longfellow House was the best. Perhaps a description of this neighborhood, written by the late Nathan Goold, one of the foremost of Portland's historical authorities will give a good idea of the rest of the town. Wrote Mr. Goold in one of his articles:

> "The yellow, two-story house and barn above and the Preble Mansion on the other side of his father's house. In the front of the house on Congress street two wooden planks sufficed for a sidewalk in muddy weather. On the opposite side of the street were two blacksmith shops and two or three wooden houses, perhaps four, between Center and Brown streets. Brown street was laid out to Cumberland in 1817, and Preble street not until 1831. Where the Morton block now stands, was a two-story house and barn where Reuben Morton lived from about 1810 to 1820. After he moved away, the house was occupied by Samuel Haines, who lived there until the removal of the house."

The Reuben Morton who lived in the neighborhood was one of the leading merchants of the town.

The Longfellow children slept on the third floor of the house and from the windows the poet and his brothers and sisters had an unobstructed view to White Head, Fort Preble and Portland lighthouse on the front and to Back Cove, and the fields and forests stretching away towards the White Mountains from the rear.

Class distinctions prevailed to a far greater degree in the Portland of that day than they do now and the Longfellows were aristocrats of the aristocrats. Stephen was a graduate of Harvard as his father had been before him and both were gentlemen of what we would now call the old School.

There were several churches in town, but the Longfellow family in common with most of the "quality," were Unitarians and attendants upon the First Parish, under Dr. Deane and Rev. Ichabod Nichols.

Of Stephen Longfellow himself only the most complimentary things have been written by the historians of the olden days. It is said of him that he was tall and slight and of aristocratic bearing. He was polished and gentle in his manners and honored and respected by all for his upright character.

Perhaps no better insight into his character can be afforded than is afforded by a letter he wrote to his son, Henry, while the latter was in college. In this letter, he said:

> "I am happy to observe that my ambition never has been to accumulate wealth for my children, but to cultivate their minds in the best possible manner, and to imbue them with correct moral, political and religious principles, believing that a person thus educated will, with proper diligence, be certain of attaining all the wealth which is necessary to happiness."

> William Willis said of him: "No man more surely gained the confidence of all who approached him, or held it firmly; and those who knew him best loved him most. In the management of his cases he went with zeal and directness of purpose to every point which could sustain it. There was no traveling out of the record with him, nor of wandering away from the line of his argument after figures of speech or fine rhetoric. But he was plain, straight forward and effective in his appeals to the jury, and by his frank and cordial manner won them to his cause."

At the time that he was elected to Congress Stephen Longfellow was one of the leading citizens of Portland and perhaps the town's foremost lawyer.

He was born in Gorham and spent his early days on his father's farm in that town. He entered Harvard in 1794 at the age of 18. He was one of the first scholars of his class and was popular with the students by reason of his lovable disposition and his frank and gentlemanly demeanor. It is said of him that he was bright and cheerful and engaged freely in the social pleasures of friendly meetings and literary associations. After leaving college he entered

upon the study of law with Salmon Chase, then Portland's most distinguished lawyer. He was admitted to the bar in 1801. At that time Portland had a population of rising 3,000 and boasted seven lawyers. One of them was Isaac Parker, afterwards chief justice of the Supreme court of Massachusetts, and another was Ezekiel Whitman, who became chief justice of Maine.

The Salmon Chase with whom Stephen Longfellow studied law was the foremost lawyer of Portland when the young graduate of Harvard came back to Maine to fit himself for his contemplated profession. Mr. Chase was a native of New Hampshire and was the uncle of Salmon Portland Chase, one of the most distinguished of American statesmen and Lincoln's first secretary of the treasury.

The war secretary was named after his Portland uncle and it is said that he was given the middle name of Portland after this City and in order to distinguish from his uncle. Salmon P. Chase was never a resident of Portland, at least not for any great length of time, but he was a frequent visitor here in his younger days.

Longfellow opened an office in a room which he set apart in his home, but afterwards moved to Middle street, then the chief business street of the City.

While building up a large law practice, Longfellow at the same time took great interest in public affairs. He was sent to the Legislature in 1814, one of the most critical years in the history of the State, and while a member of that body was chosen as a delegate to the famous Hartford convention which was a gathering of New England Federalists to discuss measures for securing New England interests against the South and West, especially in relation to the War of 1812.

In 1816 Lawyer Longfellow was chosen a presidential elector and cast his ballot for Rufus King of New York, with whom he afterwards served in Congress, and who was himself a native of Maine. Six years later came Longfellow's election to Congress.

One term sufficed him in Congress and he devoted the remainder of his life, so far as his health would permit, to his profession, except for one term in the Legislature. In 1825, when Lafayette visited Portland, the former Congressman was the man chosen to extend the welcome of the City to the distinguished visitor. Although a graduate of Harvard, Longfellow became interested in

Bowdoin College and served for several years on its board of trustees. He was elected President of the Maine Historical Society in 1834, having previously served as recording secretary.

Congressman Longfellow was married in 1804 to Zilpah Wadsworth, daughter of Gen. Peleg Wadsworth. To them were born eight children, four sons and four daughters, which fact perhaps makes it plain why the father had to build a third story to his Congress street home.

A portrait of Stephen Longfellow hangs in the Longfellow house and also are shown there a number of mementoes of him, including many legal documents, books and papers.

He died August 3, 1849, in the 74th year of his age, having been a confirmed invalid during the later years of his life.

PAMOLA

(By the Editor)

Probably more has been written about Maine's majestic mountain, Katahdin, during the past decade than ever before.

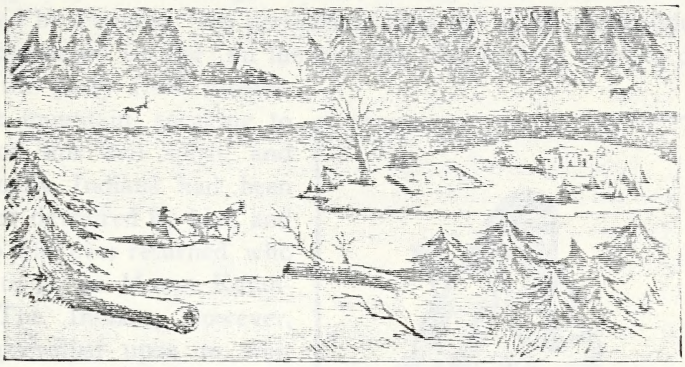
This has been the result, largely, of the efforts of such publicists as former Congressman Frank E. Guernsey, Arthur G. Staples, editor of the *Lewiston Journal* and one of the most fascinating as well as forceful writers of essays in New England; Sam E. Conner, Governor Baxter, Charles P. Barnes, Willis E. Parsons, Maine's energetic Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game; the late Burt W. Howe of Patten, Maine; the Federation of Women's Clubs of Maine, and many others of her distinguished and cultured citizenry.

This newly awakened interest in this subject has recently been accentuated by the able and highly entertaining sketch by George C. Wing, Jr., entitled "Mount Ktaadn Sometimes Mount Katahdin," published in the last quarterly issue of the Journal. This has attracted wide attention in Maine and other parts.

Mr. Wing makes several references to the ancient Indian tradition concerning Pamola, handed down to us ever since the white man had knowledge of the tribes of the Abenaquis, or Abenikis Indians.

Hence the following "Tradition of Pamòla"* may be of interest at the present time.

Considerable has been written relative to this tradition by various authors. This version is from "The Abnakis and Their History" by Rev. Eugene Vetromile, written by him and published by James

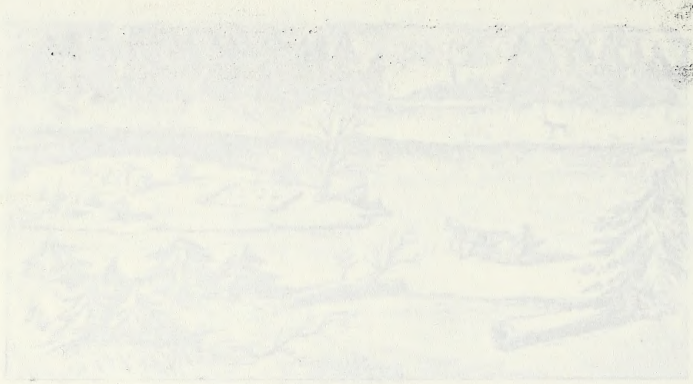


REV. EUGENE VETROMILE DRIVING IN A SLED OVER THE PENOBSCOT RIVER TO MUSTANACOOK

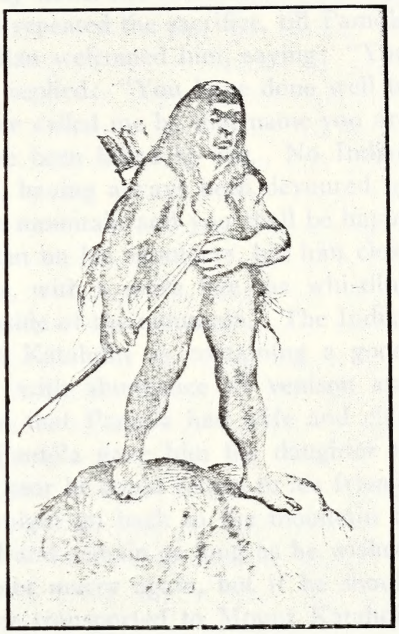
B. Kirker, New York, 1866. This author devoted much time to careful study of the Indians of eastern Maine, mingled with them, and secured their respect and confidence, thus acquiring quite a profound knowledge of their habits of life, their mental processes, their language, the meanings of numerous place-names and their traditions:

"The Penobscot Indians believed that an evil spirit, called Pamòla (he curses on the mountain)—resided, during the summer season, on the top of Mount Katahdin—(the greatest of mountains). They offered sacrifices to him to appease him, so that he could not curse them, or otherwise injure them. Although they hunted and fished in the woods and lakes around Mount Katahdin, yet they never attempted to go on top of that mountain, in the assurance that they would never be able to return from that place, but be either killed or devoured by the evil spirit, Pamòla. They pretended to have seen this spirit on the top of the mountain on

* "The Abnakis and Their History or Historical Notices on the Aborigines of Acadia," by Eugene Vetromile, New York, 1866. See pp. 62-67, chapter on "The Indians of Maine," in Sebastian Ralé, by John Francis Sprague. Heintzemann Press, Boston, 1906, p. 93.

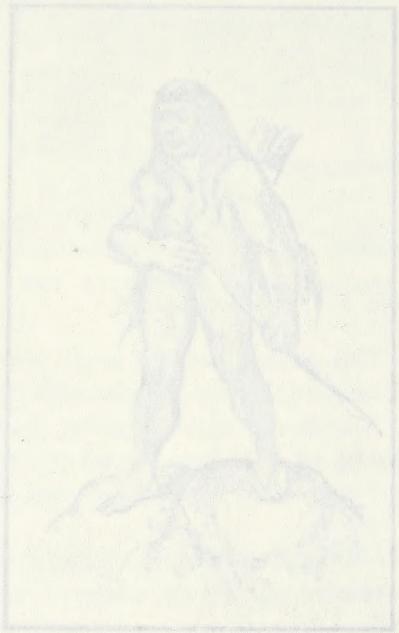


several occasions while hunting or fishing around it. It was but till lately that they have attempted to ascend that mountain. It is not long since that a party of white people desired to go on top of Mount Katahdin and took some Indians to accompany them as guides. The Indians escorted them to the foot of the mountains, but they refused to go further, fearing to be either killed or devoured by Pamòla. No persuasion from the party could induce them to proceed further; on the contrary, the Indians tried to dissuade the party from ascending the mountain, speaking to them of this evil spirit, and how many Indians had been killed or devoured by him, and that no man ever returned, who dared to go on Mount Katahdin. The Indians, however, were prevailed upon to wait for the descent of the party, who, in spite of the remonstrance of the Indians, ascended the mountain by themselves, without guides. They were quite surprised to see the party back, as they entertained no hope of their return, believing with certainty that they had been killed or devoured by Pamòla."



FATHER VETROMILE'S CONCEPTION OF PAMOLA, THE EVIL SPIRIT OF MT. KATAHDIN, ACCORDING TO OLD INDIAN TRADITION.—VETROMILE'S HISTORY, P. 64

"It would not be improper to give here a brief episode of the Indian tradition concerning this evil spirit, Pamòla, resting upon Mount Katahdin—a mountain famous amongst the Indians of Maine—a tradition, which is believed by the Indians unto this very day. They relate that several hundred years ago, while a Penobscot Indian was encamped eastward of Mount Katahdin in the autumn hunting season, a severe and unexpected fall of snow covered the whole land to the depth of several feet. Being unprovided with snow shoes, he found himself unable to return home.



After remaining several days in the camp, blocked up with drifts of snow, and seeing no means of escape, he thought he was doomed to perish; hence, as it were through despair, he called with loud voice on Pamòla for several times. Finally, Pamòla made his appearance on the top of the mountain. The Indian took courage and offered to him a sacrifice of oil and fat, which he poured and consumed upon burning coals out of the camp. As the smoke was ascending, Pamòla was descending. The sacrifice was consumed when this spirit got only half way down the mountain. Here the Indian took more oil and fat and repeated the sacrifice, till Pamòla arrived at the camp and the Indian welcomed him, saying: "You are welcome, partner." Pamòla replied: "You have done well to call me partner; because you have called me by that name you are saved, otherwise you would have been killed by me. No Indian has ever called on me and lived, having always been devoured by me. Now I will take you on the mountain and you shall be happy with me." Pamòla put the Indian on his shoulders, bid him close the eyes and in a few moments, with a noise like the whistling of a powerful wind, they were inside of the mountain. The Indian describes the interior of Mount Katahdin as containing a good, comfortable wigwam, furnished with abundance of venison and with all the luxuries of life, and that Pamòla had wife and children living in the mountain. Pamòla gave him his daughter to wife and told him that after one year he could return to his friends on the Penobscot, and that he might go back to the mountain to see his wife any time he pleased and remain as long as he wished. He was warned that he could not marry again, but if he should marry again he would be at once transported to Mount Katahdin with no hope of ever more going out of it. After one year the Indian returned to Oldtown and related all that had happened to him in Mount Katahdin, and the circumstances through which he got into it. The Indians persuaded him to marry again, which he at first refused, but they at last prevailed on him to marry, but the morning after his marriage he disappeared and nothing more was heard of him; they felt sure that he had been taken by Pamola into Mount Katahdin, as he had told them."

"This fact filled the Indians with consternation and they conceived a great fear of this evil spirit, yet a young Indian woman constantly persisted in refusing to believe even in the existence of

Pamòla, unless she saw him with her own eyes. It happened one day, that while she was on the shores of the lake, Ambоctictus, Pamòla appeared to her and reproached her with her incredulity. He took her by force, put her on his shoulders and after a few moments' flight, with a great whistling of wind, they were in the interior of the mountain. There she remained for one year and was well treated, but was got with child by Pamòla. A few months before her confinement Pamòla told her to go back to her relations, saying that the child that was to be born of her would be great, and would perform such wonders as to amaze the nation. He would have the power to kill any person or animal by simply pointing out at the object with the fore finger of his right hand. Hence, that the child was to be watched very closely till the age of manhood, because many evils might follow from that power. But when the child grew up he would save his own nation from the hands of its enemies and would confer many benefits to the people. If she should be in need of any assistance, she had nothing to do but to call on Pamola in any place she might be, and he would appear to her. He warned her not to marry again; because if she should marry again, both she and the child would be at once transported into Mount Katahdin forever. He then put her on his shoulders in the same manner as he had done in taking her up to the mountain, and left her on the shore of the lake, Ambоctictus. She returned to Oldtown, where she related all that had happened to her, and also that she had seen in the mountain, that Indian of whom I have made mention above."

The child was born and she took great care of him. She called several times on Pamòla who always made his appearance to her. When she wanted any venison, either in the woods or in the river, she had but to take the child, and holding his right hand, she stretched out his fore finger and made it point out to a deer or moose, and it at once fell dead. So, also, in a flock of ducks she made the child's first finger single one out of the flock, which likewise fell dead. The child grew and he was the admiration and pride of all."

"It happened one day, that while he was standing at the door of the wigwam, he saw a friend of his mother coming. He announced it to her, and at the same time, with the first finger of his right hand, he pointed at him and the man immediately dropped

dead. This fact caused great consternation, not only in the mother of the child but also in the entire tribe who looked on him as a very dangerous subject among them. Everybody fled from his company and even from his sight. The mother called on Pamòla and related to him what had happened, and also the fear and consternation in which she and the entire tribe were. Pamòla told her that he had already warned her to watch the child, because the power conferred on the child might produce serious evils. He now advised her to keep the child altogether apart from society till the age of manhood, as he might be fatal with many others. The Indians wanted her to marry but she refused, on the ground of it being forbidden by Pamòla, who was her husband, and in case of marriage, she and her child both would be taken up Mount Katahdin. However, the Indians prevailed upon her and she married, but in the evening of the marriage-day, while all the Indians were gathered together in dancing and feasting for the celebration of the marriage, both she and the child disappeared forever."

MAINE ARCHAEOLOGY

(By the Editor)

A report on the Archaeology of Maine. Being a narrative of explorations in that state 1912-1920, together with work at Lake Champlain 1917. By Warren K. Moorehead, Field Director, Archaeology survey of New England.

Professor Moorehead's report printed by the Andover Press and issued from the Department of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, is a book of 272 pages, excellently bound and finely illustrated. He is one of the leading and most prominent scientists in Archaeological work in this country. Many of the citizens of Maine have met him during the eight years of his work in eastern Maine, and have been deeply interested in it. It is the most valuable contribution of this kind that has ever become a part of the history of our State. It will be welcomed by all students of the subject and all others concerned in pre-historic facts regarding Maine.

His son, Mr. L. K. Moorehead of New York City, has also made a special study of the Katahdin region. As a boy, many years ago, he went with his father, W. K. Moorehead, down various Maine rivers. Two or three years ago he and Ernest Mayo, as guide, visited the wild part of Katahdin which is known as the Klondike.

It was with great difficulty they forced their way through the heavy growth of stunted spruce and reached the shores of a small lake. This water had been observed from the Katahdin plateau by others, but according to Mayo, who has guided in the region for many years, had not been named. It was called Mayo pond.

The north and northeast extensions of the Katahdin range are the wildest parts, and are seldom visited.

MELODY IN MAINE

(Caroline W. Stevens of Portland)

The words of this song were set to music by Prof. William R. Chapman, and the chorus and orchestra at the Maine Music Festival, in Bangor, Oct. 6, gave it a fine rendition.

It was received with great favor by the audience. The authors of both the words and music received a great ovation.

The staunch old hills are listening, listening!
For the strains that float afar,
And the rippling rills are hastening
Where the tuneful measures are.
Where the pine trees shed their fragrance
Where the breakers chant refrain,
Happy days are nearer bringing
Sounds of melody in Maine.

The leaflets soft are rustling, rustling,
In the fair old Pine Tree State,
And the waves are ever breaking,
Where her grateful children wait,
Wait with longing, wait with rapture,
For the thrills of song again,
For the chorals grand that bring us
Sounds of melody in Maine.

The Festival is calling, calling,
Music's realm is o'er the land,
The mighty hosts are tramping,
Where its lovers join in hand,
May our jubilee to Heaven
Lift our souls and banish pain;
May the people through the ages,
Hear sweet melody in Maine.

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DAUGHTERS OF CINCINNATI

(By Mrs. E. C. Carll)

In the state of New York there is a large number of descendants of original members of the Society of Cincinnati. There the Society of Daughters of Cincinnati was formed and incorporated Dec. 27, 1894. The Society was formed out of admiration and respect for the Order of Cincinnati and its founders. The qualifications for Membership are:

> Descendant from an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, or from an officer who died in the service and whose descendant was eligible to original membership in the Society according to the Constitution adopted May 13, 1783 at the headquarters of General Baron de Steuben at Fish-Hill-on-the-Hudson.

Object of the Society: To encourage study of history of the Revolution, causes and results, and to instill into the minds of the rising generation a knowledge of and reverence for the intelligent wisdom which planned and successfully carried on the struggle for liberty against overwhelming force and old world prejudice: To commemorate by celebrations and tablets the achievements of our ancestors in the Revolution, and to preserve documents and relics of that period.

They have an army and navy scholarship in the Teachers' College of Columbia University for the daughter of an officer in the regular Army or Navy of the U. S., preferably one of Cincinnati ancestry.

A few words of explanation about the Order of Cincinnati: The officers who had served together in the Revolution wanted to perpetuate the remembrance, achievements and friendship formed under common danger. Gen. Knox said: "I wish for some ribbon to wear in my hat or button hole to be transmitted to my descendants as a badge or proof that I have fought in defence of their liberties." The Society was formed in 1783 with Washington as President General. The Society was named Cincinnati in honor of the illustrious Roman Quintus Cincinnatus. The Society met with some opposition as some feared it would create a race of hereditary nobility, and the country be composed of two ranks: The Nobles and the Rabble. They feared the Cincinnati would

have exclusive rights to offices, honors and authorities. These predictions were never realized. The Society flourished and continues to exist. The membership is handed down from oldest son to oldest son. In my possession is a post card of the building in which the New Hampshire branch of Cincinnati was formed. Gen. Knox, Gen. Washington and my ancestor, Capt. Daniel Gookin, breakfasted together at this Inn and formed the New Hampshire branch: Capt. Gookin being made its first secretary.

The Ladd-Gilman house in Exeter by purchase in 1902 became the Cincinnati Memorial Hall, a memorial to the Continental Army, particularly the New Hampshire contingent and officers of the regular line. During the Revolution this building was the State Treasury: The town of Exeter being the seat of Government. The guest chamber over this main room contains a mahogany canopy topped bedstead used by Daniel Webster during his visit to Exeter. In the main room is an impressive portrait of Gen. Washington wearing the Order of the Cincinnati. In this room are original certificates of membership and an autograph letter of Gen. Washington to Mrs. Nancy Washington.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE:

"Be it known that Daniel Gookin, Esq. Lieut. (he was Capt.) in the late army of the U. S., is a member of the Society of Cincinnati, instituted by the Officers of the American Army at the Period of its Dissolution, as well as to commemorate the great event which gave independence to North America as for the laudable purpose of enculcating the Duty of laying down in Peace arms assumed for public defense and of uniting in Acts of Brotherly Affection and Bonds of perpetual Friendship, the members constituting the same.

In Testimony Whereof, I, the President of the said Society have hereunto set my Hand at the City of New York in the State of New York this Fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety; and in the fifteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

By order:

G. Washington,

Knox, Secretary. President."

The Insignia of the Daughters of Cincinnati is an eagle grasping in its dexter claw a branch of laurel and in its sinister claw a

bundle of 13 arrows; upon its breast a star of 13 points, argent charged with the bust of Washington in bas relief: The whole suspended from a ribbon of watered silk 1½ in. wide, centre white ⅞ in. wide, each edge of light blue. The Insignia should never be worn as an ornament at social functions of a private or personal character: It shall not be embellished with gems; always worn on left breast.

The Board of Management hold monthly meetings from November to May. The annual meeting of the Society is held in New York City Jan. 29th unless that date falls on Sunday; then, on next secular day. In addition there are two meetings a year, social or historical in character, commemorate of events in the life of Washington who was first President General of the Order of Cincinnati. One of these meetings is held Apr. 30th, anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as President; the other on Dec. 4th, anniversary of Washington's farewell to his officers and comrades in the Cincinnati at Fraunces Tavern in the city of New York.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM EDWARD DENNISON

(Sarah Waterman Dennison)

It may not be out of place at the present time when Maine has given the flower of her manhood and her sons their life's blood for the honor of their country, to give a short account of one of Maine's old sea fighters, Captain William Edward Dennison, who was born in Freeport, Maine and died Sept. 1896, aged 64 years. His father and his grandfather were also captains in the Maritime service.

He was no braggart but a quiet and unassuming hero and gentleman. From cruising the globe he made his home within sight of his birthplace on the Eastern Promenade overlooking the sea in Portland.

In historical accounts of the bombardment of Fort Fisher we find: "Among the Federal War vessels who poured the incessant stream of shot and shell into that famous stronghold of the Confederacy was the United States gunboat 'Cherokee', commanded by Captain Dennison."

When there came the call for volunteers for an assault on the works, Dennison was soon ashore at the head of his forces from the Cherokee.

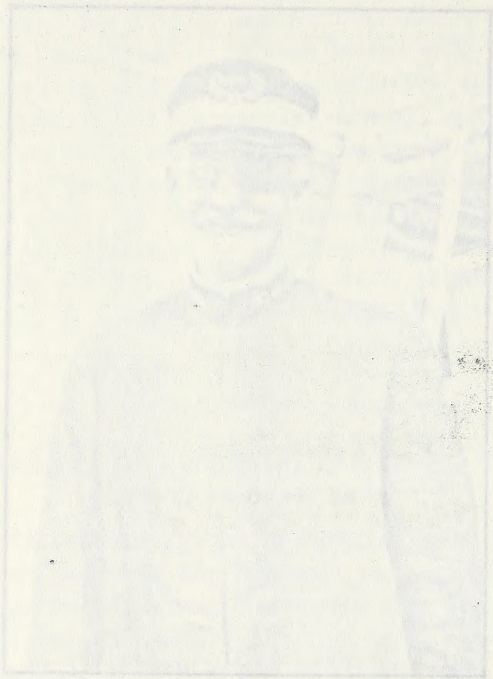
He was one of the first officers of the transport which carried British troops through the Black Sea to Sebastopol at the time of the Crimean war.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM EDWARD DENNISON

In later years with his American gunboat, Cherokee, he captured with others, the blockade-running steamers "Circassian" and "Emma Henly", rated the largest prizes ever taken by the American navy.

Captain Dennison sailed in 39 different ships, before the mast as a boy, through the grades of junior seaman-ship and in command. He was an indigo planter in Central America, owned and sailed a trading schooner on Lake Nicaragua until driven thence by one of the periodical Central America revolutions. The tran-



sition from captain of a merchantman to the command of one of Uncle Sam's war vessels was for Captain Dennison, the result of a stroke of luck in taking advantage of the situation. To state the case briefly, Captain Dennison with his vessel, the American schooner Adrianna, saved the U. S. S. Wyoming, which had been run ashore by her rebel-sympathizing crew in the Gulf of California, July 31, 1861. The Wyoming was a notable ship. She it was that taught the Japanese to respect the valor of American sailors, when she entered the Straits of Siomnosieki from whence warships of three nations of Europe had been driven, and singly fought the combined Japanese forts and fleet to a most audacious victory. From the log book of the Adrianna, the time history of the event which appears below was taken: "On the evening of July 31, 1861, the American schooner Adrianna, Wm. E. Dennison, Commander, was pursuing her regular voyage from the port of Guamas, Mexico, to San Francisco, California. About 9.30 p. m., being near to Point Lorenzo, which is off the Port of Paz, on the eastern shore of the Gulf of California, a light was discovered by the master of the schooner, evidently on board a vessel, and from its bearings it is probable that the vessel was ashore. The Master determined to anchor and wait until daylight, for if it was a vessel, he was not disposed to risk the Adrianna by making a night approach to the stranger, upon so dangerous a part of the lower California coast. Daylight of the following morning disclosed a large steamship stranded upon the coral reefs. The Adrianna got under way and stood in for the stranger under the belief that the S. S. owing to the heavy weather just preceding, was in peril. While on the way a boat from the S. S. having on board a native local pilot, came along board and demanded assistance, for the six heavy-gun U. S. steamer Wyoming was a member of the U. S. squadron then in the Pacific Ocean. Lieutenant Murray requested the Master, Captain Dennison, to go on board the Wyoming and leave the Adrianna for the time being.

Lieutenant Murray asked Dennison what he, Dennison, could do to save the Wyoming, for if she was lost it would ruin him (Murray).

Dennison replied that he would do all he could to save the ship. As she was in a very critical position, to this Murray replied: "Then go ahead and save her." From that time Dennison took

the management of affairs. Dennison called for the pilot who was in charge when the Wyoming grounded, for the moral circumstances of the movement assured him that the Wyoming had been purposely run ashore. The discipline of the vessel was exceedingly lax. Her late Captain and other officers, honored with commissions by the United States Government, had deserted the Wyoming and gone to join the rebels—and of those who remained behind, many were affected with sentiments hostile to the government and were in sympathy with the rebels. The pilot was personally known to Dennison, who was an outspoken unionist, but while Dennison and Murray were holding the interview above related, the pilot without official authority had been set ashore on the sea beach. He immediately "made off" and was seen no more. The condition of the Wyoming was critical. She was ashore at high water, under full steam, with the power of her engines fully developed. Her keel lay parallel to the coast. She was far from the nearest habitation. After running her ashore the rebellious crew had taken the steam anchor out over the starboard bow, and planted it farther upon the reef. The cable of this anchor had been interfered with by the captain, and the ship thus moved farther ashore and into danger. The Wyoming had in the month of May preceding, been thoroughly overhauled and repaired at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and had got on board all her stoves, coal equipment, arms, etc. The tides of California are scarcely perceptible, and a steamer ashore anywhere in the Gulf increased her danger by delay. As soon as possible after Murray had given Dennison charge of affairs, the Adrianna hauled along side and commenced to take aboard her bow anchors, shot, shell, etc., and having lightened the ship thus, took out astern, her bow anchors of the Wyoming, and at six p. m., August 2, got this gunboat afloat and towed her into Petaluna Bay, a snug harbor where the transfer of stoves, shot and shell was made. On the evening of August 4, both vessels went to sea, the Adrianna in tow of the Wyoming. Murray chose to retain the Adrianna for he was apprehensive of distress from leaks in the Wyoming's bottom, and this he did until 9 a. m., August 7, when the Wyoming discharged the Adrianna. Thus from July 31 to August 7, did the Adrianna, interrupting her voyage stand by the Wyoming and save her from a very imminent peril.

After such an eventful life of cruising the globe, he entered the employ of Portland, Mt. Desert & Machias S. S. Co., running from Portland to Bar Harbor and down the coast where on board his steamers, Frank Jones and City of Richmond, he entertained many notables during the summer season among them being General Sherman, who made the never forgotten remark,—"War Is Hell"; also the late Bishop Doane of Albany, N. Y., and many others.

Captain Dennison's son, Captain Alexander Crossman Dennison, who died in 1916, was equally as well known, and as successful a sea captain as his distinguished father. As it was through his good judgment that the Steamship Bay State of the E. S. S. Corp., remained afloat many years after the S. S. Portland of the same line was lost. The result is now a matter of Marine history as the Portland was lost with every soul on board.

If he had lived he would have left as brave a record as his father did at Fort Fisher. He would have given his life for his country as in February 1916 he was offered a commission in the U. S. navy but was too ill to accept. A family of four generations in the Maritime service—and a father and son who never met any serious accident in their whole career, whose brave lives will be sacred memories to the coming generation of seafaring men of Maine.

MAINE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

This Department is open to contributions from all teachers and pupils.

Conducted by Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools, Augusta, Me.

LOCAL HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

(Bertram E. Packard)

In all the great field of human history there is no part more fascinating or more interesting than a study of local history. And in these days, when we are placing so much emphasis upon the correct teaching of our history as a nation and are striving to our utmost to engender in the minds of our pupils a feeling of civic pride and patriotism, it is of especial importance that we emphasize the teaching of local history in our schools. For in no surer way can we inculcate those principles of patriotism than by such teaching. Love and knowledge of the locality of one's birth goes far toward love of state and nation, which must be the foundation for a patriotism that will in any way be permanent and enduring. The teaching of local history may also be made the means of developing in the minds of our pupils what may be termed as a "historical sense"; that is, by teaching a pupil to go to the original sources for his information, and to distinguish in his study between the true and the false, that he may learn not to accept hearsay evidence and come to understand that history, to be of real value, must be the truth, absolute and impartial.

In our study of history we have far too much taken for granted historical facts as set forth by the writers of history, without an understanding or an application of the background of those facts, and without viewing them in the proper perspective; for example, for many years the facts covering the American Revolution were not properly set forth in the textbooks of history. For two or three generations we were taught to believe that it was practically the unanimous desire of England to harass and oppress her American Colonies. We find, upon investigation, that this was untrue; that it rather was the policy of a small group of statesmen under the leadership of a tyrannical king. A large number of liberal and constructive statesmen did not sympathize with this policy, and the

simple facts of the case are, that finally England wearied of the war and really allowed the Colonies to win their independence. As a result of this teaching many of our people grew to dislike England, instead of realizing that we were really one people of the same blood, the same traditions and the same ideals. Much the same condition existed in regard to the Civil War, and it is only at the present time that we are beginning to understand clearly and without prejudice the real facts leading up to that fratricidal struggle. Fifty years hence we can possibly comprehend more clearly the mass of facts and details covering the great World War.

We should most certainly place due emphasis upon the facts of history as such, but we should go further and secure as far as possible an understanding of the related circumstances and view the entire field with clear and impartial perspective.

The field for the study of our local Maine history is unlimited in its scope. A study of our growth and development from colonial times is most valuable and interesting, and much authentic material is available for this study. While excellent work has been accomplished in some localities, yet I feel sure that on the whole this study has been sadly neglected. Not to any measurable extent is this necessarily the fault of the teacher. It is simply for the reason that the subject has not been sufficiently brought to her attention and because, in the busy round of her everyday duties, she has not gotten around to it and has not really understood how to go about such a study.

We will suppose, however, that as a regular part of our history work, we are making a more or less formal study of the history of Maine as a state, and that for this purpose we are using the various books and compilations which have been prepared by reliable writers from authentic sources. As particularly valuable for material, I might suggest the following: Williamson's "History of Maine" (nothing is better down to the year 1820), Dunnack's "The Maine Book," Starkey's "History of Maine," Hatch's "History of Maine," "Maine, My State," the collection of the Maine Historical Society, and Sprague's "Journal of Maine History."

I wish also to mention a particularly valuable and timely little pamphlet prepared by Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools, during our centennial year, entitled "One Hundred Years of Statehood." This pamphlet is filled with valuable

suggestions and outlines for the teaching of local history and should be in the hands of every teacher in our schools.

But what I wish to especially emphasize at this time is a closer study of the town or community in which we may live. While the history of many Maine towns has been written, yet for the majority of them very little is known concerning their history. Of course, those living in towns having a published history will make a careful study of that work and they are nearly all very reliable and authentic. In the main, the writers have gone to the sources for their information and we have some exceptionally valuable town histories. But whether there is a published history or not, it is a most interesting and valuable project, both from the civic and historical standpoints and from the standpoint of the study of English itself as well, to have your pupils prepare and write a history of the town. It is not a difficult or impossible task. Under the proper guidance and direction of the teacher, they can do it well. An inexpensive notebook will serve the purpose, or the pupils may make their own books, designing and illustrating them according to their own original ideas. Be sure, however, to have a sufficient number of pages. In some instances, these histories have been considered sufficiently valuable to be published.

Have the pupils first make a map of the town, marking the boundaries, lakes, rivers, streams, hills, mountains and other physical characteristics. Have them locate and make the principal settlements, make a careful study of the soil, minerals and natural resources of the town. A study should be made of the sources from which the first settlers secured their title to the land. Find out if it was included in some of the larger grants of colonial days; e. g., the Kennebec Purchase, the Waldo Patent, the Temple Grant, "The Twenty Associates" or other well known grants.

Ascertain the causes actuating the settlement and from where the early settlers came, their nationality, occupation, etc. Make a thorough study of these early settlers and find out if any of their descendants are still living in the town. If so, go to see them. There may be valuable sources of material in the form of old letters, deeds, books, newspapers, pictures, etc. They will be more than glad to assist in every way possible. Visit and interview old inhabitants and find out all that has come down by tradition. Have the pupils carefully study the industries of the town and their develop-

ment, also the stores, banks, etc. Study thoroughly the development of schools and churches, and also trace the history of various local organizations as the Grange, Masons, G. A. R., Odd Fellows, etc. Write biographical sketches of well known people of the town, both of an earlier day and the present. Every town has its famous persons. A most fascinating part of this study is the old houses of the town. Find out when they were built and by whom. Study their style of architecture and any old furniture they may contain. Illustrate all this work of local history by photographs and snapshots. Especially secure pictures of the old houses. Fire takes each year its toll of these old colonial wooden houses; for example, the Mustard Tavern, a building replete with historical material, located on the old Post Road from Gardiner to Brunswick, was destroyed by fire a year ago. I doubt if it was ever used as such, but to the pupils of that locality it would have furnished a wealth of valuable source material. Have the pupils arrange their material in an attractive and systematic manner. They should have chapters and an index.

The field for this work is unlimited. Everyone will be interested to help. The local newspapers will be glad to make use of such material when carefully prepared and edited. Sprague's Journal has a section set apart for this very purpose. Send me any material you can gather and I will use all that it is possible to use.

The teachers should see to it that the pupils learn to discriminate and distinguish between that historical information which is accurate and authentic and that which is unreliable and consequently cannot be considered as good history. Herein is a most valuable study for the pupil to distinguish between the false and the true.

And the study of local history from the sources! Here it is, at first hand, much of it new and unused. Every town is rich in sources and all the foregoing suggestions are put forth with the underlying idea of studying from the sources—old deeds, old records, old letters, old books, old pictures, old furniture, old houses, and old inhabitants, the town records and reports, that are simply suggestions of where to go for original and valuable information.

The securing of material from the sources may be well illustrated in this manner. The early records and local authorities had always stated that Dr. Silvester Gardiner had erected a gristmill and a sawmill prior to 1760 in old Pownalborough, now known as Dres-

den. A small stream is located there and ruins of an old dam may be seen. For all practical purposes this had been accepted as historical fact. Last summer, however, the writer discovered photographs of these old mills, taken prior to 1860. Here, then, was the source information, the actual proof that those mills at one time existed. If a pupil is taught to substantiate his facts by this kind of source material, he will have learned a valuable lesson in his study of history.

From this rather rambling discussion of the study of local history, I hope some teachers may gain the desire to take up such a study in their schools. I wish that the subject might be studied in every school in Maine. For, believe me, such a study is valuable and its results are far reaching. Teach a child to know and love the place of his birth and you have gone far toward laying the foundation that will result in making him a loyal, patriotic, American citizen.

We are publishing in this issue of the "Journal" a history of McKinley and Town of Tremont on Mount Desert Island, written by two pupils of the McKinley grammar school. It well illustrates what may be done by a study of our local history in the schools.

From time to time we hope to publish such material as this in this magazine. It will be appreciated by the "Journal" if all such material be forwarded to the State Educational Department.

HISTORY OF McKINLEY AND TOWN OF TREMONT ON MOUNT DESERT ISLAND

James, Stephen and Thomas Richardson, together with their wives, all three sisters by the name of Gott, came to Mount Desert Island in the year 1762.

James Richardson settled at Somesville and his son, George Richardson, was the first white child born on Mount Desert Island in the year of 1763, August 16th.

Stephen Richardson, a brother of James, one of the earliest settlers on Mount Desert Island, was of Scottish descent. His father came from Londonbury, Ireland, to Gloucester, Massachusetts, in the year of 1738.

Stephen settled at what is now Crockett's Point on the western side of Bass Harbor. It was in his house that the first plantation

meeting was held. He represented the plantation in Massachusetts General Court, and as a member of the first board of selectmen of Mount Desert.

Daniel Gott, a brother-in-law of Stephen Richardson, settled near Stephen and lived there until 1789, when he obtained a deed of two islands which lay off Bass Harbor Head. He moved to the larger island which was afterward named for him, Gott's Island, and lived there until his death, June 7th, 1816. His descendants are still living on the island.

Thomas Richardson and family settled on the eastern side of Bass Harbor, now McKinley. They lived in a little log cabin which was located near what is now H. P. Richardson's store. In November their cabin was burned and they went to live with their brother-in-law, Daniel Gott, on Gott's Island that winter. In May, with the help of Daniel Gott, Thomas Richardson built another log cabin near the site of the first.

The first school house in McKinley was built near the store that was burned, formerly owned by Lewis Gott. The second school house was built where now stands the house owned by Hollis Reed. The third school house was built on the site of the present. The first town hall was built over the school house.

Thomas Richardson owned the first store in McKinley, located opposite H. P. Richardson's store of today. The next store was owned by Moses Richardson. This store was burned and he built another near the site of the first. The fourth Richardson store was owned by P. W. Richardson. Mr. Richardson taking an active part in politics named the post office McKinley for President McKinley.

The town of Tremont was incorporated June 4, 1848. The present town of Southwest Harbor was once a part of Tremont but was separated in 1905. It was also once known by the name of Manset.

Thomas Richardson, Jr., built a log cabin where Mrs. P. W. Richardson now lives. Moses Richardson also lived there. Moses Richardson built on the same site and although the house still stands it has been remodelled.

The first sheriff was William Heath. George Butler, the Flies, the Nutters and the Wentworths were the first to settle at West Tremont.

The Christian Endeavor Society was formed at Tremont in 1903. The William Underwood factory was built in 1889. In 1915 the greater part of the old factory was torn down and a larger and more modern building was erected on the same site. The Cold Storage was built in 1912. The first telephone was installed in P. W. Richardson's store. The first electric lights were in the Underwood factory.

Although McKinley has not grown from a log cabin settlement to a rushing commercial town, our ancestors would be rather surprised could they see their descendants moving about in their nice homes equipped with many of the modern conveniences, enjoying the benefit of electrically lighted streets and the privileges of automobile service, leading busy, happy lives. The natural scenery of the town appeals to all visitors and the restful quietude beckons them to come again.

Written by Clara Gott and Harriet Black, McKinley grammar school.

OUR AMERICANISM

(By Maud Moore)

The School-Teacher is the

O nly tax-supported person in the
U nited States, whose whole business it is to
R ender improbable

A narchy,
M isery of poverty,
E ducational degeneracy,
R iots,
I lliteracy, immigration difficulties and all other
C ivic
A nd social diseases.
N o laborer
I s more worthy of his hire! !
S ocial conflagrations prevented by
M ORE MONEY FOR TEACHERS!

—*Journal of Education.*

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

Entered as second class matter at the post office, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, by John Francis Sprague, Editor and Publisher.

Terms: For all numbers issued during the year, including an index and all special issues, $2.00. Single copies of current and previous volumes, 50 cents. Late bound volumes, $2.50 each.

Volumes 1 and 3, not less than $5.00 each.



Postage prepaid on all items, except bound volumes west of Mississippi River.

This publication will be mailed to subscribers until ordered discontinued.

OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

The Official Bulletin of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in its October (1922) number, reporting the Maine Society says:

"The Maine Society secured general recognition of Constitution Day and was particularly fortunate in securing the co-operation of the superintendent of schools and the newspapers of Portland. The latter gave excellent space and the former sent out a general letter to the schools requesting recognition and special instruction relative to the day and the document. Many special exercises were held."



BACK TO THE REAL BEGINNINGS OF AMERICA

It has always seemed regrettable to us that writers of American history have seemed, in a degree, to overlook the importance of emphasizing the fact that the red man and his weird and sad story is the actual foundation of all American history.

Once, when Theodore Roosevelt was President, some western statesmen called upon him to confer with them relative to matters in their section of the country, which, in some way, involved the rights of the Indians. The first words of the President's reply to them were: "It should ever be remembered that the Indian was the first American."

And English reviewers and men of letters have frequently contended that Hiawatha, written by Longfellow, one of the world's sweetest singers, and one of Maine's most famous sons, was the only pure American poem ever penned; basing their thesis upon the fact that it contains not a word, not a line or a thought that emanated from any vision or ideal of the old world's conception of philosophy, of romance or of poetry.

Therefore the Journal heartily endorses the editorial remarks recently appearing in the *Bangor Daily News*, as follows: "A plea to have Indian folk lore and philosophy incorporated in American history has been made by Ralph Hubbard, son of the famous "Fra."

"Mr. Hubbard complains that everything else is copied from other lands and holds that 'the only truly characteristic feature of this country's history is treated with comparative indifference.'

"There is much reason in what he says. The story of America is too generally considered to have begun with its occupation by European races and as written is too exclusively concerned with the activities of their descendants. Not enough attention has been paid to the history of its native people.

"The American Indian has been as shabbily treated in the records of this country as he has been in most other ways. Yet he is the real American. The annals of his people, with their distinctive ideas and customs of intelligent tribal life, are full of beauty, dignity and interest. Their inclusion in American history will enrich it."

Our esteemed friend and able contributor to the Journal, Nellie Woodbury Jordan, in her exceedingly valuable and interesting

article, "Suggestions for Teaching Local History," in our last issue, remarked that "Freeport contains the old Jameson Tavern, where it is said the Act of Separation was signed."

Some years ago a newspaper story went the rounds of the press of Maine, stating that members of a joint committee from both Maine and Massachusetts met at sometime between 1818 and 1820 at this old tavern, and there placed their signature to some documents which finally made Maine a state. It is said that it came from a tradition in the family who lived there and kept the tavern at that time.

About 1919 this matter was thoroughly investigated by some of the best research workers in Maine, among them were Judge Edgar Crossby Smith, Mr. Dunnack, State Librarian, Sam E. Conner and others.

Mr. Conner in the *Lewiston Journal* magazine of July 17, 1920, in a very able review of the whole question, citing all of the public acts by both states that were passed concerning the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, concluded that the story was only a myth. This ended the discussion and closed the contention so far as we are aware of.

SIR FRANCIS BERNARD AND HIS GRANT OF MT. DESERT

This valuable historical brochure is a reprint from Vol. XXIV, of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. The Grant to Sir Francis was made by King George III about 1765, and was not finally confirmed until 1769. The talented author of this makes an exceedingly entertaining and instructive story of the difficulties which the grantee encountered before his title became entirely valid.

William Otis Sawtelle is a fascinating writer of history as well as a most careful and diligent research worker. The Journal has frequently published contributions from him, and our leading article in this issue is from his pen, and we hope the Journal and its readers will be fortunate enough to enjoy many more of his productions in the near future.

It is only justice to Mr. Sawtelle to say that he is doing a most wonderful work in developing the early history of eastern Maine, and especially of the Mt. Desert region, and the people of Maine and all students of New England history owe him much for this service.

THE 19TH MAINE REGIMENT

The World War may be in a degree overshadowing the history of the Civil War. To all of us who had personal knowledge of that war, the fact that the brave old veterans who took part in it are rapidly disappearing is saddening, but their deeds constitute a great and important chapter in the history of civilization, which will last as long as it shall exist.

Of the many regimental histories which have been written, none is of more value than that of the 19th Regiment and published in 1919. Its author is Judge John Day Smith of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Judge Smith is a son of Maine but the west adopted him and he has remained there for many years. Judge Smith is a man of ability and culture and a well known historical writer.

The Journal was recently delighted to receive from him a copy of this valuable book. It contains 365 pages with illustrations, and we extend the donor our hearty thanks.

"The Saunterer" in the Portland Telegram says:—

The 73d birthday anniversary of a distinguished daughter of Maine, Sarah Orne Jewett, fell on Sunday, September 3. She was born in South Berwick, Sept. 3, 1849, the daughter of Mr. Theodore H. Jewett, a leading physician of that time. Her early education was obtained at home and at South Berwick Academy. She began her career as an author when a mere girl by contributing to Our Young Folks and the Riverside Magazine. At the age of 19 she sent a story to the Atlantic Monthly, which was published and brought her a letter of congratulation from the editor. From that time hardly a year passed without bring-

ing from the press a volume from her pen. The monetary returns from her writings became large and enabled her to travel extensively in this Country and in Europe. After the death of her father she passed the winters in Boston and the summers in South Berwick. Miss Jewett's stories are noted for their vivid local coloring and their accurate delineation of various phases of New England life. When she began to write she adopted the pen name of Alice Eliot, but after the publication of "Country Byways" in 1881 her own name appeared on the title pages of her books. Some of her principal works are "Deephaven", "A Country Doctor", "A Marsh Island", "Tales of New England", and "The Country of the Pointed Firs". In 1901 Bowdoin College conferred upon her the degree of Doctor of Letters, she being the first woman thus honored by the college. Since then this degree has been conferred by Bowdoin upon Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin. Miss Jewett had an attractive face and a pleasing personality. She died at South Berwick, June 24, 1909, in her 60th year.

WILLIAM PENN WHITEHOUSE

William Penn Whitehouse, former chief justice of the Maine supreme court, died at his home in Augusta, Oct. 10, 1922, aged 80 years. He had been ill for a short time only.

He was born in Vassalboro, Maine, April 9, 1842, the son of John Roberts and Hannah (Percival) Whitehouse. At Waterville college (now Colby), he received the A. B. degree in 1863 and the A. M. in 1866. In 1896 he received the LL.D. degree at Colby and at Bowdoin college in 1912. He married Evelyn M., daughter of Colonel Robert Treat of Frankfort, Maine, June 24, 1869, who with one son, Robert Treat Whitehouse, survives.

Judge Whitehouse was admitted to the bar in 1865; was city solicitor, Augusta, four years; county attorney 1869 to 1876; judge of the Kennebec superior court 1878 to 1890; associate justice of the supreme judicial court of Maine 1890 to 1911, chief justice, July 26, 1911 to April 9, 1913, retired under age limit law.

He was elected president of the Maine league for national defense, Oct. 1, 1915. In 1917 he was named head of the Maine conference of Unitarian churches.

ECHOES FROM THE PRESS

(From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Times, Oct. 23, 1922)

Faithfully Gathering Maine History

Sprague's Journal Grows in Value With Each Number

The leading article in the current number of Sprague's Journal of Maine History (Vol. X, No. 3) is by George C. Wing, Jr., of Auburn, Me., entitled "Mount Ktaadn, Sometimes Mount Katahdin," which is a splendid story of an excursion to that frightfully ragged peak in August, 1921. The article is more than a sketch, it has the essentials of the history of the mountain, and is excellently illustrated.

Hon. John C. Stewart of York continues his valuable biographical sketches of natives of Maine who have served in Congress. Forty-five names are added in this number, reaching K in the alphabet.

Everyone in Maine ought to read Nellie Woodbury Jordan's article on "Suggestions for Teaching Local History." It is especially for teachers, but must be an inspiration to residents of Maine generally.

There are several shorter articles and sketches, and poems, one, "The Crowning Jewel," by W. S. McKee of Augusta, and another, "O Men of Maine!" by Justin Henry Shaw of Kittery.

There is nothing published on Maine historical matters that can just take the place of Sprague's Journal of Maine History.

The January number will have a special article on the late Hon. Horace Mitchell of Kittery Point.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL

(From the Camden (Maine) Herald)

We hardly know what Maine would do should anything happen to remove from these earthly scenes our old friend, Hon. John Francis Sprague of Dover-Foxcroft, publisher of Sprague's Journal of Maine History, of which No. 3 of Vol. 10, has recently come to our desk. As a purveyor of historical facts about Maine it is

a most valuable instrument. It is also a teacher of patriotism to the youth of Maine, all of whom should read it. Its various issues are both interesting and entertaining, as literary productions and it does not deteriorate with age, but, like wine (an article now obsolete) grows richer with passing time. Someone else might, perhaps, carry it along as well as Brother Sprague, but it was his idea and is a child of his brain. May he live long to keep it going.

SAYINGS OF SUBSCRIBERS

Hon. Wm. V. Phillips, Orrington, Maine: "'Sprague's Journal of Maine History' is a fine publication and I enjoy every word of it."

Minnie Atkinson, 97 State St., Newburyport, Mass., author of "History of Grand Lake Stream Plantation": "I have read with great interest the Katahdin number, and have also read of two other interesting ascents of the mountain that were not mentioned by Mr. Wing. Possibly they are well known and were purposely omitted, but lest they were overlooked I am going to remind you of them. The first was an ascent made by a party, led by the minister, from the first church of Portsmouth. When a few years ago the church records were overhauled this record came to light. As near as I can remember it took place in the latter part of the 18th century. An article in some paper which I read described the finding of the record and also gave an account of the ascent which, it was claimed, was the first ever made. I regret that I did not save the article so I could give you accurate information, but I suppose the matter could be easily looked up if it seemed important."

"In reading something about Thomas Wentworth Higginson I noticed that he had conducted a party from his Worcester parish up Mount Katahdin in 1855, and that the account was published in Putnam's Magazine. Last spring happening to have an hour or two of time to kill in Boston, I went out to the public library and looked up this article. It is very interesting, unsigned and purports to have been written by one of the ladies of the party. I think it appears in the July, 1856, number. We happen to have an old register of the Molunkus House. I was interested to look

back to this date and there I found under the date of Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855, the names of the party, with T. W. Higginson last on the list, bracketted together and marked 'for Katahdin.' Should it be of any interest I could send a copy of these names. Save in two instances the last names only are given."

"The Molunkus House, as you doubtless recall was visited by Thoreau when he made his memorable trip to Katahdin."

E. A. Smalley, Superintendent of Public Schools, Vinalhaven, Maine: "I was very much interested in the article written by Nellie Woodbury Jordan entitled "Suggestions for Teaching Local History" and published in No. 3 of Volume 10 of the Journal.

"We have already several of the books mentioned in her bibliography and there are several others we would like to add to our collection. I am sending a list of the titles in which I am interested and asking if you will inform me where they are published."

"History of Maine (John S. C. Abbott)
History of Maine (Williamson)
A History of Maine (L. C. Hatch)
History of the District of Maine (Sullivan)
Twenty Years at Pemaquid (J. Henry Cartland)
The Story of Pemaquid (James Otis)
Beginnings of Colonial Maine (H. L. Burrage)
Good Old Times (Elijah Kellogg)
Town and County Histories."

The above named books can probably all be obtained at the book establishment of A. J. Huston, 192 Exchange St., Portland. (Editor.)

Rev. Anson Titus, 10 Raymond Ave., West Somerville, Mass., Sept. 20, 1922: "Dear Mr. Sprague: I have been reading your article regarding the new town of Dover-Foxcroft in the *Lewiston Journal* Magazine of last Saturday, and enjoyed the same very much. Am glad the name Foxcroft was not cut out, nor cast to the void, in the discussions of recent years. I have further notes concerning Colonel Foxcroft, which I have not published. It was my long ago ambition to prepare a history of New Gloucester, but the citizens of the town never manifested the needful interest, and while I have written many chapters of interest, there is much more to do, and I am too old to undertake it."

"As you may know I possess the diary of Colonel Foxcroft when he took his first jaunt into your region. I mean I have same diary during his journey of August and until Sept. 6, 1801, when it breaks off. I infer from one of your paragraphs that you had access to a diary in 1800. I did not know but this was an error by one year, and that possibly might be the conclusion of the journey, which I possess. It was evidently his personal diary."

"I have an autograph letter, a general report of the surveyors in 1800, before the grant was given. I have also the Colonel's personal map, Osgood Carton's, and I think it the first edition, 1795 or 96."

"I send under another cover two copies of *Portland Argus*; one with my copy of the Hallowell will, in Boston; and early marriages in Andover, Maine. It might be well to publish same in your journal."

"My old friend Col. Porter* prepared and published for a long time the Historical Department of the *Bangor Commercial.* I have been told that the only extant copy was burned with the Public Library of Bangor, a few years since, which I am loth to believe. I wish a copy of this entire set could be in some library in Boston. I have often wished to consult the same. Mr. Porter as you may know was a Braintree-Weymouth, Mass., man, and was frequently at his old home there. I was pastor in Weymouth, 1878 and onward for several years, and one of the organizers of the Weymouth Historical Society."

In the last issue of the Journal, page 149, Frank E. Guernsey's service in Congress was through inadvertence inaccurately stated. He was first elected to the Sixtieth Congress and was successively re-elected to the Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, and Sixty-fourth Congresses of the United States, serving from December, 1908, to March 4, 1917.

* Refers to the late Col. Joseph W. Porter, editor and publisher of the Bangor Historical Magazine.

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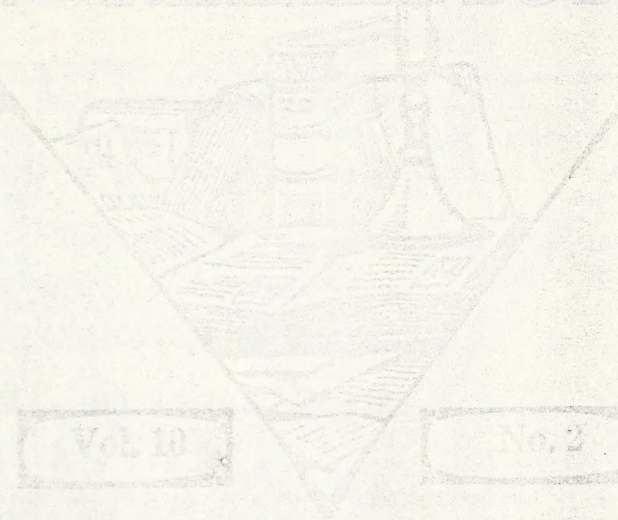
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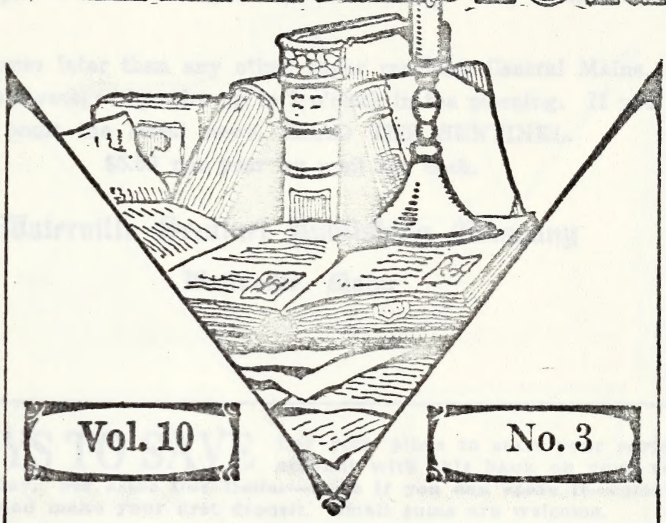
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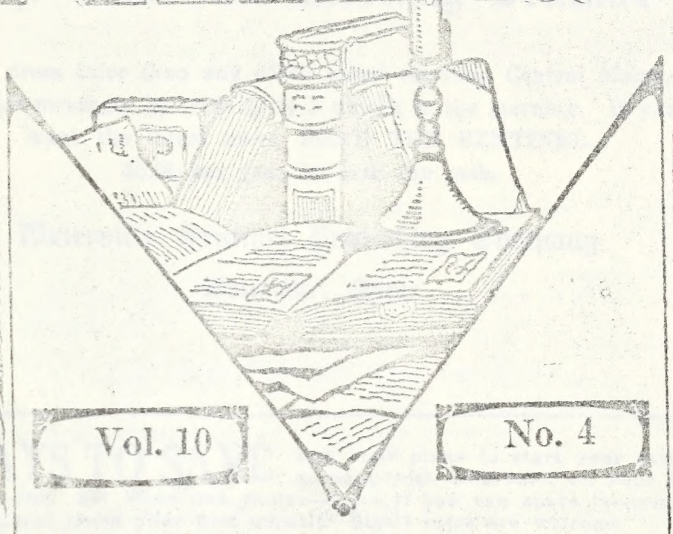
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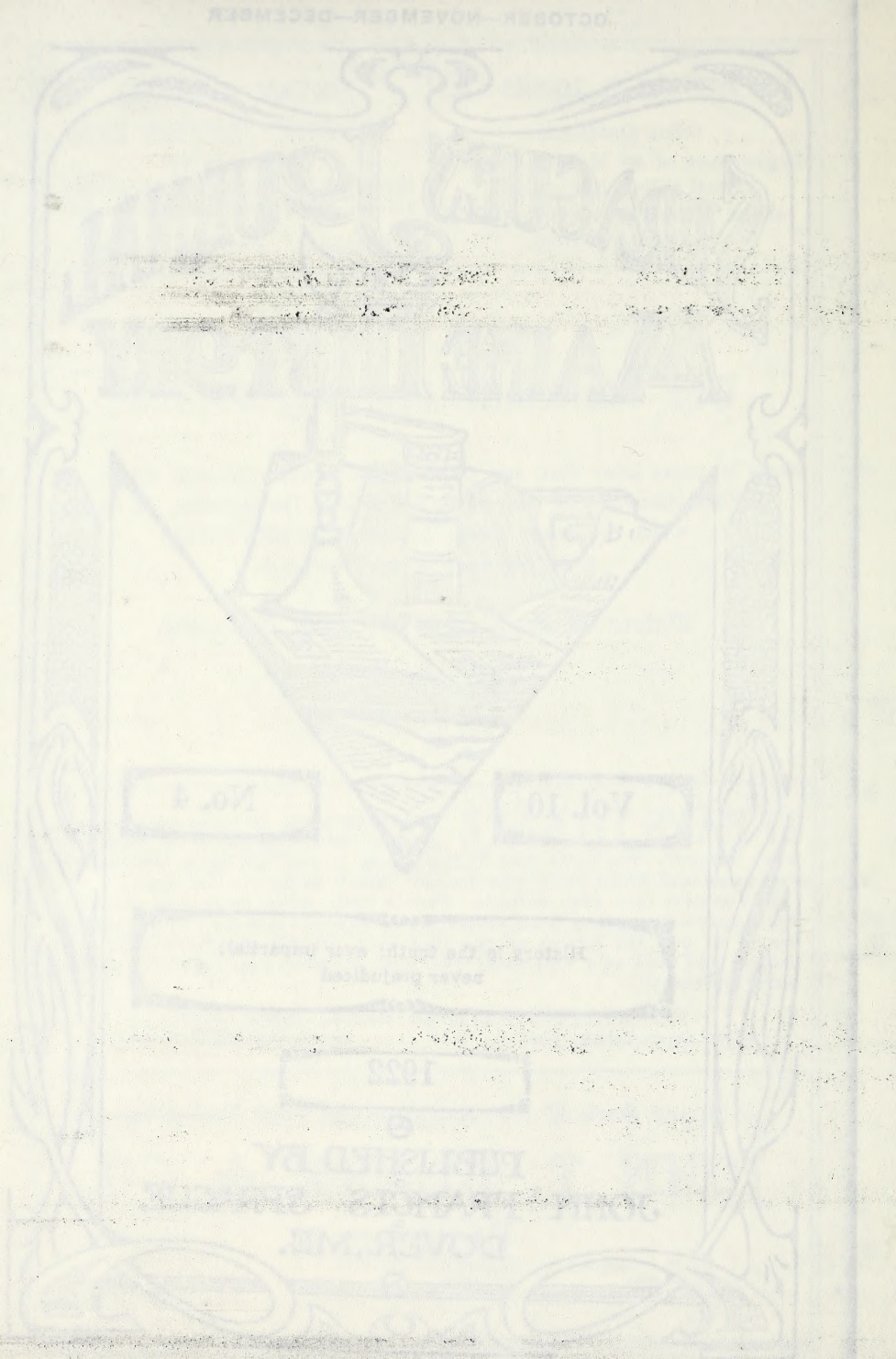


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